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THE HOME MISSION MONTHLY

AN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE

VOLUME XX

NOVEMBER, 1905, TO OCTOBER, 1906



WOMAN'S BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS OF
THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN AMERICA

NEW YORK

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HOME MISSION MONTHLY

VOL. XX

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No. 1

EDITORIAL NOTES



GAIN the Woman's Board of Home Missions has come to the "parting of the ways." Upon its records must be placed the resignation of the Rev. George F. McAfee, Superintendent of the School Work. The acceptance of this resignation admits of no alternative, since medical advisers have declared permanent release from all office duties imperative. The good which will come to Dr. McAfee in renewed strength and prolonged usefulness, is the consoling thought in this event. In view of this separation from intimate official connection—for in heart, in purpose, and in prayer Dr. McAfee and the Woman's Board of Home Missions can never be disassociated—we record our deep sense of appreciation of the rare service rendered, a service characterized by absolute fidelity, unswerving loyalty to the work of the Woman's Board, unvarying patience and unselfishness, and by an increasing success whose progress is manifest in every field under the care of the Board.

FINISHED—the nineteenth volume of this magazine. With this number the HOME MISSION MONTHLY enters upon its twentieth year. We bespeak the best sort of a birthday gift to this child of the Woman's Board—an increase in subscriptions. Secretaries of literature and other friends are invited to join in working up this testimonial. Many assurances have been received that the effort will be made with great earnestness and enthusiasm. Aids have been prepared to this end and samples sent to local societies; they may be had on application.

It was in New Mexico that the Board discovered its Assistant Superintendent of Schools, calling him from his work there to the general care of all the fields. His duties took him almost at once for a quick visit to his old friends, the Spanish speak-

ing people, from whence he sends the article found on another page. "I used to think that my lifework would be in New Mexico, and you know how I pled for that field," he says. "Now I shall have Alaska, Utah, Indian Territory, Cuba and Porto Rico, and all the rest. The conflict deepens; the work is pressing harder every year. What we do must be done soon or left undone. I am growing every month in the conviction that the great work of our church to-day is the evangelization of America. Am I right? *You know that I am.* Let us appeal earnestly until from shore to shore our people feel as we do, and this great and goodly land is won for our Master."

THE "Third Tuesday" meetings of the Woman's Board, beginning at ten-thirty, are occasions of blessing and power. Come; partake; and carry away your portion. You will also find the "First Tuesday" meetings a help.

JULIAN BUCK, the Ute evangelist and son of the Ute chief, whose untimely but Christian departure last autumn sent a wave of sorrow all over the Indian and Mexican field of the Southwest, was the fruit of our missions, trained in the Evangelist Class at Menaul. Nor is his influence lost. Now comes his brother, San Antonio Buck, another son of the old chief, who has just decided to enter the Training Class and study for the ministry. Another Indian who comes with a like purpose is from the Laguna Pueblo; and there are two Pimas from Arizona who also expect to enter this year. A glorious work that Training Class is doing in raising up native evangelists and preachers.

THE Mormons are repeating at the Portland Fair the same tactics as at the St. Louis Exposition, with an even greater assiduity. Mormon tracts written with special reference to Gentile eyes are dis-

tributed by thousands, while a zealous young man sets forth at frequent intervals the virtues of the Mormons, to whom he ascribes a consuming desire for schools and educational institutions, usually winding up his discourse with the statement that the church does not interfere in Utah with politics and that polygamy is no longer practiced!

It is persistently rumored that Reed Smoot will resign from the United States Senate. To support this, it is put forth that he would consider this a more graceful way of exit than to be thrust out; and again that Joseph Smith feels the growing pressure of the turn the tide of public sentiment is making against the perfidy of the Mormon officials and others who are practicing polygamy; and still again, it is asserted that the two apostles, whom Smoot said he would call to account for contracting recent polygamous marriages, have not submitted peacefully to the proposition, but are disposed to discipline him, instead. All of which goes to show that it is worth while for the women of the country to have stirred up Congress on the subject of Smoot's expulsion.

No one supposed that Miss Allison, so long at the head of the Santa Fé girls' school, could remain out of the work when once she was somewhat rested and recuperated. And now we welcome her back. Not yet daring to trust herself in a position where there will be too great burden, she has gone to Las Truchas—one of our most recently added stations—with one of her own former pupils, who will act as teacher.

Who does not remember the pleading cry that came from this little mountain fastness—Las Truchas—that a teacher might be sent there. Miss Allison is having a new experience in this plaza life, and cries out, that she sees more than ever the need of mission schools. "Indeed, I cannot find words to describe the needs of this plaza. We have no suitable buildings for our work—we are all so very poor here—but the people accept our teaching so gratefully. I hope and pray that ere long we will not only have a church building, but a school-house and a comfortable home for the teacher." This would furnish

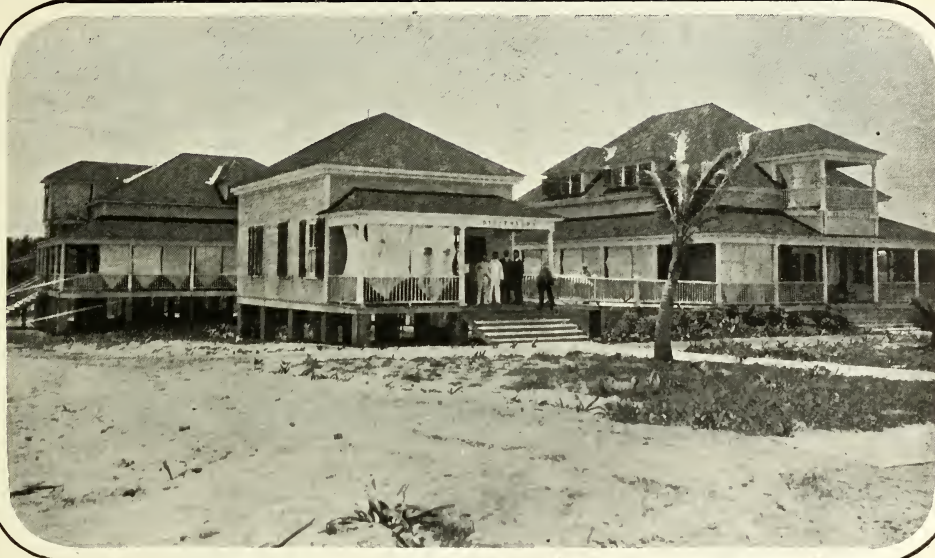
a good opportunity for some one to place a memorial, who wishes to put funds where they will yield large interest. Read what the native teacher, Polita Padilla, says of the numbers who throng the little gathering place; read also Miss Allison's sketch "Links in a Chain."

SLOWLY but surely the Gospel is penetrating afar in New Mexican plazas and homes. No rapid changes can be expected among those who have for generations been shut up in small communities where life passes under unvarying circumstances, where all live as their neighbors live, and as their parents and their parents' parents lived aforetime. Into such a community—far removed from the touch of modern progress or the quickening impulse of church and school—goes one of our mission teachers. Lack of ambition, of application, she will usually meet at first in the older pupils. Their parents have had no education; why should they need to study? But the younger pupils are more easily moulded; soon they begin to follow in the new way as they respond to the kindly teaching, and—as of old predicted—in their wake come the parents: the gospel work has begun—a new incentive, a new life, a new hope spring up—and a new courage. "I do not want my children to grow up as ignorant as I am, and I care not what the priest says," said a Mexican father recently; another: "All the education my son has he got in the mission school, and I mean to let him go on."

HERE is a line, as we go to press, from Dr. Henry Thomson, in charge of the Theological or Evangelist Training Class in the Menaul School, telling of a trip he has just taken in visiting three of our Mexican churches: "The old story—fields white—white for harvest. Two places calling loudly for schools, and most excellent material. There must be a large number of children, judging by the number of voters in the two places; one had three hundred and fifty-five in the last election, and the other one hundred and fifteen. The families have many children each, and of a superior class, and less harassed by priests than usual. Three persons made profession of their faith and were baptized."

THE Thanksgiving offering of the Sunday schools this year is to be applied to the support of the hospital work at San Juan, Porto Rico. Presidents of Home Missionary societies are expected to re-

mind superintendents, that the collection may be taken on the Sabbath preceding Thanksgiving or as near that date as may be convenient. The article from the new superintendent of the hospital is timely.



Endeavor Hall

Dispensary

Hospital Building

PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL, SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO

INFLUENCE OF MEDICAL WORK IN PORTO RICO

By John W. Colbert, M. D.

THE medical work of our Board, though new, is proving to be one of the best evangelizing agencies in all the island, and it is bound to increase in the kind of influence that it already has brought to bear on the people. The hospital and the dispensaries are the means of preaching the Gospel to multitudes of people from distant places, and already they have been instrumental in bringing many into the church. Over four thousand people a month are reached by this medical work, and every one who comes hears of Him who is the Great Physician and the only Saviour of men. Very few patients go away without a knowledge of the Gospel of Christ, and none go away with but friendly feelings, and all are glad to welcome the missionary doctors into their homes. At some of the stations between three and four hundred people gather at a single clinic, and always they hear the Gospel preached or taught.

Our Presbyterian hospital of San Juan—the largest and best equipped hospital on

the island—is doing a larger work, and at less expense than any hospital of its size in the United States, and there is urgent need of enlargement to meet the demands made upon it. One hundred and sixty-five major operations in the past three months, with but six deaths, is our record—a record that but few hospitals with the best of equipments can equal. This institution is popular with all classes—Porto Ricans, Spaniards and Americans. From all parts of the island come dispensary and hospital patients. Many have already been brought to know and serve the Great Physician.

There are many all through the island ready to live earnest, active Christian lives, if they are only carried the truth as it is in Jesus. The fields are truly white unto the harvest. Is not the call for reapers urgent? Surely, God has placed before us an open door. Shall He not go in and possess the land? The work of evangelizing Porto Rico lies upon us. We certainly should take care of our own neighbors.



SAN JUAN HOSPITAL STAFF

In center front, Dr. J. W. Colbert, Dr. C. G. Frost; at either side, Miss Ziegler, Mr. J. L. Colbert and the Misses MacArthur; second row, Porto Rican nurses in training.

NEW MEXICO—SEEN ANEW

By Rev. Robert M. Craig, Assistant Superintendent of Schools

TO get back to one's old camping ground is indeed a great pleasure and naturally calls up memories of the time when it was a new field to me.

Eight years ago there were in the synod of New Mexico forty churches in all, of which only three were self-sustaining. In these churches there were sixteen hundred and fifty members. The contributions were small. In many cases nothing was given to the Boards and very little toward self-support. In 1905 we find seventy churches, and six stations where as yet churches have not been organized; of these seventy churches ten are self-supporting. The membership is now five thousand. During the year these churches have contributed \$2,542.00 to the Board of Home Missions and \$1,061 to the Foreign Board, and to all religious purposes the handsome sum of \$41,609.50.

All this work has been accomplished through the instrumentality of that splendid band of men and women employed by the Board of Home Missions and the Woman's Board.

The school work, as is well known, has always been a leading factor in our work

in New Mexico and to-day the twenty-nine schools with nearly fifteen hundred pupils exert an influence throughout the entire region that cannot be estimated.

Needs of New Mexico

But the needs are just as pressing as ever. The cry for more workers and more schools comes every year. For years they have been waiting and still they wait.

The great Rio Arriba County, Naciamiento, Capulin, and the regions near Clayton, as well as many other points, ought to be supplied. Five hundred dollars a year will establish and support a school at one of these points, and there scores of bright boys and girls may be reached. Who is going to respond?

Manual School, Albuquerque

This school opens with encouraging prospects. Mr. Ross has disobeyed orders and stuck to his post nearly all summer.

The well is a great success, and as I stood by the pipe and saw four hundred gallons a minute passing out on to the land so smoothly I asked, "Why have we been so long in reaching this result?"

This splendid gift of Mr. Robt. Davidson,

of Elizabeth, in memory of his father and mother, will remind multitudes in days to come that not only is there water for the thirsty land, but also that Jesus is the water of life for thirsty souls.

Mary James School

Negotiations have been going on regarding a site for this new building in Santa Fé.

The people are anxious to have the school and many of them willing to subscribe liberally for a site. We hope that this will soon be settled on, arrangements completed, and work begun.

Suitable Shelter

The need of securing comfortable homes for our teachers is becoming more and

more urgent every year. They have been living long enough in miserable quarters, the only ones they could secure. During the last years the rains have penetrated the roofs and in not a few cases destroyed furniture and endangered lives.

From \$750 to \$1,000 will erect comfortable homes in these Mexican villages. Surely the church is not going to ask these devoted women to live any longer in such shacks. Of them a leading physician said a few days ago: "These women are doing a grand work; they are the best women in the land."

Who will be the first to respond with a check for the erection of such a teacher's home?

GOOD NEWS FROM A HARD FIELD

THAT far-away mission station on St. Lawrence Island in Behring Sea is yet very near the great heart of the Church. Good news comes in a letter written by Mrs. Campbell on August 16. It may be a year before we can hear again:

"I am sure that you will rejoice with us when I tell you how encouraging the work seems now. Quite a number of young men and several young women desire to become Christians. Dr. Campbell has formed a class of seventeen who are being prepared for baptism and church membership. Last night two more young men

attended prayer meeting, saying that they wanted to learn to be Christians, and have their sins forgiven. Also, a number of the young women are getting more approachable, attending my Wednesday afternoon class, in which I tell them of our Saviour and help them to read and memorize texts and portions of the Word. In the school many of the children ask us for Bibles, and when they receive them are delighted. Of course, there are disappointments and things at times discourage, but we just go on 'Even tho' our faith is small, trusting Jesus, that is all.'"

LOYAL FOLLOWERS

By Prudence Clarke

"I AM not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ, for it is the power of God unto salvation unto every one that believeth." How beautiful it is to see such fearlessness and loyalty in the followers of Christ! Such fearlessness and loyalty we often do see in our New Mexican brothers and sisters. During the last year God greatly blessed our work at Truchas, one of our newer stations. Many confessed their faith in Christ and united with the Presbyterian Church. At Chimayo there were new members also and the cause felt a new uplift in all that part of the field. The members from Chimayo were from the ranks of our mission school. From the study of God's word two promising young men came to love it and to love the Saviour.

Christian fellowship is one of the new joys that come into the lives of our Mexican people as they unite under a new banner and draw closer together in the work for the Master. These young men in our church at Chimayo wished to visit Truchas and meet the new Protestant friends. They invited us and others to accompany them, which we were glad to do and greatly enjoyed our twelve miles ride out into the mountains. It was slow plodding through the sandy arroyas and slower climbing the steep cuestas we found by the way, but at last we reached the quaint little town which clings, as it were, to the edge of the mountain top. We were heartily welcomed by the teacher and a jolly time we had together over the picnic dinner.

After dinner these young men, our school

boys, set out for their visiting. As they went about they came to the home of an old man who, at the age of eighty, had become a Protestant. For many years he had been a believer, and now with the coming of the mission school and the church that followed, came his opportunity to make a public profession of his faith. Our boys found Don Francisco very ill. The large room in which he lay was crowded with neighbors and friends. Death was very near, but the old man was happy. Trusting in Jesus, he was ready to go. He was glad to have the boys come to see him—"brothers in Christ" he called them, for they were of those who had accepted the same faith, the same Saviour. "Read something from God's Word," he said, and the trembling hand held out the Bible that was ever near in these last days. One of the young men took it and read for him that

beautiful tenth chapter of John. How comforting this was to the old man! How new and strange this simple Gospel message was to many who listened in that room! They could not understand the old man when he joined the new church that had come into their midst; but here in God's Word was the secret of his new faith, the secret of his joy and peace. The feeling that it was sweet to trust in Jesus deepened in the old man's heart and peace beamed more brightly from his eyes. The next day his call came to the Heavenly home—and he passed away—triumphant in life—triumphant in death.

"I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ, for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth." May God use all faithful witnessing in Christ's name for His own glory and for the salvation of many!

A DOWNPOUR IN NEW MEXICO

IT seldom rains in New Mexico, and the mud roofs and adobe houses answer very well—in a dry season; but, occasionally, after months of drought the heavens open and there comes a storm which brings trouble in its wake. Miss Buchanan speaks of a rain which lasted for thirty-six hours continuously; it was at Pajarito. "Sunday morning I knew there was trouble for all those with mud roofs, and as this building and two others are the only buildings with iron roofs in the plaza, I knew many were in distress. The water was so deep I could not go out to invite my friends to the school-house for protection, and they could not come. Toward evening I could wade over to my nearest neighbor, whose infant was only a few days old; there was not a dry corner in the house and nearly all the bedding was wet, so it came to pass that the whole family found a refuge in the school-house for two days. Monday morning I went out on a tour of investigation. Many of the poor people had everything in the house literally wash-

ed with muddy water, even the clothing they had on, and were actually wading ankle deep in mud. As the mud floors



A MEXICAN HOUSE RECEIVING ITS FALL COAT OF ADOBE

softened, the stoves sank, and down came pipes, while real rivulets ran down the wall."

IN THE EARLY DAYS

ONE of the pioneers of New Mexico in the planting of Presbyterian mission work was the Rev. John A. Annin. An early pupil and convert, now for many years a diligent preacher of the Word, the Rev. J. Y. Perea, in a reminiscent sketch tells of those early labors of that beloved missionary.

"About the first thing Mr. Annin did was to open a school, and teach it himself. The branches he introduced were reading, writing, spelling, geography and history. Here was a center of light which shot out rays over all the Territory. Silently, with no sound of trumpet, a new life appeared in the land. Amongst his pupils, whose studies he and his daughter directed, were to be seen Rev. Gabino Rendon, elder Rafael Gallegos and the writer.

"His missionary labors were prosecuted under great difficulties. He suffered from the rigors of the weather, the heat of the sun in summer, the winter storms and great fatigues from horse-back riding, to which he was not accustomed; but he could not be discouraged. With the sole object of seeing Jesus crowned King in the hearts of the Mexicans, he continued his laborious but blessed work without inter-

ruption until he saw churches organized and a goodly number of heroic men and women confessing the name of his Saviour and renouncing the errors of Romanism. He made regular visits to Los Alamos, Mora, Agua Negra, El Rito and went as far as Taos. It was he who carried the successful work to the counties of San Miguel, Moro and Taos, and to the south of Colorado."

The spirit of conquest for Christ which fired this pioneer missionary was communicated to those whom he won to the cause. Mr. Perea, speaking of his own early labors, says:

"Brother Rafael Gallegos and I rode from one plaza to another and from ranch to ranch preaching even in the sheep-ranches in the counties of Mora and San Miguel for several years.

"At this time we used to preach even at wakes of a funeral of a victim of small-pox, and would distribute a great number of gospel tracts, New Testaments and sometimes Bibles. Thus the fields were somewhat in a degree of preparation for the churches that are now exercising such an extensive and beneficent influence."

MEXICAN PREACHERS

THE TRAINING CLASS DURING VACATION

By Henry C. Thomson

DURING the four months of vacation, the students of the Evangelist Training Class of Manual School, Albuquerque, N. M., by no means disappear from the scene of action.

Two of our class have been "captured," that is, they were so needed in the churches that they were taken from the class, and employed permanently in the churches before they finished their course.

One of these, Tomas Atencio, is at Embudo, some sixty miles north of Santa Fé. The other, Teofilo Tafoya, is at our important Spanish church in Las Vegas, one of the first organized in the Territory, and a center of great influence. I have not visited either of these places lately, and can only report what I learn from hearsay, that they are doing good service. This is what I should expect from what I know of the character of these young men.

Of those who were present during the past session I can give the following account.

Mr. Victoriano Cruz entered the class this last year; so as he is only a beginner, he is not in charge of any church, but helps as he may be able in his home congregation at Chimayo.

Mr. Eliseo C. Cordova has charge of that field, and in addition to Chimayo, preaches at Las Truchas and Quemado. All these points are very promising. We have mission schools in the first two, and the fruit of faithful labor is showing itself. There was quite a revival at Las Truchas last winter. This place is perched on a lofty ridge, a spur of the Rocky Mountains, that runs across the country, and makes this "a city that is set on a hill." It appears that it is destined to be a Gospel light-house for this whole country. From



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AT PLACITAS, NEW MEXICO

this lofty perch one looks down into a deep ravine, and can descry a beautiful green belt. This is the garden spot of Quemado. In this plaza Mr. Cordova also has eager and attentive hearers. Our readers may remember some of the thrilling accounts given by Rev. R. M. Craig of the starting of the schools in these two plazas. It will be specially gratifying to them to learn that the great interest awakened at the opening of these schools has continued, and that these two young men, both natives of these villages, are carrying forward the Gospel work among their friends and relatives.

Some sixty-five miles north of Albuquerque there is a picturesque range of mountains, and one fine peak rears its bald head some 11,000 feet above sea level. This is the Jemes range, a very interesting chain of mountains. Nestled in its recesses we have a number of believers. The majority of them have been evangelized by Rev. J. M. Shields, M. D., who still lives among them. Mr. S. S. Van Wagner, another member of the class is employed to look after these sheep scattered upon the mountains. He was there last vacation, and now again has returned to the same field. His work was very successful, and we have cheering news of his pres-

ent labors.

One of the fertile valleys that enter into the great Pecos river basins is Gallinas. In it, sixty miles from Las Vegas, at Trèmentina, is another student, Victoriano Valdez. This is the one who almost killed himself one vacation by making 22 pastoral visits daily. He is an indefatigable worker, and so far has done great

good wherever he has been.

Our small Spanish church in Albuquerque, that has had so many drawbacks and discouragements, is cared for by Mr. Juan Baros, another student. None is more faithful and devoted than he in earnest efforts to serve the Master in this vineyard. Doubtless, substantial and permanent results will appear as the fruit of his labors.

Others that have been with us are scattered abroad, but as far as we can learn not one has gone back, but all are faithful and endeavoring to bear witness for Christ.

HOW HIS WORD FINDS ENTRANCE

Some Instances in the New Mexican Work

YEARS ago a brother and sister with their families become Protestants. Another sister soon began to feel that there was justice in the protests against certain doctrines of the Romish church; but her mother and husband, with fanatical prejudice and fear, brought to bear such threats that the woman could not confess her faith without making a disastrous breach in her closest family ties. So she could only pray that the Lord would in mercy accept the faith of her heart, as she had no shadow of hope that she would ever be able to confess her Saviour before

men. But the spirit is still working miracles in the hearts of men, and during a month of severe illness of the brother, a saintly elder in our beloved church, the barriers were broken down and a year later her mother died happy in the confidence of the sure mercies of David. This death and the funeral services touched the heart of her husband, and he has given

constant attention to the study of our faith and doctrine since that time. Last Sabbath, with the hearty consent of her husband, she made confession of her faith and partook of the sacraments of the church. When the fourteen-year-old daughter signified her wish to accompany her mother, her father said, "No, daughter—you and I a little later."

OUR NEIGHBORS OF THE SOUTHWEST

By Miss Leva Thomas Granger

I AM glad to have this opportunity to speak for that great host of spiritually destitute and needy people in our own land—the Mexicans—a people so often unjustly criticised and misunderstood, children of larger growth, careless, happy; the people of "mañana" in the land of "poco tempo," or "by and by;" ignorant and superstitious, as what people would not be after centuries of training in the Church of Rome, and bound by the chain of fear of both priest and church.

The Mexican people! my people, for almost my entire life has been spent in New Mexico, and I know and love them as can one only who has lived among them for many years. I know their many, many faults and failings; their dense, dark ignorance and superstition, and I know, too, how gloriously, how staunchly, how firmly they can stand for Christ and the cause of right when they have once learned to know and to love the only true and living God.

I wish I might take you to visit one or two large boarding schools that are making such an impression upon the Mexican youth—schools that are crowded with eager, earnest boys and girls anxiously striving to learn. But as there is not time for everything, I will take you to visit the plaza work. After a long, long journey across the mountains, we leave the railroad and must drive for thirty, fifty, perhaps sixty miles, often in a springless wagon. We wind in and out among the houses and finally come to the last house in this little village, an adobe like the others, with a mud roof which is not reliable in rainy weather. But on approach you are impressed with a sense of difference;

you see the neat wire fence, the tall flagpole, from which float the glorious Stars and Stripes, reminding you that you are really and truly in the United States and not in darkest Mexico, Spain or South America; you see the clean-washed windows, with their white curtains and blooming plants; over one of the two front doors is a bell. That is the teacher's home, the school and the church—the one ray of light and hope in all this desolate region: six little towns within a radius of five miles, five thousand

souls, all looking to that one little mission plant for the knowledge of life and hope and salvation.

It is a school day. Shall we enter? In a room seventeen by thirty feet, with a seating capacity of forty-one, you find crowded seventy-two boys and girls, young men and young women, three in the double seats, two in the single, a row of little tots along the platform, and just as many more as it is possible to crowd in. You find in the towns represented an excellent opportunity for seed sowing, for the children carry to relatives and friends the lessons learned from Bible and song. You find the Bible used as a text-book—the foundation of the school; and I am sure you would be surprised could you realize how much of the Bible these children have learned and put in practice.

I must call one girl before you, and as you look at her in her beautiful girlhood, cleansed, refined, educated, Christianized—a girl as capable of leading Christian Endeavor meetings, teaching infant class, acting as secretary and treasurer of Sunday-school as your own daughters—you see her as she is to-day; but as you look at her try to realize her yesterday, that day when she entered the school, dirty, forlorn, woebegone, hopeless, when it seemed impos-

sible for the untrained nature to submit to restraint. There are hundreds, thousands of boys and girls transformed by the influence of the mission school and the mission teacher. Can you realize the great power for good these beautiful, consecrated young people are going to be in that land of spiritual darkness? Truly the hope of the Mexican people lies in their children, and

their hope lies in the mission schools.

But it is possible to reach and influence the older people. May I tell you of one scholar of our plaza school? There joined a little Mexican church one spring an old woman of seventy years, and all summer, as she came every evening for the teacher to read to her from the Bible, she sighed because she couldn't read that book for herself. When school opened in the fall the teacher was surprised to find this old woman asking for admission. The teacher



REV. JUAN G. QUINTANO AND WIFE

Mr. Quintano is Pastor (native) at Placitas, N. M.

said, "There isn't any room; besides, I don't believe, that with your mind untrained to retain, you can master the reading; I fear I can't take you." Nothing daunted, she went away, found a little box which she placed outside the schoolroom door and there she sat, day in and day out, and as the children passed to and fro she would hold up her Bible, saying, "Can you tell me this word? What is this letter? Read me this." And so she learned to read. During the three years of her life, almost any time you could see her going from house to house reading God's Word to her less fortunate neighbors. Many times she would start out early on Monday morning, going far into the mountains where the missionary had scarcely penetrated, coming back on Saturday evening, footsore and weary. There came down to that mission during those years thirty-seven men and women asking to be taught, asking to walk in the "Jesus way." When asked how they had heard of Him, they would say, "Why, Doña Aleja she read it to us." Sometimes, as I sat in church and looked at that old woman, bowed, wrinkled, homely, ragged, I fancied that I could see upon her brow the crown with the thirty-seven beautiful, shining, precious jewels—thirty-seven souls brought to Christ.

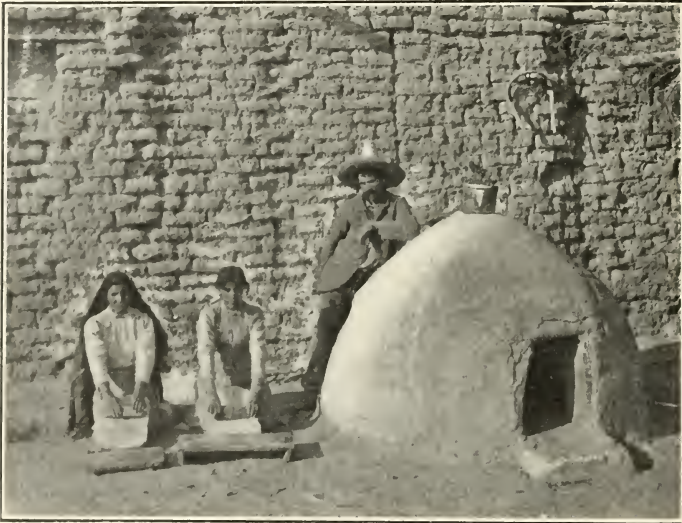
The need of mission work is desperately great. One day there came a knock at my schoolroom door and when it was opened there stood a man with two boys and a girl. He said, "I have come to put my children in your school." As I picked my way among the children, so as not to walk on them—our room was so crowded, I thought of

what was before me. He said, "I have brought my children to put them in your care." I told him I couldn't take the children, as there was no room, and all the brightness left that man's face and tears filled his eyes, as he said, "Do you mean that? I want you to teach them the English. I want you to teach them to walk in that Jesus road, and then send them home and they can teach their mother and myself. We are getting old, we are getting blind, and we want to know this way, this Jesus road you teach." I thought of the schoolroom, overcrowded with the children, and said, "There is no room." As I saw that man's look of discouragement and saw him start off for his old home, my heart ached. There are to-day hundreds of Mexicans—men, women and children—ready for our work. The whole field is before us.

I ask you, by your prayers, works, enthusiasm, and faith, to advance the mission work so that before long each little cluster of Mexican plazas may have its school, its teacher and its opportunity, so that before long it will not be necessary, for lack of men, women or means, to refuse the bread of life to one single, hungry, pleading, sin-sick soul.

As I close, I give the message sent you by one of our faithful Mexican elders. He said: "Tell the friends in those strange and far-off lands not to be impatient if we are slow to learn.

Tell them if they buried a log of wood under water three hundred years they wouldn't expect to draw it forth and strike fire at once. We have been buried in spiritual darkness for centuries, so tell them not to be impatient if we are slow to give up our idols, our ignorance and our superstition."



OUR NEIGHBORS OF THE SOUTHWEST.

OUR TEACHERS AMONG MEXICANS IN THE UNITED STATES

CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles, (1039 Macy St.)—Miss M. Cameron, Miss I. L. Boone

COLORADO

Alamosa Canon (Capulin P. O.)—Miss Leonora Montoya.

Costilla—Miss L. C. Galbraith.

Ignacio—Rev. A. J. Rodriguez, Miss A. E. McMullon.

San Juan (Mogote P. O.)—Miss M. Clements.

San Pablo—Miss G. Boxwell.

NEW MEXICO

Albuquerque Training Class—Rev. H. C. Thomson, D. D.

Albuquerque (Menaul School)—Mr. J. C. Ross, Miss V. M. Alden, Miss L. B. Soule, Miss S. B. Sutherland, Miss C. A. Dinsmoor, Miss A. T. Hunter, Miss J. G. Buck, Miss M. E. Moore, Miss C. B. Heiskell, Mr. J. E. Ross, Mrs. J. C. Ross.

Agua Negra (Holman P. O.)—Miss A. D. McNair, Miss L. Lathy
 Arroyo Hondo—Miss C. J. Riley.
 Canon Bonito (Hall's Peak P. O.)—Miss A. Hogan.
 Chimayo (John Hyson Memorial)—Miss P. Clark, Miss J. Clark.
 El Rito (Chacon P. O.)—Miss G. Scanland, Miss N. Scanland.
 Embudo (Dixon P. O.)
 Jarales—Miss M. M. Russell.
 Jemez Springs (Perea P. O.)—Miss N. V. Patterson.
 Las Cruces—Miss E. M. Smith, Miss M. A. LeDuc.
 Las Truchas—Miss P. Padilla, Miss M. L. Allison.

Las Vegas—Miss M. Fleming.
 Mora—Miss A. T. Aitken.
 Pajarito—Miss J. T. Buchanan.
 Penasco—Miss S. M. Zuver.
 Raton—Miss A. Duncan.
 Santa Fe (Allison School for Mexican Girls.)—Miss B. B. Bonine, Miss H. Woodward, Miss A. Brengle, Miss E. Rupert, Miss E. Brown, Miss M. B. Morrow.
 Taos (Pyle Memorial)—Miss H. MacLennan.
 Taos (El Prado)—Miss E. W. Craig, Miss L. Craig.
 Ranchos de Taos—Miss A. Hyson.
 Ranchito (Ranchos de Taos P. O.)—Mr. J. Mondragon.
 Trementina—Miss A. A. Blake.

THREE LINKS OF A CHAIN

By Matilda M. Allison

LINK THE FIRST

A SWEET-FACED little Mexican girl was brought by her father a weary four days' journey by wagon, over rocky mountains and sandy plains, to see if perchance a place could be given her in the Allison school. She was a motherless child and there was no one to care for her. As usual, the school was filled to overflowing, but this was an especially needy case. Her wistful, trustful look touched the heart of the superintendent, and she was received. She soon won the hearts of the teachers by her quiet, loving disposition. Years rolled by, and by diligent application to the course of study she became an intelligent, capable young woman. It was always her desire to fit herself to teach among her own people. This was her preparation period.

LINK THE SECOND

In a quiet little plaza lived a man and his wife. Both had been educated in the Presbyterian mission schools of New Mexico. The husband was an evangelist. Their beautiful lives and their neat well-kept home made such an impression upon the inhabitants of that little village that they began to talk among themselves of what the mission schools had done for these two, and coveting the same advantages for their children, application was made to the synodical superintendent for a Presbyterian teacher. The usual reply, "No funds" was returned. Disappointed, but not altogether discouraged, they sent urgent and repeated requests, until the Board found means to send a teacher. Then a new era, an era of blessing, began in that plaza.

LINK THE THIRD

Away up in the mountains, seemingly shut in

from all the world, dwells a people—five hundred in number—whose ancestors have for generations back lived and died in that ancient town knowing little of the outside world. A stronghold of the order of Penitentes, there was no joy in their lives. No songs of praise were ever heard for salvation full and free through Jesus Christ; but self-torture in atonement for sin, and mourning and wailing for souls being made fit for heaven by suffering in purgatory, were sounds familiar to all. It now came to pass that in the occasional visits made to the neighboring plaza eleven miles distant—where was forged link number two of this chain—they saw the new mission school, where the children are learning English, and making rapid progress in all their studies. They notice a new life and a different atmosphere in the place. Homes are neater and prettier. The young people are capable of doing many things not possible before. A burning desire springs up in their hearts to experience the same benefits. And they say, "Why cannot we have that kind of a school?" An application is sent to the synodical superintendent for a mission teacher. The people offer a school-room and fuel: an old soldier grows eloquent in his appeal and pleads his service to his country in her hour of need. The superintendent repeats the story, and the hearts of Christian people are opened to the cry of these long neglected ones, and again the Woman's Board is enabled to send a teacher. The little Mexican maiden from the Allison school, grown to useful Christian womanhood, is this teacher who clasps the links of the chain and with happy heart is entering upon the fruition of her cherished hope to help her own people.

THE PLAZA MISSION SCHOOL TEACHER

GO with me to one of the towns in New Mexico, situated thirty or forty miles from the railroad, in a cañon of the mountains, "far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife."

A teacher leaving her home in the East, upon her arrival in one of these Mexican plazas, feels as though she were on the outskirts of the world. The first thing to do is to find suitable rooms to live in, or if they are not suitable, which is more likely to be the case, to try and make them so. Possibly this may necessitate an extra window or two, or a door or a floor. The roof is there to stay, except the diminishing of it every time it rains, making it necessary for it to be repaired as soon as possible after a

storm. The people are surprised, perhaps, to see how soon a teacher has her new home in order, and how happy and contented she is. As soon as she learns a few words in their language, they begin at once to love her, and to make her, in a manner, a part of their lives. They will defend and try to comfort her in an emergency; they realize that she suffers inconvenience to minister to their need, and they love her the more for this, assuring her that their lives had little brightness in them before she came. Frequently they will say, "Tell us when you have any work to do and we will help you."

Besides the regular hours in the school room, the teacher has her housekeeping duties, her

meals to prepare. In some of the plazas there are no suitable stores where she can get supplies, hence the inconvenience of sending some miles for them. In the majority of the plazas there are no doctors, so the teacher is called upon to administer relief in cases of sickness—the people have entire confidence that she can cure them of any disease they may have. This adds further responsibility to her work. When there is a death in the place, the teacher is expected to visit the home and attend the funeral. It is a great comfort to those in bereavement if she can do this, and, perhaps, gives her the opportunity of reading the Bible and teaching its truths in these homes.

The mothers in these plazas are very glad when their girls are taught sewing; it is certain that the girls can be kept in school a much longer time when they are interested in sewing classes, and they attend every day.

Children's Day is a "giving time." The children hunt the fields and river borders for flowers, and borrow the house plants from their neighbors to decorate the school. It has been my experience that the children give also as large an offering as their parents can afford.

The thought may arise, "Is a teacher ever lonely in one of these Mexican plazas?" Answer this who can. There may not be one of her own nationality to speak with her on Sunday she hears no English sermon; it is necessary to teach the Sabbath-school lesson in Spanish, and to sing the hymns in the same language. Does the teacher complain of isolation and loneliness? Is she not happy to be called worthy of working in the Lord's vineyard and of helping a people who have been so long in ignorance of God's Word and of the true way of life?

SOME STEADILY PROGRESSIVE SCHOOLS

Miss Sutherland, Menaul School, Albuquerque, N. M. One of the new features of the closing day of the Menaul school last spring was the giving of medals in connection with the program of the occasion. This was done with much ceremony and good effect. The medals will prove an incentive to even greater effort on the part of the pupils. We look forward to the work this year with very great expectations, for the school will graduate from the high school work its first class—seven young men. Menaul is growing and as she grows she needs an increased interest in your prayers.

A plaza teacher says: "The homecoming of the young men from the Menaul Training School, who are progressing so nicely that they are very much looked up to by the rest of the children, is a stimulus to the whole community."

Prudence Clark, John Hyson Memorial School, Chinayo, New Mexico, scored a large enrollment and attendance during the last year. Two more of the pupils united with the little church; others still have given their hearts to Christ and are hoping soon to unite with the church also. The members of this little Mexican church are very faithful in witnessing for

Christ, and very earnest in their prayers for an outcome of the Spirit. "Pray with us, for this," is their message.

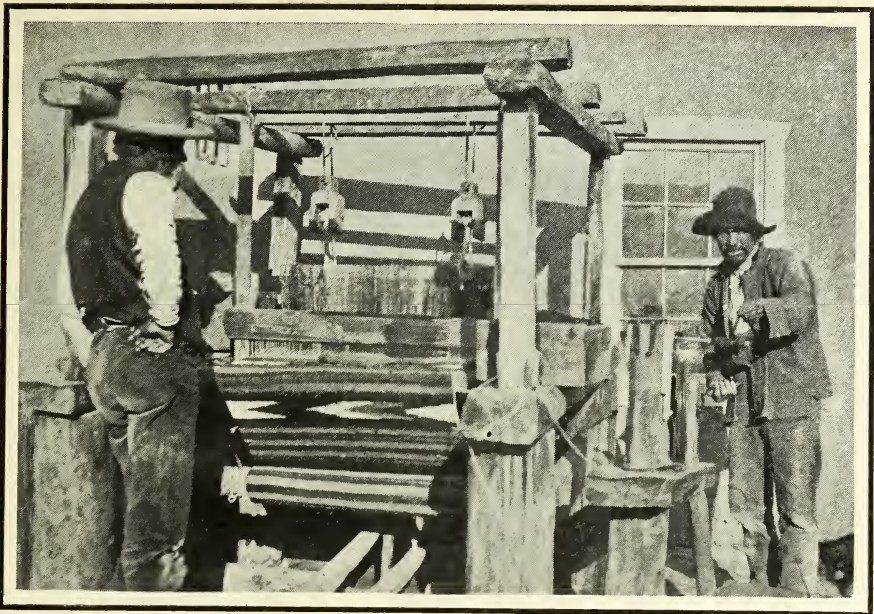


Christian mother of a large family to whom the teacher suggested the weaving of small Mexican blankets, which the teacher should endeavor to sell (for about two dollars each) when away on vacation. Always, when the money was handed this poor Mexican woman, she would say, "Have you taken out the Lord's tenth?"

Miss Maggie Fleming, Mora, N. M. The progress made by the pupils in the Mora school during the past year and one-half was remarkable; they knew how to apply themselves and get the most out of their lessons, and to this much of their progress is due. They were also interested in their Bible study, even the Catholic pupils taking an active, although not always willing, part in our morning exercises. Two or three only of the pupils could not be induced to attend the Sunday school; the rest were faithful, their parents attending also. All seemed to regret that I must leave them for another

field, but the call to Las Vegas was loud and it seemed right to respond, going back to the people I left two years ago. We have a Protestant church at Las Vegas of twenty-five or thirty members, a Sunday school and a Christian Endeavor society.

Elizabeth W. Craig, Taos, New Mexico. A hopeful sign is that our boys are finding positions in stores because of their knowledge of English. One of our former pupils, who is employed in a store, receives nearly twice as



MEXICAN LOOM FOR WEAVING BLANKETS

much for his services as he did last summer. Have we not a right to believe that as our boys and girls scatter over the territory they are carrying more precious truths than that of a knowledge of English, even Bible truths? For does not the promise say: "So shall my word be that goeth forth out of my mouth"; "it shall prosper in the thing whereto I sent it."

Sue M. Zuver, Penasco, New Mexico. Last year's work at Penasco was most encouraging. Interested parents visited the school frequently. The pupils did not grow tired but stayed until the close on July fourth. The pupils were delighted that the closing day and the

Fourth of July celebration came at the same time.

We had over a hundred small flags with which to decorate, and the pupils were very much pleased to wear the little flag on, this, Penasco's first Fourth of July celebration. Besides the pupils' recitations, we had three good Spanish speakers from the patrons of the school, so that all could understand why we celebrated the Fourth of July. There were some very old people here, great-grandparents, who attended for the first time a meeting of the kind, and also listened to the recitations in English and Spanish of their grandchildren. It was the first Fourth of July celebration ever held in any of the plazas around.

AMONG THE MEXICANS OF SOUTHERN COLORADO

Miss Mollie Clements, San Juan, Col. Last year was San Juan's most satisfactory year in school work. School began with a large enrollment, and closed with an equally good one.

Señor Pedra Valdez, a new-comer, brought his family from another plaza to our place to have his two little boys in my school. He thanked me heartily for what I had done for his children, and said he had not thought it possible for them to improve so rapidly as they have done.

A Leaky Roof and an Umbrella. Two of the most disagreeable experiences of the year were due to the same cause, a leaky roof—the bane of an adobe house. Just after returning in the

fall and having gotten my house thoroughly in order and walls whitened, a terrible rain set in and for a time I did not know what the outcome would be. As I sat in the only dry spot, a spot just large enough to hold my chair and the organ stool upon which the lamp stood, and heard the mud plastering fall from the outside adobe walls, and saw the rain falling all around within, I wished for daylight and companionship. It is very rare that we need an umbrella in San Juan, but that was a time when I needed one and needed it badly, and fortunately I had one, under which I could walk when I left my small corner to see how matters were progressing in other parts of the house.

It was in April that the second flood came, which was, fortunately, not quite so serious as that in September had been, though it forced me to close school for several days.

Harvestings. In the early spring one of our most faithful members was called home, a Mexican woman who had been ill for some time. Her patience and faith were most beautiful to witness. I was with her all the time I could spare from my other duties during the day, and sat up with her at night many times. During all her sickness I never heard a complaining word. She requested that the woman's missionary meeting be held in her sickroom; she would repeat every passage of Scripture that was read, and the hymns. I have wished many times that those who cavil at mission

work might have been privileged to sit by her bedside and see, as I did, the joyful home-going of this Christian woman.

She told me, a few days before her departure, how hard she had worked to keep a younger sister from attending the Presbyterian church when they were both young women; "and, then, after all," she said, "I was the first of the family to join the church." The sister, Mrs. Ortega, was present and said, "Yes, maestra, that's true, she was the most opposed of any of us, but was the first to unite with the church and now we are all Christians."

During the time of the evangelistic meetings in January nineteen additions resulted to the church, seven of whom were scholars at my school.

MORE MESSAGES FROM NEW MEXICO

Mary M. Russell, Jarales, New Mexico. Perhaps you know that Jarales asked for a teacher, asked more than once for one, and now that a teacher has been sent, the people show their appreciation. This Mexican town is five miles from a railroad station, and there are but four white people in the place.

One morning my school children were all told by the priest that any child attending the Presbyterian school should never be buried or married from the Romish church. The children showed great strength of character, for, in spite of such opposition, they came to our school; they want something better than they have; they do not know just what it is, but they strive to imitate and try to be like those who have these better things.

Fear of persecution keeps people out of the church; we cannot know to what a man who leaves the Romish church is subjected in the way of little daily torments.

One of our native Christians, an elder, stands for so much in the community where he lives. If there is a piece of public work, such as road making or ditch digging, to be superintended, he is usually chosen for the place of trust.

Grace Scanland, El Rito, N. M. Giving the Best. The Mexican work is a great work and every worker going into the field should go de-



JARALES, N. M., SCHOOL AND TEACHER'S HOME

termined to do her best and give her best. This is necessary particularly because in the more isolated districts, where little of the outside world is known, the people seem almost to live in and through the teacher, judging education, morals and religion by her conduct and life. It is a great responsibility—more than I realized when entering the work.

Leonora Montoya (Native), Alamosa Canon. This is a small Mexican settlement in which there are only a few families, but children come to school from several different places. My

little crowd of pupils were enthusiastic and studious. Eagerness to learn was plainly seen in the pupils who walk a long distance to school in cold and snowy weather. Some come from very poor families who are hardly able to pay the tuition of their children, but who would do anything in their power for the school.

N. V. Patterson, Jemez Hot Springs. A great responsibility surely rests upon the Jemez Spring mission, as we are the only Protestant denomination represented by a school in this section, which extends nearly one hundred miles to the northwest. Pupils come from over the mountains—some thirty, others sixty miles—to attend school, as there are no schools in this country for many miles.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF TRUCHAS

By Polita Padilla

WE left the railroad at Espanola at noon in a light wagon without springs. The sun was shining clear and bright; the first half of the journey was along the sandy bed of the Rio Grande and our progress was slow. Sand hills are on both sides, and the brown adobe houses dotted here and there against the sides of these hills are discernible only by the strings of bright red chili, hanging in great bunches against the walls.

When we leave the river bed we begin a more precipitous ascent. The scenery now becomes more and more beautiful, until we reach some high peaks and find ourselves among stately pine trees. On looking back we could see the Rio Grande valley like a bright green ribbon with a brighter silver stripe zigzagging through it, bordered by the dark green of the pines.

On, on, we go, and up, up, new peaks rise on all sides until such a panorama passes before us that we are enraptured, and we wonder if anywhere in the whole world there is any scenery grander. But clouds gather and we see rain falling on some of the higher peaks, and soon the clouds break over us; instead of trying to shield ourselves from the hot sun, as we did while traveling along the Rio Grande, we now draw our wraps closely around us to protect from the chilling rain.

But here we are at Truchas and it is six o'clock. Mrs. Carter, née Meeker, the former teacher, greets us with a warm welcome to her home, where a good supper awaits us. Later she accompanies us to the little adobe house, which is to be the teachers' home. The kind Mexican church members had whitened the walls with "yeso" and cleaned the floors, making ready for us. Then with some borrowed bedding, for our freight had not yet arrived, we sought rest in sleep.

The following Sunday the Mexican minister and the evangelist, Mr. Rendon and Mr. Cordova, were with us and held two services in the schoolroom. A baby was baptized, and four young people were baptized and received into the church, two of whom were converted at the Allison school. Miss Allison handed in her

church letter and I shall do the same very shortly. We hope in this way to make the people feel that our interests are with them—one in Christ.

The people here are poor but industrious. They raise wheat and oats but have no fruit; they have few sheep or cattle, but have herds of goats which furnish them with milk, cheese and meat. They also thresh their grain with goats.

I am a Mexican, born and brought up in New Mexico, but much of my life was spent in the Allison school where we had a different training, so that the Mexican way of living now seems strange to me.

It is my ambition and aim to aid my people, that by education and Christianity they may be helped to a better life as by God's grace I have been helped.

We are greatly impressed with the need of a house of worship. Our little schoolroom on the first Sabbath was so filled that we had to use all the extra chairs and boxes we could find for seats; and as we shook hands with the people and asked them to come again and bring their friends, we wondered how we could accommodate them when they did come.

The Board does not own any property here, and we very much need a suitable and comfortable school building and teachers' home. Will not the people interested not only think over this need but act upon it?

LOS ANGELES SPANISH MISSION SCHOOL

LAST February this school completed its twenty-first year. A short story of the first half of its twenty-second year will be told.

The first part of the story is of sorrow, for in February our beloved missionary, Rev. A. M. Merwin, closed eighteen years of patient labor for the Mexican people of California, and went to his long rest. It is not given to many men to be more sincerely mourned by all classes than was this faithful, loving servant of the Lord.

Early in the year comes the annual meeting of the Presbyterian Society and some special preparation must be made for that meeting.

The tall, lady-like young president of our school mission band must represent that work, and the other members of the little society will take part in a short missionary program, and the little treasurer can tell how tiny stitches in patchwork, or other needlework, counted up so many that, when turned into money, they made five dollars for the foreign mission work, five dollars for the Home Board and two dollars for the Freedmen. And yet in this, the annual report, some mention ought to be made of a great many self-denial pennies, that made up the sum. It was not all earned, for more than one highly prized nickel was given to show a young heart's wish to send the good news to others.

And then the sewing class and the little cooks not only tell what they can do, but they will show samples of neat, pretty needlework, and excellent bread and cakes.

And they all sing; those same songs of praise to God and of faith in their Saviour have doubtless echoed through many a little home during this July.

A Mexican picnic was given by the Spanish Presbyterian Church and our school was expected to be present. It is pleasant to tell that although there were nearly one hundred and fifty people there, there was no rough conduct or disorder of any kind to mar the day.

A beautiful feature of the occasion was a little religious service held under the fine old trees by our minister, Mr. Mata, and a Congregational missionary who was present by invitation. A little baby was presented for baptism by its Christian parents and the words of the service sounded very sweet. The baby was a grandchild of one of the first Protestant Mexicans of Southern California. Three other grandchildren are now pupils in the school.

Coming home in the afternoon, in the trolley cars, all joined in singing beautiful Spanish hymns, and so all through the day they showed themselves Christians.

One of these young girls will soon be married to a Christian young man, and a home where God is honored and worshipped will be established, but these pleasant school days were the last she could have, and the teacher wonders now if she did everything possible to give her the learning she will need in her new life. How fast we have to work, for it is only a little while that we have given us, and there is so much to be done!

But when we think of our school with its steady stream of girls passing in and out, learning God's Word, His commands, and the way of salvation, and learning how to make the best of this life, and then look at the Church and Sabbath school and Christian Endeavor Society, and the Woman's Missionary Society, and see "our girls" in every one of these, we are very glad and thankful and praise God afresh for the work of the Woman's Board of Home Missions.

IDA L. BOONE.

THREE POINTS OF VIEW

Reaching the Field

NOT always is it possible for the new teacher to reach a long established mission station under comfortable circumstances, even if the route thereto has been long in use.

After leaving the train and looking for an expected conveyance, we were obliged to take a lumber wagon and prepare ourselves for a thirty-mile ride over mountains and through canyons.

When the jolting on the springless seat became very wearisome we sat on the top of a trunk and then on some fragrant alfalfa in the back part of the wagon. At last, after riding from six o'clock in the morning till late in the afternoon, we saw the Taos Valley. We thought we were almost there, but for two hours more we ascended and descended low hills, and when we caught sight of the plaza, now and again, for a long time it seemed no nearer by.

Arriving finally, we were heartily glad to eat our first meal for the day.

It was a pleasure to visit in the Mexican homes and be so cordially welcomed.

Celia J. Riley, Arroyo, Hondo. This is a little village of perhaps three hundred or more people. This little mission station is about ten miles from El Prado de Taos. With the exception of two or three Americans, I am the only Protestant for the Arroyo Hondo region for miles around, with possibly the exception of two or three Protestants who might be found among the Mexicans at some distance away. It is apparent there is plenty of room in which to teach the Gospel, if the people only wanted it. It is this indifference that makes our work so hard. The majority seem to me more anxious for the education we can give them than for the pure Gospel we wish to teach them. The Bible is not looked upon with very much favor; besides, they think our Bible is not the right one, so it is hard work to reach them.

My foreign mission experience in a Catholic country so prepared me that the difficulties of the work were not new to me in New Mexico.

During the year we held several meetings in which some of the pupils took part not only in singing, but in reciting different portions of the Bible which they had learned in school, and at our Children's Day service the children gave a large part of the Life of Christ in story form. This was done in their own Spanish language, that the people in general might understand. I think that this part of our exercise was particularly pleasing to some of our visitors who had come from other stations. All of this work is seed sowing. If we could see as definite results along the spiritual line as we do in educational advancement, our hearts would be rejoiced indeed.

Another Teacher Writes of Her First Impressions. I shall never forget my sensations, two years ago, when I went to my field of labor in New Mexico, as the train stopped and I looked around on the queer adobe houses; I felt that I had been dropped into another world. The air, the sky, the sunshine, the odors, all seemed different. The next morning I started on the thirty-mile drive with a mail carrier; he frightened me nearly to death by getting into a quarrel with some freighters, after we had gone a few miles. I did not understand their language, but I understood his feeling when he pointed a revolver at the others. Afterward I learned that such an experience was rare, and that one is never safer than when in the protection of a mail carrier.

Plaza Isolation. I found my trying ordeal was being shut off from associates of like interests; although I liked the work I longed for companionship, and no one knows, until one has tried it, what such an isolated life is. I should like to see the time when the Church could follow Christ's perfect example, when He sent out the seventy two by two; but before the Board can do that it will be necessary to have the substantial sympathy of the members of the Church to provide the means.

TOLD IN STORY

JOHAN and Mary were married in—well, no matter what year. This story has nothing to do with their honeymoon or with the years directly following upon their marriage. It is the story of one day as representative of many such in their married life.

John went to the breakfast table one morning and found upon it nothing but crackers and water. Mary sat languidly awaiting his coming. The weather was warm and she was dressed in the coolest of morning gowns. Her cheeks were unflushed either by kitchen heat or by mortification over the scanty meal set before her husband. John partook of the meal, as all good husbands do, with never a word of complaint. Then came the morning worship, in which both husband and wife took part. John prayed for strength for the duties of the day (alas! where else would he get strength but from above). Mary devoutly thanked the Lord for the opportunity of service, and for the good she had been allowed to do in the world, not forgetting to repeat the petition already offered by John, that he might have strength and wisdom for the many problems of the day.

John kissed his wife good-bye, hoped that she might have a happy morning, and went to his office. Upon his way, however, he stopped at a restaurant and ordered a cup of coffee and a generous slice of toast, with poached egg.

At noon his table was bountifully spread with—crackers and water, with the addition of a bit of cheese. The queen of his home looked unruffled by any care. "Indeed the morning has been so hot," she declared, "I could scarcely exist. I have been in the hammock most of the morning. Yes, I slept quite a while and feel greatly refreshed. Was it warm down town? I wish that you had been here in the middle of the morning. I had a most delicious dish of ice-cream. Manly does make such good cream, and he now sends around such good cake with his wagon. I would have gotten some for your lunch—only you know that ice-cream will not keep, and—well, to be real truthful, I was not thinking about your lunch then. Hungry? Have another cracker, dear, and a bit more cheese."

"I must go away to-night, Mary, on important business." This as John nibbled his dry cracker and cheese. Can you have a good meal ready for me at ten o'clock? My train leaves at eleven. Oh, yes! I will want dinner as usual at six o'clock, but my journey will be a hard one—in fact, this whole day has been very hard"—John looked wearily over his table—"and I shall need a good, generous lunch at ten o'clock. Sorry to keep you up so late, but—call in help. Nancy will help you."

John left home, hungry, tired, distressed. Once more he stopped at the restaurant, whose keeper had grown so accustomed to his coming that he reserved a seat for him as a matter of course.

Mary cleared away the dishes, laid down for a half hour, languidly wondered what John was doing, dressed and made some calls, coming home just in time to get dinner ready by six o'clock.

John returned early in the afternoon, too exhausted to work longer. He was tired and hungry, for restaurant fare did not agree with him, disgusted with the world in general and his wife in particular. She was busy in the kitchen, however, and his hopes began to rise. He lay upon the couch, wondering what he should find upon his table this time.

"Dinner is ready, dear; come. I have something that you like very, very much. I made it all myself, too." His spirits rose. He was to have a good, square, home meal this time surely. Mary had been busy in the kitchen, and her cheery voice betokened desirable results.

"Have some crackers, dear? They are Uneda Biscuit, and I think them very nice. This tea, too, is good, and the cheese. Have a bit? You can have some butter on your crackers. What is it I have for you? Oh, that is for dessert. I want to wait and surprise you."

The crackers and tea and cheese being disposed of, all there was in sight, Mary went into the kitchen and brought in a piece of apple pie.

"Excellent? Yes indeed, it is really fine; and you made it yourself? What a cook you are, to be sure." And the patient, all-enduring man actually felt that he owed his wife a debt of gratitude for that pie.

"Now I must run back to the office, Mary. Sorry, but there are so many things that must be attended to. I will be back home by ten o'clock, and I am sure that I shall feel in fine trim for my journey if you can have a good, hot lunch ready for me. Nancy is in the kitchen now? That's good. Don't be late. You know that trains do not wait, even for so important a personage as your husband."

Ten o'clock found him at his front door again. The house was ablaze with light. He heard appetizing sounds from the dining-room. Dishes were rattling, silver jingling, Nancy was flying here and there. He went to the dining-room; he even ventured into the kitchen. A turkey, brown and savory, was just emerging from the oven. Mashed potatoes, white and creamy, were ready to be served. Crisp lettuce and radishes, jelly, cranberries, ice-cream and cake, everything to tempt and appease a hungry man's appetite. Mary, fresh and charming, was directing all the preparation of the meal. What a feast that was, to be sure! How he wished that it might have been divided into four good meals. There was enough for a plain, substantial breakfast, a good noonday meal, a tempting dinner and an excellent lunch. If what he had been compelled to spend at the restaurant had been added to the family treasury, what could they not have done? John ate until he could eat no more, looked at his watch, found that he had but ten minutes to get to the train, rushed off without kissing his wife good-bye, left his grip behind in his haste, and got to the station ticketless, hatless, gripless and breathless, just in time to spring to the rear platform of the rear car as the train pulled out of the station.

A few moments of careful reflection, by one careless about making offerings in equal quarterly payments to the mission treasury, will make plain the interpretation of the foregoing

and should tend to correct that most unsatisfactory habit.

A bare treasury for nine months of the year, denials to pressing appeals from the mission field, much anxiety and uncertainty, over-work and hurry at the end of the year when funds are rushed in, all this may be remedied by equalizing gifts.

LUCY HINDMAN MCAFEE.

PRESBYTERIAL EXCHANGE

A NEW dormitory has been found indispensable to the progress of the work at Logan, Utah. The women of the Synod of New Jersey have assumed the cost, \$6,000, apportioning the amount among the presbyterial societies as an extra offering, with the understanding that two years will be given in which to raise the fund. The Presbytery of Morris and Orange have scored such a marked success in raising its share—a large one—in less than half the time allotted, that it is worth while to inquire how was it done? The answer is,

By a campaign of information;

By a careful canvass of societies.

We have asked the president of the presbyterial society to tell of this more in detail, and her reply follows herewith, though she has made scant mention of her own arduous work in careful planning, and persistently following one method with another, when, for any reason, the first effort failed. It will be seen that no methods were used not available in many other presbyteries interested in raising special funds. Her account follows:

How It Was Done

Our presbytery is favored in having most faithful and efficient officers, among whom is the corresponding secretary.

As soon as the resolution to raise this money for Logan had been passed, we began to work. The corresponding secretary sent envelopes for the offering to every society with information as to what we wished to accomplish. As we shall celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of our presbyterial society in October, we resolved to try and raise the entire amount, \$1,200, in one year, as a Thank-Offering, instead of taking the two years which the wording of the resolution allowed.

(The amount asked for from our presbytery was afterward raised to \$1,600, and this was to be entirely an extra.)

Miss Hughes was to present the need of the new dormitory to the societies during two weeks of the month of February. Weeks before she came, her itinerary had been arranged, notice of her coming had been read in the pulpits and given to the members of the various societies, and as she visited the larger places in the presbytery, cordial invitations were sent to all the adjacent smaller societies to attend the meetings at which she spoke. These arrangements were made by the president, by means of much correspondence with the presidents of the local auxiliaries. Of course, as this matter of the new dormitory and of the special meetings

in its behalf was talked about, the interest increased.

During the two weeks of Miss Hughes' visits the weather was most inclement, and the cold, and snow and ice made attendance upon meetings, in some cases, out of the question, especially when the meetings were held in the evening.

It was evident that if all the members were to be reached some further effort must be made. The vice-presidents were therefore asked to divide the presbytery among them, and to visit the societies which needed further information as an incitement to larger giving; in the case of one of these officers this was most thoroughly done. It was through no fault of the other vice-presidents that this was not practicable in the parts of the presbytery assigned to them.

In some societies that had been reached by none of these agencies, an appeal was made by the president, and in others "The Life of a Mormon Girl" [See this magazine for last month—Editor.] was read with excellent results.

The fruit of all this effort has been, I hope and believe, a more intelligent grasp of the Mormon question, a better comprehension of the seriousness of the situation, more earnestness in prayer, a seeking for direction so that this question may be dealt with wisely, and finally.

The amount of money raised for the dormitory up to date is \$1,585, and without doubt the remaining \$15 will be forthcoming either before or at our annual meeting. This was beyond our brightest hopes—that this amount should be raised as an *extra* in one year.

God certainly has blessed the effort made, but *He blessed work that had to be done*—it would not do itself, and the money would not come until full information had been given and interest followed.

JULIET C. CUSHING.

GOOD TIDINGS FROM INDIAN TERRITORY

An Historic Indian Mission

GOOD tidings come from "Old Dwight" Mission. Rev. Mr. Schaub, superintendent, and missionary among the Cherokees, reports that during the last six months great advance has been made at Old Dwight. An industrial school has been established for boys in the old Shepherd building, which has been repaired. Twenty-five or thirty full-bloods are expected to be in training for farming, carpentry, and other useful industries. An entirely new building has been erected for a girls' industrial department and also to accommodate the Rev. Mr. Schaub and his family. This building is finished, furnished and paid for, and will be opened as soon as a matron can be secured. The day school numbers about sixty-one, Sunday school, forty. At the preaching services the average attendance is seventy. The church membership numbers forty. It is impossible to rate the value of this school at this time.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S NOTES

Support of Mexican Work. That our Presbyterian young people are interested in the evangelization of New Mexico is shown in the special objects assigned in that particular field, in response to requests from societies. The synodical missionary has been supported by the New Jersey young people for a number of years. The young people also have as their "very own" the superintendent of the Menaul school, a pastor, teachers of plaza schools, and scholarships in the New Mexico boarding schools.

Home Mission Books. If your missionary library does not contain the little thirty-five-cent volume, "Our Mexicans," by Rev. Robert M. Craig, or if your society does not own a library, it would be a graceful act on the part of your young people's society to place the book in the Sabbath-school library. Then follow with the others of this set as rapidly as your treasury will allow. Every young people's society should own Home Mission books, and we can recommend the \$5.00 library now furnished through the Young People's Missionary Movement (but send all orders to our own Literature Department). The books of this library are: "The Sky Pilot," "Our People of Foreign Speech," "Leavening the Nation," "Marcus Whitman," "Mowry, Missouri," "Memoirs of David Brainerd," "Minute-Man on the Frontier," "Our Country," "Twentieth Century City."

What are we doing as young people for home missions? Is our aim any higher than that of last year, or are we content with the same amount of study, prayer and giving as formerly? Only five months of our working year remain. So far as reports have been made to this department, very little real advance is being shown, although the prospects are much better for a large number of those who will earnestly study home mission problems in classes this fall and winter. All will rejoice over this gain in interest, for it means more intelligent giving and more importunate prayer. This department should be notified of all study classes organized, with the name of the leader and plan for work. Address the secretary.

Vacation Doings. Miss Montgomery, of the Laura Sunderland School, spent her vacation among the mountain people on the extreme western side of North Carolina. She speaks of the "novelty of seeing in use the card and spinning wheel and loom; and of seeing infants dressed in homespun in midsummer." But among this isolated people she found on Review Sunday three children who recited from memory the titles and golden texts of all the Sunday-school lessons for six months, and many who could repeat all of those for the quarter.

This is the way the Sitka boys spent their summer vacation: "Besides caring for the garden, building fences, etc., during the month we have caught 1,200 fine salmon which gave us fish for the school for a week and filled eight barrels for winter use. We have killed four deer which furnished the school with meat for a week. The boys had cut our winter supply

of wood and the problem was, how to get the raft in. We purchased \$32.00 worth of rope, and Mr. Gamble and the boys anchored the great raft in the bay in front of the mission in about sixty hours from the time they started for it. They had only six hours sleep during that time. They dared not rest longer because of the weather, and it was well they hastened, for the day after their return home a heavy wind arose which would have meant disaster to both the raft and the engine had they been caught in it." This report is from our new superintendent at Sitka who began his duties in July to find that life in the Sitka mission school is strenuous. Our Chicago young people's secretary enjoyed the privilege of visiting him on his first day of work and speaks of him in highest terms. Of the school she says: "No one could accuse us of rearing those Alaskan children in luxury, for the dormitories seem very bare to one accustomed to the comforts of home, and yet I could see that we could not do differently considering the past and future lives of the pupils. The work is not easy and the workers are very brave."

Vacation time at the Menaul school was spent in laying water pipes, leveling land, and digging irrigating ditches out-of-doors; while in-doors, besides providing for the family of fourteen workers, over a thousand quarts of fruit, gallons of fruit butter and pickles were prepared for winter use. One hundred and forty boys can make way with a large amount of provisions.

LITERATURE DEPARTMENT

"Alaska for Juniors"

We are most grateful for the orders for "Alaska for Juniors" which are now being received from band leaders, who are planning to use it as a text book for study this season. We wish it were possible to reproduce the map of Alaska which the author prepared and presented to our Literature Department. (It may be seen by calling at room 712.) She procured one of our paper maps of Alaska (price 15 cents) and pasted on it little variously colored paper stars to locate the missions of the different denominations; oblong pieces of gold and black paper (representing gold and coal) to locate the mining regions; from magazines, missionary and secular, she cut pictures of missionaries, animals, fish, birds, flowers, fruits, vegetables, trees, totems, boats, reindeer, and even a big mosquito, to locate the region on the Yukon where flourishes this little—rather this biggest, and pasted all these on the map where they properly belong. This decorated map is most attractive. Band leaders who adopt the idea will appreciate the value of the careful study of "Alaska for Juniors." The idea is to have a map review, which may be conducted in two ways as follows:

1st. Let each band member fill in a map of Alaska following the story told in "Alaska for Juniors." The maps should be handed in for exhibition on Review Day when "honorable mention" will be awarded to the one pronounced by the judges to be the best.

N. B.—The judges should be thoroughly familiar with "Alaska for Juniors."

It will add to the interest and zest if each member keeps her method of making her map secret from the rest.

2d. Appoint a committee to make a map, which, as in plan 1, should follow the story closely, and in as graphic a manner as possible. Number each object. (Numbers cut from old calendars and pasted on stand out well.)

Supply pencils and slips of paper numbered to correspond with objects on map.

Object. To write in a given time (a) most accurate definitions of object; or (b) to name correctly the greatest number of objects.

What Literature to Order

The new *Prayer Calendar for 1906* is ready. (Price ten cents per copy.) An interested lady who has just ordered another of the calendars for 1905 writes: "A lady friend visiting me has become much interested in my copy of your *Prayer Calendar*, and wishes to own one for herself. I always keep one around in sight."

We have just printed on a slip convenient for enclosing in letters, a little poem entitled "A Suggestion" (price forty cents per hundred). The beautiful spirit of prayer that truly is suggested makes it most appropriate for enclosing in gift copies of the calendar.

A Bible reading entitled, "*I Shall not Want*" (price twenty-five cents per hundred), on the 23d Psalm, is meeting acceptable use for enclosing in letters.

Societies contributing to scholarships and other work in our Indian schools will be glad to have their program enlivened by the reading aloud of "*Indian Child Life*," (five cents per copy).

The list of helps on the November and December topics is quite full. Mr. Craig's book, "*Our Mexicans*," (thirty five-cents per copy) has always had a popularity quite its own and the *Stereopticon Lantern Slides and Lecture* (price ten cents per copy) on the Mexican field are too good to be overlooked when plans for a meeting are being considered. New Mexican scenes are usually picturesque, and our lantern slides are above the ordinary. S. C. R.

THE DAILY PRAYER MEETING AT "156"

For many years there has been held in the Assembly room on the seventh floor of the Presbyterian Building, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City, a mid-day prayer meeting each week-day except Saturday. The workers in the offices of both the Assembly's Board and the Woman's Board gather to unite their petitions, not only for the objects mentioned in the *Prayer Calendar*, but for any special requests that may be presented. The meeting is informal, partaking of the nature of family worship, and is a time of refreshing for all.

It has been decided that it is best to change the time of this meeting from 12.45 to 12.30, and a cordial invitation is extended to those residing in New York City or vicinity and to any of our constituency who may be visiting New York to attend this meeting. It lasts only fifteen minutes, and on Mondays the representatives of the Foreign Board unite with those of the Home Board.

NEEDED IMMEDIATELY

One of our mission churches in Kentucky needs hymn books at once. "Gospel Hymns" or "Spiritual Songs," rather than "Hymnals" are desired. Only books in good condition will be of value. Broken backs and worn bindings make a hymn book too short-lived to pay for the transportation. Write to our box department of the Woman's Board for address.

WHO WILL RESPOND?

There are at this writing some thirty positions of responsibility unfilled in the schools of the Woman's Board of Home Missions requiring teachers of experience and ability, thoroughly versed in modern methods of instruction, and possessing the missionary spirit.

PROGRAM FOR DECEMBER

Singing

Bible Reading—Isaiah 35th.

Prayer

Business

Topic—Mountaineers

Text.—"He will deliver us, ye also helping together by prayers for us; II. Cor. I, II.

"A man should consider it a privilege to contribute even so small a thing as applause to this great movement, the awakening of the Mountaineer."—(From *Prayer Calendar*.)

The knowledge of the needs, environments and characteristics of these people, and their appreciation of the efforts in their behalf creates an interest in the hearts of Christian women; therefore it would be well for the Leader to speak of the fearlessness, patriotism and hospitality of the Southern mountaineers, their religious views, their ancestry in regard to which there is diversity of opinion; the origin of feuds, and the cure. Also tell why they are illiterate; their ancestors were intelligent. President Roosevelt says, "When searching old records in that section he was surprised to find so small a number of X marks to signatures."—(Read "Southern Americans," published by Woman's Board.)

The Sub-Topic

(1) The Field. (2) The Force. (3) The Future.

Let the Leader assign to three members these Topics, with the request that each one will prepare a ten-minutes talk or paper.

For items see Mountaineer Numbers of HOME MISSION MONTHLY. *Prayer Calendar*, Map Talks on Missions in Southern Mountains by Dr. McAfee. See also the Report of Superintendent of School Work of Board of Home Missions.

Report of Woman's Board. From Dr. Patton's History of the Presbyterian Church and "Four Hundred Years of the History of America" may be learned why the mountaineers failed to keep step with New England in education though their pioneer conditions were similar.

The descriptions of Southern mountains and mountaineers given by John Fox in the opening chapters of "The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come," are beautiful and correct.

Only those familiar with this mountain wilderness can fully realize the isolation, loneliness, and poverty in which these people spend their lives.

Many mountain women of middle age have never been ten miles from the homes of their childhood, and are entirely ignorant of the outside world, its customs and advantages.

Questions

Are the women of our church doing their duty in the evangelization of the mountaineers?

"Do they forget the needy ones at their doors but burn with zeal for heathen far away?"

Read the promises of the Lord to the mountaineers.

Read together

Jer. 30: 17 to 23 verse. Close with silent prayer, all humbly kneeling.

SARAH L. LAPSLEY.

MEMORIAL

Vice-President of the Woman's Home Board

Mrs. Charles B. Farwell passed away on September 26th at her summer home in Lake Forest, after ten days' illness with pneumonia.

Although an officer of the Woman's Board of Foreign Missions for some years before the organization of the Woman's Executive Committee for Home Missions, she responded cordially and promptly, in 1888, to the request of the Synodical Home Mission Committee that she represent them as vice-president for Illinois on the Woman's Executive Committee of Home Missions—now the Woman's Board of Home Missions.

In 1890, she was the delegate of Illinois Synodical Society to the annual meeting held in Saratoga.

The weight of years has hindered of late her attendance at many public meetings, but her interest in the things of the Kingdom could not cease—they had become an essential part of her life.

She has entered upon the fuller, richer service of those who "see Him face to face."

A. J. D. ROBINSON

BOX MATTERS

The attention of societies is kindly called to the two or three points which follow, that are so essential to an intelligent service in the box department. If those who have not filled out box report blanks, giving the itemized statement of the contents of last fall's boxes, will do so and mail them to us, it will make more possible an equitable distribution of these benefits. In sending for applications for consideration, we should know the date when they are desired for consideration, and whether the gifts will consist of new or second-hand material. A regard for these suggestions will greatly aid in this work.

A good leaflet to read at a box meeting is "Whispers of a Home Missionary." Here is a personal letter from the author of the "Whispers," in which he says:

"I am not altogether sure that I have done wisely in uncovering that section of our private experience; but if it does the good we aimed at, we can afford the exposure.

"I have always felt that neither the ministers nor the societies got as large a per centage of good out of the

box work as it was capable of producing; for, even if the ministers were paid an adequate salary, there still would remain undeveloped the bonds of sympathy and interest between missionaries and societies which we have found so precious and priceless. For let me assure you that the sweetest parts of those relations were not included in those extracts from letters. We have often derived comfort and spiritual uplift from those letters far beyond any money value attaching to the boxes. The whole trouble comes in when we make the boxes a sordid matter of 'give and get.'

"Societies often prepare their boxes in a perfunctory manner, and evince no interest in the recipients, and the minister quickly perceives it, and of course his answer is formal and heartless; or the missionary is taciturn, and the society is disheartened: and in each instance the *Heart* is left out of the whole transaction."

A MEXICAN TEACHER SAYS:

The magazines from friends, the letters from those interested in our work, and the messages that we are being prayed for continually, often keep up the courage of the worker when results have to be patiently waited for.

SUNSHINE FOR ALL

"For two years the HOME MISSION MONTHLY has kindly called attention to Mrs. Goodell's 'sunshine powders,' and many orders were the result. We hope you can again make mention of them a month or so before Christmas, as that is the time of the year when usually a large number of orders come in. Our circumstances are much the same. My work in the ministry was almost entirely for Home Mission churches. My dear wife has been a 'shut-in,' a great sufferer for many years. With kindest thought and thanks for past favors,

"Most sincerely,

"(Rev.) HENRY M. GOODELL."

The above note explains itself, but it may be well to add a word: A little white box, tied with a bit of yellow ribbon, enclosing cheering selections printed on little slips and sent forth as sunshine powders—this is the way in which a "shut-in," the wife of a retired Presbyterian minister, tries to help herself and others. For hospitals, flower missions, sunshine societies, Sunday-school Home Departments, they prove an inexpensive and appreciated gift. Sent by mail, the price is twenty-five cents a box. Address Mrs. H. M. Goodell, Pasadena, Cal.

RECEIPTS OF WOMAN'S BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS

FOR JULY, AUGUST, AND SEPTEMBER, 1905

Abbreviations are used to economize space, viz.: Silver anniversary, *; Sunday School, S.; Senior Christian Endeavor, C.; Junior, J.; Intermediate, I.; Boys' Brigade, Brig.; Girls' Band, G.; Boys' Band, B.; other names of bands by initial letters—as Busy Bees, B. B. Last syllable is omitted in words ending with ville, port, town, field, etc.

RECEIPTS FOR FREEDMEN, JULY AND AUGUST, 1905.

BALTIMORE.—Baltimore—Baltimore, 2d., A. P. Bd., 3. Washington—Berwyn, 5; Manassas, 5; Riverd., 5; Washington, 4th, S. M. S., 62c.; Cov., 29; Eckingt., 2; Garden Mem., 4; Metropolitan, 5; New York Av., 50; Beth. Chap. Brig., 2.75; Westmr., 7.....\$118.37

CALIFORNIA.—Benicia—Healdsb., 3. San Francisco—San Francisco, 1st, 50c. San Jose—Milpitas, C., 1; Palo Alto, 5; San Jose, 1st, P. S., 5; 2d., 5; San Martin, 1; Santa Clara, 6; Santa Cruz, 5.

Stockton—Fowler, 5.75; Fresno, 1st, 2.40; Madera, 60c.; Merced, 50c.; Modesto, 1.47.....\$42.22

CATAWBA.—Southern Virginia—Allen Mem., S., 8.50.....\$8.50

COLORADO.—Boulder—Boulder, 10; Ft. Morgan, C., 2.50; La Porte, 3.50; J., 50c.; La Salle, 1.77; C., 1.50. Denver—Bright, 5; Denver, No., 3; S., 3.30; Littlel., C., 2. Gunnison—Gr. Junction, 1.50. Pueblo—Alamosa, C., 3; Canon City, 15; J., 5; Colo. Spgs., 2d, 3; C., 6; Pueblo, Mesa, 2.50; Rocky Ford, 1.75.....\$70.82

ILLINOIS.—Alton—Trent, 12. Bloomington—Bloomington, 2d, 15; El Paso, 5; Lexington, 4.50; Onarga, 12.50; Paxt., 5; Tolono, 15. Cairo—Du Quoin, 2.80; Harrisb., 1.40. Chicago—Chicago, 2d, 40; L. H., 7.36; 4th, 120; 6th, 35; B. B., 5; Austin, C., 4; Calv., C., 5; Cent. Pk., 6; Englew., 9; Kenwood Evan., 25; Wood-lawn Pk., 5.20; Deerf., 3; Evanst., 1st, 25; Highl. Pk., 25.50; Joliet, 1st, 17; Cent., 30; Kankakee, 20; Mayw., C., 3.65; No. Chicago, 2; Oak Pk., 1st, 25; S., 23.44; J., 9.50; 2d, 4; Waukegan, 10. Mattoon—Arcola, 3; Assumption, 61; Charlest., 5; Neoga, 5; Palestine, 7.50; Pana, 15; Shelby, 10; Taylorv., 8.75; Tuscola, 3.17; Vandalia, 2.50. Springfield—Decatur, College St., C., 15; Jacksonv., Port., 8; Mason, Cy., 10; Springd., 1st, E. J. B. S., 11; 3d, C., 5....**\$702.77**

INDIANA.—Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 1st, B. S., 10; 2d, 2.50; Y. W., 9; Tabernacle, 30; Spencer, M. Bd., 1.19. Logansport—Bethelme, 1; Concord, 1.92; La Porte, S., 10.43; Logansp., Bway, S., 1; Mishawaka, 6; Monticello, 4.80; S., 45; C., 5; Plymouth, 2; Remingt., 2.82; C., 1.75; Rochester, C., 10.50. Bend, 1st, 5; S., 11.41; Trinity, 1; Union, 2; Westm., 1.....**\$155.82**

IOWA.—Cedar Rapids—Cedar Rapids, 2d, 10; Clint., 55; Linn Gr., 6; Marion, 15; Scotch Gr., 5. Corning—Clarinda, 5. Council Bluffs—Menlo, 2.10. Des Moines—Albia, 5; Chariton, 1st, 2.50; English, 1; Dexter, 4.35; Indianola, 5; Oskaloosa, 5; Seymour, 3. Dubuque—Cognon, 1.40; Dubuque, Westm., 5; Hopkint., 50c.; Jessup, 2.91; Pine Co., 4.85. Fort Dodge—Algona, 5; Armstrong, 1.50; Boone, 10; Estherv., 2.75; Lake Cy., 5. Iowa—Fairr., 20; Ft. Madison, 10; Keokuk, 2d, 1; Lebanon, 50c.; Milt., 1.90; N. London, 1.50; Ottumwa, 1st, 5; E. End, 3; Winf., 4. Iowa City—Davenport, 1st, 15; Y. P., 12.50; Marengo, C., 3; Muscatine, 15; Washingt., C., 3.50; W. Liberty, M. Bd., 1.53; Wilt., 5. Sioux City—Alta, 1.40; Cleghorn, 2; Lemars, 5; Sioux City, 2d, 1.50; Union Township, 5.....**\$280.19**

KANSAS.—Emporia—Emporia, 1st, 2; Wellingt., 5. Highland—Axtell, 8.69; Holt, 80c. Larned—Ness Cy., 75c. Osborne—Rockp., Mrs. Bartholomew, 60c.; Smith Cen., 1.07; Wakeeney, 1.40. Topeka—Baldwin, 5; Lawrence, 4.31; Leavenw., C., 15; Riley, 5; Topeka, 1st, 45; 3d, 1; Vinl., 2.....**\$97.62**

MICHIGAN.—Detroit—Detroit, 2d, 15. Lake Superior—Ishpeming, C., 2.18. Monroe—Adrian, 15; Coldwater, 1.96; Reading, 2.38.....**\$49.77**

MINNESOTA.—Adams—Presbl., C. E. Union, 7.90. Duluth—Duluth, 1st, 5.10; Glen Avon, 7.63; Lakeside, 4.19; Two Harbors, 3.13. Mankato—Beth. Earth, 3; Delbi, 3; Le Seuer, 3.50; Laverne, 5.03; Mankato, 3; Pipestone, 3; Rushmore, 2. Minneapolis—Bethlehem, 12.29; C., 12.50; Howard Lake, 2.25; Maple Plain, 2.50; Minneapolis, Andrew, 4.15; Stewart Meml., Mary Bradford, 8.75. St. Paul—Hamlin, 80c.; Hastings, 2.25; Merriam Pk., 7.81; Rush City, 2.30; St. Croix Falls, 1.50; St. Paul, 1st, 5; Dayton Av., 6.25; Westm., 5.40; St. Paul Pk., 1.50; White Bear, 1.50....**\$127.23**

MISSOURI.—Ozark—Carthage, 1st, 4; Grace, 80c.; Joplin, 1st, 5; M. McF. Bd., 1.25; Springfield, 2d, 3.37; Calv., C., 5. Platte—Cameron, 1.33; Carrollt., 75c.; Fairfax, 50c.; Hamilton, 2.60; R. or S. Bd., 25c.; Hopkins, 1.36; Maryv., 2; Oregon, 1; Parkv., 14.42; Y. W., 1.55; St. Joseph, Hope, J., 45c.; Westm., 5.25; Tarkio, 14. St. Louis—Kirkw., 5; St. Louis, 1st, Y. L., 15; C., 7.50; B., 10; G., 4; Cov., C., 1.25; S. Cl., 2.50; Lafayette Pk., 8.30; Meml. Tabernacle, 2; C., 2; No. Cabanne, 2; Tyler Pl., 6; C., 1; West, 11.25.....**\$142.68**

MONTANA.—Butte—Anaconda, 5.50; Butte, 3.70; Deer Lodge, 85c.; Dillon, 75c.; Missoula, 2.50; Phillipsb., 35c. Helena—Bozeman, 1st, 4.45; Helena, 1st, 1.40.....**\$19.50**

NEBRASKA.—Box Butte—Bodarc, 1.32. Nebraska City—Adams, 2.50; Alexandria, 1.60; Auburn, 3; Beatrice, 15.27; C., 2.80; Diller, Bd., 1.60; Fairb., 1.40; Gresham, 1.20; Humboldt, 2; Lincoln, 1st, 23.20; 2d, 3.30; Nebraska Cy., 2.20; Palmyra, 1.40; Pawnee, 4; Seward, 1.08; Staplehurst, 65c.; Tecumseh, 3.05; Uteia, 85c.; York, 2.30. Niobrara—Coleridge, 1.40; Emerson, 2.67; Laurel, 2; C., 1.53; Osmond, 1.40; Pender, 2.55; Stuart, 60c.; Wayne, 3.25.....**\$106.47**

NEW JERSEY.—Elizabeth—Elizabeth, 3d, 5; Y. M. A. of S., 5; Westm., 58; Plainf., 1st, 25; Pluckamin, 6.55. Jersey City—Hackensack, 5; Jersey City, 2d, 10; Westm., 2.50; Leonia, 1.85; Newfoundl., 10; Paterson, E. Side, 10. Monmouth—Asbury Pk., 1st, S., 3.19; Burlingt., Pearl St. S., 5. Morris and Orange—Chatham, 5; E. Orange, 1st, 25; Bethel, 2; Morrist., 1st, 20. New Brunswick—Hopew., 5; N. Brunswick, 1st, 5; Penningt., 10; Trent, 3d, 40; 5th, 8. Newton—Blairst., 15.50; Hackettst., 5; Stanhope, 1. West Jersey—Camden, 2d, Y. P. L., 2.....**\$290.59**

NEW YORK.—Albany—Albany, 1st, 13.70; 4th, 19.50; State St., 42; W. End, 1.84; Amsterdam, 2d, 21.34; M. Bd., 40; Emmanuel, 2; Ballst. Cen., 84c.; Spa, 5;

Gloversv., 1st, 4; Kingsb. Av., 84c.; Jermain Mem., 2.84; Johnst., W. H., 1.66; Menad's Beth., 34c.; Rensselaer., 1.50; Saratoga Spgs., 1st, 5.50; Y. L., 4. A. H. Lockwood, 5; Schenectady, 1st, 4.16; Y. L., 23.34; State St., C. W., 2.50; Union, 1.84. Binghamton—Binghamt., West, 6. Buffalo—Buffalo, Bethany, 25. Cayuga—Auburn, Calv., 6.52; Cent., 25; Sennett, 5; Weedsb., 6. Chemung—Elmira, Lake St., 5. Hudson—Monroe, 2; S., 4.92; Port Jervis, C., 5. Long Island—Bridgehampt., 15.90; Cutchogue, Bd., 5; Mattituck, 11.75; Middlet., C., 5; Westhampt., 1.27. Nassau—Astoria, 10; Babylon, 1; Brentw., 1; C., 3; Smitht., C., 5; Springf., C., 12.50. New York—New York, 1st, Union, 20; Mt. Washingt., C., 5. Niagara—Albion, 7.50; Levist., 3; Lockp., 1st, 10; Niagara Falls, 1st, 6.25. North River—Newb., Calv., 10; Union, 5. Otsego—Cooperst., B. S. Bd., 1.75. Rochester—Genesee, J. W. S., 45; Rochester, Cent., S. Cl., No. 24—25; Mem., S. Cl., No. 45—45. St. Lawrence—Gouverneur, 3; Watert., 1st, J. L., 2. Syracuse—Amboy, 3; Syracuse, Genesee, 10; So., 5. Troy—Troy, 2d, 20; 9th, 25; Second St., 50; S., 23.18; Westm., S., 12.50. Westchester—Bridgep., 1st, 40c.; Huguenot Mem., 5; N. Rochelle, No. Av., 6.25; Peekskill, 1st & 2d, 10; Scarborough, 15.....**\$738.34**

OHIO.—Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 2d, 5; 5th, 5.50; 6th, 90c.; 7th, 30.50; Mohawk, 1.16; Mt. Auburn, 10; Walnut Hills, 1st, 12.35; H. Bd., 5; College Hill, 5; Glend., 1.25; Lebanon, 5.77; Madisonv., 50c.; N. Richmond, 1.25; Norw., 3.75; Pleas. Ridge, 75c.; Pleas. Run, 1; Wyoming, 2.20; Y. L., 5.65; Presbl. Quar. Meet., 5. Cleveland—Clevel., 1st, 29.30; C., 18.05; 2d, 30; Beckwith Meml., 9.85; Case Av., 6.41. Columbus—Columbus, Cent., 6.45; Broad St., 25. Dayton—Dayt., 1st, 10; Pk., 5; Middlet., 1st, 1; Piqua, 10; Seven Mile, O. M. S., 8; C., 5; Springd., 2d, 15; Y. L., 5; 3d, 8; W. Carrollt., J., 2.50. Huron—Fremont, 15; Monroev., 3. Lima—Ada, 7.35; Findlay, 1st, 12.50; Lima, Main St., 5; Market St., 51; Rockf., 10; Van Wert, 6.35. Maumee—Bowling Green, 17.95; Bryan, 3.23; Toledo, 3d, 5; 5th, 10. Portsmouth—Eckmansv., 1.50; Portsm., 1st, Y. W., 5. St. Clairsville—Bannock, 5; Coal Br., Mrs. A. Neff, 3; Kirkw., 11.26; Martin's Ferry, 9; Nottingham., 2.25. Wooster—Mansf., Y. L., 25; Orrv., 5; Savannah, 7.75; P. S., 2; Wooster, 1st, 33; Westm., 11.25. Zanesville—Coshoct., 8.15; Granv., 15.27; Newark, 1st, 2; Pataskala, 5; Zanesv., 1st, Y. P., 2.20.....**\$598.45**

OREGON.—Grande Ronde—La Grande, C., 3.20. Portland—Portl., 1st, 69.84; Y. L., 7.95; 4th, 2; Calv., 5; Forbes, 4.30; Mizpah, 1.16; Westm., 4.25; Tualatin Plain, 1.30. Southern Oregon—Medf., 1; Roseb., 50c. Willamette—Albany, 61c.; Lebanon, 2.89.....**\$103.15**

PENNSYLVANIA.—Allegheny—Allegheny, McClure Av., 18.94; Manchester, 3; Ben Avon, S., 25; Glenshaw, 13.34; Hoboken, L. B. S., 5; Tarentum, 6. Butler—Allegheny, 1; Butler, 1st, Y. W., 5; Concord, 4; Crestview, C., 1; No. Liberty, 2.25; Slippery, Rk., 3.40. Chester—Downingt., 1; Fagg's Manor, 2.50; C., No. 2—4; Lansdowne, S. E. H. Cir., 2.50; Nottingham., S., 1.37; Clarion—Academia, 5; Brockwayv., 5; Endeavor, C., 8; Greenv., 2.50; Penf., 5. Sugar Hill, 5. Erie—Erie, Chestnut St., 1; Girard, 5; Meady, 1st, 20; Oil Cy., 1st, Y. L., 5; Union Cy., P. S., 12.50; Utica, 3. Lehigh—Allent., Y. W. H. S., 5; Bethlehem, S., 5.53; East, College Hill, 10; Stroudsb., 2.65. Philadelphia—Phila., Woodl., 28.78. Philadelphia-North—Carversv., C., 1; Edge Hill, 3.75; Jenkint., Grace, 5; Norrist., 1st, 5; Phila., Falls of Schuylkill, Y. L., 3; Frankford, Hermon, 10; Reading, 1st, J., 45; gift, 50c. Pittsburg—Long Id., 1.66; McDonald, 5.25; Pittsburg, 2d, 34c.; 4th, Sharon S., 20; E. Liberty, 36.67; Highl., 8; Valley, 7; J., 5; Miss Morton, 5. Washington—Cross Ck., 10; Up. Buffalo, 16; Washing., 3d, 25.....**\$441.43**

TENNESSEE.—French Broad—Burnsv., Pensacola, 90c.; Mrs. R. Campbell, 2. Union—Fort Sanders, 50c.; Knoxv., 2d, 2.50; Spring Pl., 1.....**\$6.90**

UTAH.—Utah—Ephraim, 50c.; Manti, 2; Mt. Pleasant, 40c.; Salt Lake Cy., 1st, 6; Spanish Fork, 50c.....**\$9.40**

WASHINGTON.—Central Washington—Ellensb., 4.61; C., 2; Natches, 1.26; No. Yakima, C., 4. Olympia—Aberdeen, C., 5; Buckley, 78c.; Puyallup, 40c.; Tacoma, 1st, 2.50; Beth., 75c.; Inman, C., 2. Puget Sound—Seattle, Westm., 20.15. Spokane—Spokane, Centenary, 2. Walla Walla—Walla Walla, 10.50.....**\$55.95**

WEST VIRGINIA.—Wheeling—Fairview, 5.12; Wheeling, 1st, 25.....**\$30.12**

WISCONSIN.—Madison—Kilbourn, 1; Madison, 5.56.....**\$6.56**

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mrs. M. F. McCaffrey, 5; Mrs. D. C. Blair, 75; Mrs. W. M. Findley, 45.....**\$125.00**

Total.....**\$4,327.94**

OMITTED—Hastings Pres.—Edgar, 80c.; Hastings, 3.85; Holdredge, 8.05; Nelson, 3.20; Superior, 45c.

RECEIPTS FOR SEPTEMBER, 1905

BAITMORE.—New Castle—Buckhng., 50; * 1; Christiana, 5; Deer, 6.50; E. C. 5; J. Elkt, 5.50; * 1; Forest, * 1; Green Hill, 4; * 1; Head of Christiana, 4.50; Lewes, 10; L. Brandywine, 2; Y. L., 7; Newark, 5; * 1; J., 5; N. Castle, Miss H. Smith, 50; Pencader, 2; * 1; Port Deposit, * 1; Red Clay Ck., 5; Rock, * 1; Smyrna, 2; * 1; W. Notthing., 14.50; * 1; C., 7.50; J. J. Hanna, 5; White Clay Ck., 12; * 1; Wicomico, 4; * 1; J., 10; Wilmington, Hanover St., H. S., 80.25; C., 5; J., 2; S., 2.87; Olivet, 1.50; Rodney St., C., 5; West, 7.10; Zion, H., 5; B. E., 2; I. T., S., \$352.22

CALIFORNIA.—Benicia—Arcata, C., 3.50; Fult., 6.85; Napa, 12.50; Westmr., C., 8.25; C., 2.50; San Rafael, 21; Y. P., 15; Santa Rosa, C., 12.50; J., 5; St. Helena, J., 50c; Vallejo, B. M. C., 2. Los Angeles—Azusa, 20; Coronado, 3.70; Fullert., 6; Glend., 10; J., 1.40; Hollyw., 5; S., 3.25; Long Beach, 30; J., 3.50; Los Angeles, 1st, 38; C., 5.80; 2d, 10.50; 3d, 2.50; Bethesda, 15; C., 5; Boyle Hts., 10.25; W., 1; Cent., 15; Chinese, G. S. B., 2; Gr. View, 30; Imman., 137.90; S., 25; C., 19.50; J., 1.25; Y. L., 25; Knox, 6; Redeemer, 5; Monrovia, 10; Orange, 3; C., 2.50; Pacific Beach, 2; Pasadena, 1st, 96; San Diego, 10; Santa Ana, 7.65; Santa Monica, S., * 10; Tropico, 5; Tustin, 5; Westmr., 3. Oakland—Alameda, 17; Berkeley, 1st, 15; So., 7.50; Westmr., 2.50; C., 60c; Danv., 2.50; Elmhurst, 7.50; Fruitv. C., 75c; Hayward, 16.50; Oakl., 1st, 65; Bklyn., 3.86; S., 13.85; C., 10; Emman., 5; Golden Gate, C., 1.90; Union St., 25; Pleasant, 20; Richmond, C., 5. Sacramento—Carson, C., 5; Chico, 6; Colusa, 2.10; Colusa, C., 1.75; Elk C., 6.75; Elvert, 1.25; Fair Oaks, 6.55; * 1; Ione, 1.50; Red Bluff, 4.40; C., 1.35; Redding, 1.75; Sacramento, Fremont Pk., 4.75; S., 2.50; C., 2; Westmr., 6.90; S., 1.55; C., 1; Vacav., 5.50. San Francisco—San Francisco, 1st, 80.50; Mrs. Garratt, 20; Calv., S., 45; C., 25; Franklin St., 4.50; Holly Pk., 5; Howard, 20; C., 4; Lebanon, 10; Meml., C., 2.20; Olivet, 11; St. Johns, 5; Trinity, C., 3; Westmr., 4.50. Santa Barbara—Ballard, 1.55; Carpinteria, 3; C., 1; El Monticito, 10; C., 3; Nordhoff, C., 1; Santa Barbara, 12.25; C., 1.65; J., 5; Santa Maria, 9; Santa Paula, C., 2; Ventura, 7; C., 7.50. \$272.76

ILLINOIS.—Alton—Alton, 50; Green, 5; 6; Up. Alt., 2.50; Virden, S.; Walnut Gr., 5. Bloomington—Danv., 1st, interest, 25. Chicago—Arlingt. Hts., C., 10; Buckhng., 3.50; Chicago, 1st, C., 6.65; 6th, 15; 7th, 3; 8th, 7; 9th, 4; 41st St., I., 5; 52d Av., 6; O., 5; Austin, 10; Belden Av., 4; Bethany, S., S., 4; C., 25.25; Buena Meml., 14.30; Calv., 1.65; J., 1.15; Cent. Pk., 4; Christ, 3.75; Endeavor, 3; Fullert., Av., 10; Hyde Pk., 25; B. B., 6.25; J. Crerar Chap., 2.50; Lakeview, 15; Ravensw., 3; Ridgway Av., 2.25; Rosel., 5; Scotch Westmr., J., 2; Woodl. Pk., 15; Du Page, 10; Y. L., 30; Evanst., 1st, 50; 2d, 10; Highl. Pk., 45; Joliet, 1st, 50; Cent., 5; C., 5; Lab. Forest, 20; Manteno, 9; Mayv., 5; Morgan Pk., Oak Pk., 1st, 41.25; C., 20; S., 26; 2d, 10; Miss Sturges, 3; tuition, 60.23. Freeport—Argyle, 24.47; Freep., 1st, 2d, 6; Harvard, 1.65; Linn and Hebron, 4.50; Marango, 9; Oregon, 2; Ridgely, 3.38; Rockford, Westmr., 14.88; Savanna, 2.79; Warren, 3.36; Winnebago, 7. Ottawa—Ausable Gr., 5; Elgin, 6.20; Mendota, 13; Rochelle, 25; Waterman, 3. Rock River—Albany, 20; Aledo, 20; J., 75c; Arlingt., 1.25; Asht., C., 5; Centre, 8; Edgint., 12.50; Genesee, 6.63; Milan, 5; Morrison, 14; W. W., W., Newt., 25; Princet., 7.30; Rock Island, Bway, 21; B. B., C., 12.50; Cent., 4.67; Sterling, 10. Schuyler—Appanoose, 15; Augusta, 4.67; Bethel, 2; Brooklyn, C., 2.50; Bushnell, 4.65; two friends, 25; Carthage, 10; Chili, C., 2; Clayt., 1.90; Elvst., 6; Fargo, C., 2.50; Fountain Gr., 5; Hersman, 7; Mouth, 7; Mt. Sterling, 18; N. Salem, C., 3.13; Quincy, 3.85; C., 5; Rushv., 5; Warsaw, C., 2.01; Wythe, C., 8. \$151.30

INDIANA.—Crawfordsville—Attica, G. L. Bd., 3; Bethany, 10; Beulah, 10; Clint., 7; Crawfordsv., 1st, Y. L., 10; Delphi, Mrs. C. J. Bowen, 50; S. M. B., 8; Lebanon, 2; Lexington, So., 1.45; Newt., 3; Oxford, 3.35; Rockv., 4; Russellv., 6.75; Spring Cr., 4; Thort., 3.65; C., 2.50; Williams., 4. Fort Wayne—Albion, 2.15; Blufft., 12.50; Elkhart, 6.12; Fort Wayne, 1st, 23; S., 10; Beth., 5.50; M. B., 1.02; C., 2.50; Westmr., 7; Goshen, 8.25; Huntingt., 6.75; Kendallv., 5.50; S., 2.40; La Grange, 10; Ossian, 6.50. Logansport—Presbl., * 10. New Albany—Bedf., 3; Corydon, 4.35; Hanover, 5; Madison, 1st, 3.75; L. M. C., 1; N. Albany, 1st, 9.05; No. Vernon, 4; Vernon, 3; Vevay, 5.25. Vincennes—Evanstv., 1st Av., 4; Grace, 8; Parke, 75c; Farmersb., 4; Indiana, 3.50; Mt. Vernon, J., 1.25; Oakl. C., 2.50; Petersb., 2; Rockp., 4.62; Royal Oak, 75c; Sullivan, 7.38; Terre Haute, Cent., 10; C., 5; Wash. Av., 6.10; C., 3.30; J., 45c; Vincennes, 9.25; Washington, 12; C., 2.50. \$408.93

INDIAN TERRITORY.—Washita—Purcell, 3.25; So. McAllister, 4.25; Tishomingo, 4.15. \$11.65

IOWA.—Cedar Rapids—Blairst., J., 3.75; Cedar Rapids, Sinclair Meml., C., 1.84; Clarence, C., 10; Clint., C., 2.75; Lyons, C., 1; Mechanicsville, C., 5. Council Bluffs—Atlantic, 10.02; Audubon, 16; Casey, 5; Council Bluffs, 1st, 25; 2d, 3.50; Griswold, 3.75; Guthrie Cen.,

3; Logan, 5; Menlo, C., 2.50; Missouri Val., 25; C., 3.50; J., 7.50; I., 1; Shelby, 4.25; Woodbine, 4.50; C., 1.25. Dubuque—Cogson, J., 1; Farley, C., 50c; Independence, C., 5.70; Ottav., C., 2.31. Fort Dodge—Alma, 10; Armstrong, 15.75; Boone, 15; Carroll, 20; Dana, 15; Fort Dodge, 5; Germania, 5; Glidden, 7; J., 1; Gr. June, 10; Jefferson, S., 3.75; C., 6; Lake City, 15; Lohrv., 6; Pocahontas, 10; Pomeroy, 2.50; Rockwell Cy., 8; W. Bend, 4; Presbl., 5. Sioux City—Alta, 1.80; Cherokee, 25; Cleghorn, 10; Early, 3; Hull, 2.91; Ida Gr., 2; Inw., 9; Iret., 9.10; Le Mars, 10; W. W., 5; Odebolt, 2.50; Paulina, 16; C., 3.75; Pilgrim, 7.18; Sac Cy., 5.50; Schaller, 4.50; Sioux Cy., 1st, 6.56; 2d, 2.64; 3d, 2.80; Storm Lake, 10; Union Township, 4; C., 4.50; Vail, 2. \$469.36

KANSAS.—Emporia—Argonia, 7; Cottonow. Falls, 10; El Dorado, 5.78; Wellingt., 9; Wichita, 1st, 7.85; W. Side, M. Bd., 5. Highland—Baileyv., 2.06; Bern., 4; Emigh., 95c; Frankl., 5; J., 75c; Hiawatha, 6.40; Holt, 4.50; Hort., 8.15; Washington, 4; Larned—Ashl., J., 2.20; Burr., 10; Dodge Cy., 2.50; Hudson Cy., C., 4.30; Gr. Bend, 3; C., 2.50; Halstead, 7.05; Hutchinso., 6.50; Kingman, 1.06; Lakin, 5.32; Lyons, 12; C., 2; McPherson, 2; C., 5; Ness Cy., 1.36; Pratt, 4.45; Spearv., 3.85; Sterling, 2.75; C., 75c; Syracuse, 4. Neosho—Bartlett, 4; Cherryv., 2; Chetopa, 7; Humboldt, 3.85; Independence, 13.45; Iola, 5; La Harpe, 1.25; McCune, C., 2.50; Moran, 10c; Osawatomie, 12; Ottawa, 8.50; Paola, 15; Parsons, 9.50; Richmond, C., 12.50; Scammon, C., 2.50; Waverly, 7. \$280.18

KENTUCKY.—Transylvania—Columbia, 5. \$5

MICHIGAN.—Detroit—Ann Harbor, 44.56; Detroit, 2d Av., 7; Cadillac, Av., C., 2; Cent., 25; Forest, 14.42; W. L., 24.65; Fort St., W. L., 10; Imman., 4; C., 10; Meml., 10; C., 2.35; Y. L., 14; Westmr., 33; M. E. Taylor, Trustee, L. Taylor Fd., 75; E. Nankin, 5; C., 2; Milf., 18.75; Northv., 7.32; S., 1.50; Saline, C., 2.28; So. Lyon, 10; Wyandotte, C., 3.72; Ypsilanti, 17.25; cash, 1.28. Flint—Bad Axe, C., 2.50; Feat., 1.30; Flint, 15.40; W. M. L., 2.28; Lapeer, 15; C., 2; Mariette, 1st, 3; 2d, 9.20; Morrice, 4; Port Huron, 1st, 2.25; Westmr., 1.87. Grand Rapids—Big Rapids, 2.50; Ewart, 4; Gr. Haven, 9; Gr. Rapids, 1st, 18; Y. W., 3; 3d, 3; Imman., 3; C., 2; Westmr., 5; Y. W., 2.50; C., 4; Hesperia, 2; Ionia, 3; C., 5. Kalamazoo—Allegan, 7.05; Kalamazoo, 1st, 4.75; Niles, 2.50; 3d, Inw., 3; Rich., 3.40; Schoolcraft, 10; Three Rivers, 9. Lansing—Albion, 3.50; Battle Ck., 3; Brooklyn, 14.50; Concord, 2; Homer, 2.30; C., 4.50; Jackson, 5; Lansing, 1st, 7.50; Franklin Av., 2; S. Bd., 6.65; Marshall, 3.34; Mason, 6; C., 5. Petoskey—Boyne, 1st, 1.50; Cadillac, 8.50; E. Jordan, 10.70; Elk Rapids, 2.57; Greenw., 2; * 1; Harbor Spgs., 6.45; Petoskey, 9.34; Traverse Cy., 9.72. Saginaw—Alma, 12.50; Bay City, 1st, 6.29; Meml., 2.50; Midl., 7.95; C., 1.22; Saginaw, 1st, 16.05; J., 4.85; Mrs. Green's B. Cl., 3.35; W. Bay City, Westminster, 25. \$708.38

MINNESOTA.—Adams—Crookst., 4.50; Euclid, 3.50; Hallock, 95c; J., 1.70; S., 2.19. Duluth—Duluth, 1st, 15; * 2, 2d, 4; * 2; Glen Av., 4; * 2; Lakeside, 1; Irvin, 2.95; * 2; Sandstone, 50c; Two Harbors, 2.80; * 1; Westmr., 5.50; * 1. \$52.08

MISSOURI.—Kansas City—Applct. Cy., 8.89; Butler, 5; Clint., 11.75; Holden, 9.23; Independence, 1st, 13.65; C. Bd., 5; Jefferson Cy., 5.25; Kansas Cy., 1st, 55; 2d, 73.46; 3d, 25; 4th, 5; 5th, 5.55; Linw., 6.55; Lowry Cy., 3.40; Osceola, 10.38; Raymore, 7.35; C., 6.57; J., 60c; Rich Hill, 5; Y. L., 6.25; Sedalia, Cent., 9; Shaoran, 11.84; Warrensb., 4.37. Platte—Breckenridge, 3.50; Y. W., 35c; S. Bd., 40c; Cameron, 3.40; Chilli-cothe, 2.50; Fairfax, 1.25; Grant Cy., 6; J., 20c; Hamilt., 8; R. or S. Bd., 50c; C., 2; King Cy., 1.10; Lathrop, 1.60; Metl., 1.10; Marys., 1.16; 10; M., 10; Monmouth, C., 1; N. Poin., C., 1; Oregon, 10; Parkv., 34.40; Stanb., 3.10; St. Joseph, 3d St. W. A., 6; C., 1.15; Hope, 5; Westmr., 28; Tarkio, 30; Tina, 3.40; Trent., 2; West., 7. \$485.70

NEBRASKA.—Kearney—Cent. Cy., 6.14; Fullert., 11.48; C., 1.88; J., 1.13; Gibbon, 3; J., 2.40; Kearney, 5.36; Lexington, 2.76; C., 1.68; No. Platte, 6; Ord, C., 1.50; Shelt., C., C., 1.25; St. Edwards, 6.40; C., 1; St. Paul, 8; Wilson, Meml., 4.32; C., 50c. Nebraska City—Alexandria, 2.80; Beatrice, 24.80; C., 7.20; Blue Spgs., 4; Diller, 4.80; Fairb., 1.77; Gresh., 5.40; Humboldt, 4.80; Lincoln, 1st, C., 1.5; Neb. Cy., 4.34; Palmyra, 3.30; Plattsmouth, 1.40; Staplehurst, 12.8; Sterling, 10; Table Rk., 3.35; Tecumseh, S.; Utica, 2.10. Omaha—Bancroft, C., 2; Bellevue, 2.40; C., 2.50; Colon, 2.30; Columbus, 80c; Craig, 2.54; Fort Crook, C., 2.05; Lyons, 5.90; C., 2.50; I., 1.80; J., 2; Marietta, B. Bd., 2; Monroe, 4.45; Omaha, 1st, 25.68; 2d, 6.74; 3d, 2; Castellar, 5.90; Clifton Hill, 1.12; Dundee, 1.80; J., 25; Knox, 10.40; R. B. Bd., 8.50; Lowe Av., 8; Westmr., 15.62; Y. W., 1.50; Schuyler, 6; C., 2.40; Silver Ck., 1.50; So. Omaha, 11.50; Tekamah, 2; Waterloo, 6; C., 60c. \$354.64

NEW JERSEY.—Elizabeth—Springf., 1st, Ch., W. M. S., & S., 153.17; Morris and Orange—Morrist. So. St., 75. Newark—Montclair, Trinity, Ch., 35.50. New Brunswick—Ewing, 12; * 50c; Hopew., 3; Lawrencev., 3; Princet., 1st, 20; Trenton, 3d, Y. L., 18.75; Prospect St., 15.05. \$344.97

NEW YORK.—Binghamton—Afton, 3.75; Binghamt., Floral Av., C., 5; Marathon, 5; Union, 4.50; Waverly,

20. **Boston**—Antrim, 1st, L. M. C., 10; Boston, Scotch, 5; St. Andrews, 10; E. Boston, C., 25; P. S., 6; Houlit, C., 5; Newp., 7.50; Portl., Park St., 5; Providence, 6.25; Quincy, 2.50; Roxb., 10; C., 12.50. **Brooklyn**—Brooklyn, Bethany, 8.34; Bushwick Av., M. S., 5; City Pk. Br., 3.35; C., 12.65; Classon Av., S., 100; Duryc, 53.09; C., 5; Flatbush, 10; Grace, 10; Irving Sq., 2.50; Lafayette Av., 107.05; Meml., 69.83; Y. L., 25; Noble St., 17.10; C., 5; So. 3d St., Y. L., 5.20; C., 20; Throop Av., 12.33; Y. P., 25; S., 25; Westm., 9.75; Pine Gr., 5. **Genesee**—Attica, 8.85; Batavia, 51.85; S., 6; C., 25; Bergen, 3; J., 3; Byron, 20; S. C., 5; Castile, 12.45; E. Bethany, 3; Elba, 4; Perry, 10; Stone, 6; Brig., 2; M. B. Bd., 8; Warsaw, 7.75; Wyoming, 5.75. **Geneva**—Geneva, No., 35; Y. L., 12.50; Gornh., 7; Romulus, 3.09; Shortsv., 5; Trumansb., 10.25; W. Fayette, 4. **Hudson**—Circlev., 3.50; Cocheect., 2.50; Hopew., Bd., 3.50; Middlet., 1st, 47.90; Milf., 13; Monroe, 9.50; Stony Pt., C., 12.50. **Long Island**—Bridgehampt., 18.50; Franklinv., 2; Greenp., C., 5; Middlet., 2.78; Port Jefferson, C., 7.43; Southampt., 19; C., 7.39. **Lyons**—Clyde, 1st St., 11; Fairy, 8; Newark, 8.60; Wolcott, 18. **New York**—New York, 1st Union, 25; 5th Av., Y. W., 150; Cent., G. M. C., 250. **Syracuse**—Baldwinsv., C., 2.50; Canastota, 3; Cazenovia, L. C. A., 25; Hannibal, 7.90; D. G. Bd., 5; Oswego, Grace, 5; P. S., 25; Skaneateles, 8.20; Syracuse, 1st, S. M. Bd., 5.82; S., 19.18; Meml., S., 20; Westmr., 2.50. **Troy**—Glens Falls, 50; Johnsonv., 10; Salem, 10; Waterf., 6; Utica, Beth., 1 Bd., 10; Olivet, 5; Waterv., 25; W. Camden, C., 5; Whitesb., D. G. Bd., 10; a friend in Utica Fr., S. **Westchester**—Croton Falls, 4; Gilead, 14; Harrison, 5; Huguenot Meml., 8.75; Katonah, 7; C., 4.25; Mt. Vernon, 25.35; Ossining, 20; Rye, 60; Shepherd Meml., 46; So. Salem F. C. S., 6.65; Stamf., 1st, 22.75. **\$2,179.23**

NORTH DAKOTA—Fargo—Tower Cy. S. M. S., 2.50. **Minnevaunkon**—Bisbee, 5; Knox, 6. **Pembina**—Cavalier, 3; Drayt., 5; Glasst., C., 2.10; Minto, Knox, 17. **\$40.60**

OHIO—Marion—Delaware, 23.80; Marion, 30.57; Mt. Gilead, 9; C. C., 7.25. **Steubenville**—Dell Roy, 6; Dennison, Y. L., 18; E. Liverpool, 2d, 10; Fed Spg., 1; N. Phila., 9; Urbichy, 10; Welisv., 2d, 11; Yellow Ck., W. G., 10. **Zanesville**—Coshock, 13.93; Jackson, M. Bd., 4; Keene, 19; Newark, 1st, 10; J., 3.68; 2d, S., 25; Redf., C., 5.65; Zanesv., 10; Bright., 5. **\$241.88**

PENNSYLVANIA—Allegheny—Avalon, 5; Bakerst., 10; Beaver, 50; Hoboken, C., 5; Leetsd., 30; Natrona, 7.35; Sewickley, 12.50. **Blairsville**—Blairsv., 5.55; Braddock, Calv., 5.08; Cresson, 10; Cress Roads, 5; Derry, 13.50; Greensb., 1st, C., 1; Westmr., B. Bd., 1; Jeannette, 85c; Johnst., 1st, Y. L., 10; Laurel Av., 11.05; Ligonier, 8; Livermore, 5; Manor, C., 5; Murrys., 1; N. Alexandria, 10; C., 1; N. Kensington, 9; Parnassus, C., 5; Plum Ck., 16; Poke Run, 9.25; C., 1; Wilmerding, 4.27; Windber., 4. **Butler**—Shippery Rk., 2.75. **Carlisle**—Bloomf., 4; Carlisle, 1st, 20; 2d, 17.38; Chambersb., Falling Spg., 22; S., 6.15; B. B., 50; G., 2.25; Duncannon, J. L., Harrisb., Market Sq., 109.55; Wed. eve., 13.48; Sr. S., 55.23; J., 35; Westm., 9.05; S., 7.43; L. Marsh Ck., 3; Mechanicsb., 5; Mercersb., 6.87; Middle Spg., 50; Monaghan, 5.30; Newp., 6; Paxt., Y. L. & C. G., 15; Up. Path Val., 20. **Chester**—Bryn Mawr, S., 50; **Huntingdon**—Alexandria, 13; C., 2.50; Altoona, 1st, 21; 2d, 20; 3d, 10; C., 1.50; J., 6; Broad Av., 26; Y. L., 35; J., 9; Bald Eagle, 1; M. F. A., 6; Bellefonte, 46; S., 3.44; Birmingham, C., 2.50; Buffalo Run, 3; Clearf., 31; C., 5; G. L., 5; Coalp., C., 2.50; Curwensv., 10; Duncansv., Bd., 1; E. Kishacoquillas, C., 5; Everett, 11; Fruit Hill, 5; Hollidaysb., Y. W., 25; S. Bd., 3; legacy from Mrs. Coolbroth, 250; Houtz., 3; Huntingdon, 27; Y. L., 20; C., 10.50; Juniata, S., Y. L., 10; C., 4.50; Lick Run, 5; Logan's Val., 7; Middletown, Westm., 20; Milroy, 34; Mt. Union, 2; C., 2.50; Y. P., 4; Osceola Mills, 5; Petersb., 5; C., 1.50; Phillipsb., 37; A. Bd., 5; Schellsb., 5; Shade Gap, 2; Sinking Ck., 9; Sinking Val., 5; C., 2; J., 4; G. Bd., 5; State Col., 43; Tyrone, 40; Y. W., 11; J., 4; C., 12; Bd., 5; M. H., 8; Up. Tuscarora, 15; W. Kishacoquillas, 25; cash, 20. **Lackawanna**—Athens, 6; Bennett, 5; Forty-

Fort, 13.10; Honesd., 30; Rushv., 8; Scranton, 1st, 75; L. M. Bd., 10; Washburn St., 8; Stevensv., 3; Towanda, 30; Troy, 18.75; W. Pitts., Miss String's B. Cl., 4; Wyalusing, 20. **Northumberland**—Bald Eagle and Nittany, 15; Beech Ck., 5; Bloomsb., 9.50; Chillisquaque, 15.50; Grove, Y. W., 8; Jersey Shore, 41; C., 15; Lewisb., 15.50; Y. W., 18; T. W., 13; Lock Haven, 10.50; Ind. gift, 5; Mahoning, 10.50; Mifflinb., 17; Milf., 30; Y. W., 6; J. C. W. Bd., 12.50; Mooresb., 1.50; S., 7; Sunb., 15; Watsons, 5; Williamsb., 1st, H. E. S., 200; Covr., 16. **Philadelphia**—Phila., 1st, N. C. Bd., 25; 3d, 10; Bethany, Y. L., 50; Bethlechem, Y. P., 10; Harper Meml., 24; John Chambers Meml., 7; Tabernacle, 20; Tabor, A. C., 2.50; Temple, 10; Tioga, 18; Union Tabernacle, Y. L., 50; W. Hope, 50; S., 37.50. **Philadelphia-North**—Abingt., I. Cl., 4; Ashbourne, 5.45; Bristol, 25; Edge Hill, J., 1; C., 6.50; Conshohocken, C., 2; Doylest., 28.20; Germant., 1st, S., 25; J. M. Bd., 15; 2d, 45; Summit, C., 4; Hermon, J., 1.25; Holmesb., 13.66; Leveringt., 2.50; L. Providence, 5; C., 1; Mechanicsv. Chap., 3.26; N. Hope, 2.50; J., 60c; Newt., 5; Norrist., 1st, 18.75; C., 1.25; J., 5; Oak Lane, 10; G., 50; Olney, 3; Reading, 1st, J., 15; Wisshickon, C., 1. **Pittsburg**—Bethel, 123; Castle Shannon, 3.50; Craft, 19.33; M. M. Bd., 2.72; Denora, C., 4.50; McDonald, 6; Monongahela, 11; C., 25; Oakd., F. N. Bd., 15; Pittsb., 1st, 125; Y. V., 11; 6th, 6.66; E. End, 2.93; E. Liberty, M. C., 40; Highl., 14.50; Homev. Av., 7; Tabernacle, 5.15; J., 5; Wilkinsb., 24; 35. **Redston**—Belle Vernon, 12.75; C., 2.50; Brownsv., 35.85; Connellsv., 37.50; Dunbar, 10; Dunlap's Ck., 18.35; E. McKeesport, W., 3; Long Run, 5; McKeesp., 1st, 25; N. Providence, 7.25; Uniont., 1st, 50; J., 5.10; W. Newt., B. Cl. S., 6.25. **Shenango**—Clarks., 25; N. Castle, Cent., C., 100; Rich Hill, 22.50; Sharon, J., 20; Slippery Rk., 6. **\$3,955.89**

SOUTH DAKOTA—Aberdeen—Aberdeen, 8; J., 3.01; Britton, 6; Castlew., C., 2; Eureka, C., 2; Evarts, C., 2; Groton, 25; C., 2; Langf., C., 2; Pierpont, 5; C., 2; Sisset., C., 2; Veblen, L. A., 2.65. **Central Dakota**—Brookings, 7.70; Miller, 3; Westingt., 4.35. **Southern Dakota**—Alexandria, 3.50; Armour, Lakeside S., 3.58; Hurley, 2; Mitchell, 1.50; Parker, 11.50; M. Bd., 2; C., 35c; Scotl., 3. **\$106.14**

TENNESSEE—Union—Fort Sanders, 2; Hebron, 2.50; Hopew., 6; Knoxv., 2d, 8.75; Y. L., 1; 4th, 10; Mt. Zion, 3.50; N. Market, 2.20; N. Providence, 13.25; Rockf., 2.75; Shannond., 15; Bd., 1; Spring Pl., 4; St. Paul's, 3.75; Bd., 50c; Westmr., 4. **\$80.20**

TEXAS—Austin—Ft. Davis, 30; Houst., 1.50; Taylor, 4.75. **North Texas**—Dennison, 3.90. **Trinity**—Dallas, 2d, C., 8.75. **\$48.90**

UTAH—Boise—Boise, 1st, 9; Cald., 2.95; Payette, C., 5.50; J., 2.50. **\$19.95**

WASHINGTON—Alaska—Klukwan, Ch., 2. **\$2**

WEST VIRGINIA—Wheeling—Cameron, 5; Fks. of Wheeling, 11; C. Bd., 3; N. Cumberl., 3; Vance Meml., 41; W. Liberty, 20. **\$63**

WISCONSIN—Milwaukee—Beaerdam, 1st, 3; Assembly, C., 3; J., 1.50; Milwaukee, Calv., 17.95; Westm., 5.25; Racine, 1st, 40; Waukesha, 1st, 6; C., 5; J., 1.80. **Winnebago**—Fond du Lac, 3; Neenah, 1; 10; Omro, 88c; C., 2.50; Oshkosh, 10; Stevens Pt., 10; Wausau, J., 10. **\$129.88**

MISCELLANEOUS.
Interest, 437.06; Mrs. A. I. Bulkley, 45; rent, 12.50; board and tuition, 3,255.72; literature, 167.22; Miss C. E. Battles, 25; Miss S. L. Conklin, 2.09; a friend, 96.60; Miss Helen M. Gould, 300; Mrs. J. M. Ham, 450; M. H. K., 1; Miss L. Murphy, 40; Mrs. E. S. Nisbet, 75; A., 10; Mrs. A. C. Reed, 10.10; the Misses Stokes, 75; Mrs. C. A. Voris, 50; Mrs. I. Whitteley, 200; M. I. Watson, 75. **\$5,327.29**

MRS. EMELINE F. PIERSON FUND.
Int., 65c. **\$0.65**

FUND FOR DISABLED TEACHERS.
Platte Pres., Parkv., 5. **\$5.00**

Total **\$18,125.78**
(MISS) S. F. LINCOLN, Treas.,
156 Fifth Ave., New York.



HOME MISSION MONTHLY

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DECEMBER, 1905

No. 2

EDITORIAL NOTES



DECEMBER greets us with the glow of holly red and with woodland greens as General Good Cheer steps to the fore to announce the holiday season—and so quickly

that we busy ones rub our eyes as we exclaim, "Not December! Surely not Christmas time so soon again!" But the year—whether we say it yea or nay—draws to its close, and there remain but the few days of the month of December to complete what we purpose to accomplish in this year of our Lord, 1905. So, then, a Merry Christmas to you all! Shall we have your response in a speedy renewal of your subscription to the HOME MISSION MONTHLY?

Is your name among those who have entered into covenant to pray daily for a great outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon the church and nation? If not, you are urged to join the widening Circle of Prayer for this definite purpose. Surely, you wish this blessing! Surely, you would not have it deferred, nor would you be an obstacle in the way of its coming. Will you not unite, then, with thousands of others in this

DAILY PRAYER

UNTIL THE ANSWER COMES?

O LORD, send a Revival and begin in me; for Jesus' sake.—Amen.

Promises to plead. Is. 57, 15; Ps. 138, 7.

Results to follow. Ps. 51, 10-15; Hos. 14, 4-8.

CHANGES are the sign marks of the years: an important event must thus be chronicled by two of the synodical societies whose presidents resign. Mrs. E. F. Pomeroy, of Minnesota, becomes president emeritus, and Mrs. E. N. Barrett, of Iowa, removes to Seattle. Both of these honored officers have held their positions for full two score years with fidelity and success, beloved by all. The new presidents are also women well known and well versed in Home Mission

work, Mrs. D. O. Noyes, of St. Paul Presbytery, having been chosen by Minnesota, and Mrs. Charles W. Coleman, of Dubuque Presbytery, by Iowa; to these officers a hearty welcome is extended.

OUR Mormon (October) number has called forth quite extended and very favorable comment, and the expressions of appreciation at the information afforded on this vital question before our country show that public sentiment is growing in the right direction.

JUDGE, all who read, whether better results could well be asked for than come from the training given in the Asheville Home Industrial School. Fifteen in the last graduating class, every one a Christian, and "not a girl whose voice was not heard in their class prayer meeting," says Miss Stephenson, presenting petitions "simple, sincere, direct."

CHRISTIAN character-building—that is what can be writ large of our mountain schools. We quote further: "I wish I could tell of the one of whom last fall everybody who knew her said, that she would demoralize our family if we received her, but who has for many months been so transformed that she is a strong help instead of a hindrance; of the talented, passionate, beautiful little maiden whose wilful heart was brought into subjection by her learning to play and sing so beautifully and touchingly, 'I Was a Wandering Sheep'; of the one whose Hard Shell Baptist father made to her this concession: 'Read yer Bible, an' ef you think it says sprinklin' will do, go ahead'; of the descendant of one of the old Huguenot families; of the one who two years ago was degraded in thought, word, and deed, who having found place for her own feet on the Solid Rock, is uplifting her whole family; and of others belonging to respectable

families from remote mountain coves. Not one of them without the school work, without your support of her, could have received an education, or have had the opportunity to become an intelligent Christian."



"THAT fifteen per cent. advance called for—how shall we reach it?" is a question that some synods are asking anxiously. The proposition is simpler than it may appear at first glance. The mistake is in looking at it as a bulk sum. Let us consider it as a personal matter getting down to the individual contributor; that is the really practical way, and it makes the problem easy. Let us see: you gave a dollar, did you, last year, to the work of the Woman's Board of Home Missions? Then add fifteen cents to that amount and give \$1.15 this year, and your proportion will be met. Possibly it was less than a dollar—for there are those who cannot give that and who are yet genuinely supporters of the work, because they give according to ability; in such case increase the gift of last year by eight or ten cents and your individual proportion will have been covered, though if circumstances are more favorable this year do not stop at the rate set, but double the original offering. Perhaps, instead of the small sums mentioned, it was your privilege and pleasure as one who handled large sums to give ten, twenty, a hundred dollars. If so, it will doubtless be as easy for you to add the \$1.50 to your ten dollars, or to your hundred dollars the \$15, as for one who could give but the dollar to add the fifteen cents. Let each of us attend to making our own per cent. of advance. It is the sure and simple way of making the movement a success.



SAID a circuit Judge—speaking of a district in the Blue Ridge where good work is being done by one of our mountain schools—"During the past three years I have seen the most remarkable change in this community and region round about. I used to have many cases of shooting and crime to try whenever court convened here; now there is very little of any sort of criminal action. It is your school and church that have brought about this change and I congratulate you on the work."

THE Asheville Normal and Collegiate Institute under the able management of Dr. Lawrence continues in its grand work of equipping young women for highest usefulness. Wonderfully fascinating reading it would make could the story be written of the lives which have unfolded into lovely Christian womanhood under the training and influence of this institution.

In the opening this autumn, Miss Casler says she finds with satisfaction that among the new girls there are many pupils sent by former students, and well prepared pupils, too. "Fifteen graduates of the Normal are represented by pupils of theirs entering here this year, and not one of these students has needed to go into the preparatory class, while in one or two cases Second Normal work has been taken. Some of these teachers who are sending these pupils are in mission schools, others in public schools in North or South Carolina, but wherever they are, they have made this institution known."



THE description a little mountain boy gave of a preacher's sermon cannot be said to apply alone to the native mountaineer exhorter: It had three heads. Firstly, he done took a text; secondly, he done left it; and thirdly, he never done got back to it."



MISS FROST is to go from Ross Fork, Idaho, with some other Indians to help in religious services among the Shivwits of Southern Idaho. Such visits of one band to another have been so productive of good in the past that we may confidently predict like results again. Make the outcome a subject of prayer in the missionary meetings.



FORTY Mohave young men in all—so runs the message from Mr. Edgar—have come out in open confession of their desire to live a Christian life. A marvelous record this of quick reaping, albeit from seed sown with much toil and self denial during these three years.

This little square contains a request; it has been made before; it is made with confidence again. It is simply this—that you co-operate with our office by sending on all renewals possible during the first ten days of December. It will save much labor, and help to prevent mistakes.

BUILDING ON THE SPILLCORN

By Rev. J. McC. Leiper

AT the head of the Spillcorn, on a knoll covered with a growth of young oaks, stands to-day a modest little chapel-school house that represents the fond ambitions of many months of planning and working.

But a short time ago the lumber used in its construction stood in the forest, high up on a mountain side two miles away.

Sharp axes soon cut the chestnuts, oaks and poplars, and strong hands "ballhotted" (the process of rolling or sliding logs from the steep mountain

the stacks at the mill to the road. An Eastern teamster would have been at loss how to proceed. The work was accomplished, but the loads were necessarily small.

The ride up the creek is amid the most beautiful surroundings of tinted rocks, dashing waters and the overhanging shade of the tree-covered banks; it is, however, a hard road over which to draw lumber. One horse went over the bank and was extricated with difficulty, but fortunately without serious injury.

Frequent "splashings" (the flooding of the creek to

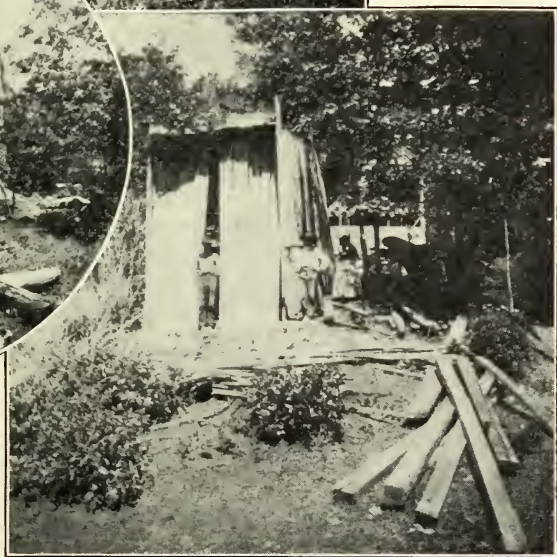


"ON THE FOURTH DAY A SKELETON STOOD, NAKED AND BARE"

sides) them into a deep hollow where the logging began, and by skillful work, at great risk of broken legs and crippled mules, the logs were at length put into the "yard."

A sawmill had been at work for some time and they were just about finishing when our "pattern" was sawed out and put upon the "sticks."

To a novice it seemed an almost impossible task to get the sawed lumber from



THE "DRY-HOUSE"

float logs) has so washed out the creek bed that a lumber company, operating here some time ago, built bridges at points no longer fordable spanning the mountain stream.

Arriving at his destination the teamster

soon pitches off his load and is ready to return to the yard.

Flooring and ceiling lumber must be thoroughly dry to prevent shrinking; so a "dry-house" is prepared, a large fire built of green logs and a man set to watch night and day for three days; the boards of oak and chestnut come out as hard as a bone and take on a beautiful finish when dressed.

Willing hands had worked two days cutting down trees, digging up stumps, and leveling the ground for the building, and at last, after many delays, the carpenters arrived and the first day's work began.

By the fourth day a skeleton stood naked and bare ready for its outer and inner covering of poplar and chestnut.

As soon as the walls were up, the roof on and floor laid, at the end of the second week, the people were invited to "a working," and at the noon hour all gathered in the building for the first service of prayer and praise. That was a happy day, for words were spoken that made our hearts glad, and busy hands of teachers, men,

women and children, working in harmony made a great change in the appearance of the grounds about the building.

Three weeks later came the first day of school in the partly completed building.

The finishing process is tedious because of the difficulty in getting the materials needed and in transporting them from the railroad. Lime to complete the chimney and oil needed by the painters were "packed" on horse or mule-back, some of it sixteen miles; but we are all of us willing and glad to do anything to hurry on the completion of our building.

It is owing to the generosity of friends of the work at Springfield, New Jersey, that this Spillcorn chapel has been possible, and in it is housed the largest Sabbath school on the Big Laurel field.

This building gives us the advantages we sorely needed to successfully carry on the work. The outlook is encouraging, but we fully realize that "except the Lord build the house they labor in vain that build it." With God's blessing to crown our efforts we expect great things in His own good time.

A PARABLE

By Frances L. Goodrich

WE were studying the great men of Israel and for that Sunday our subject was Samson. In the back of my mind it had always been a matter of surprise that the story of this unsatisfactory hero was in the Bible, far more that he was included by the writer to the Hebrews in the list of the faithful. But forced to hard study of his life during the week, the figure of the impulsive, wayward man of might emerged into clear-cut relief and the practical warning of the story came home as from that of a living man.

Waking in the gray dawn of Sunday, there rose before my mind the hero of old with a new meaning, a type of the mountain people. This thought possessed me, growing more and more distinct during a seven-mile ride to Allanstand in the still morning.

The men of the Bible class there had followed the course of readings through the week and the lesson seemed to be unusually vivid to them. They knew this man, with his strong passions of love and hate and revenge; they understood the primitive expression of these in his deeds; they

saw the waste of power and were thrilled by the catastrophe.

Finally I spoke of my thought and it met with instant recognition. Samson, separated, a Nazarite, with the gift of strength from God for the service of God's people; and yet, as says a historian, "impetuous, wily, vindictive, ruled by his passions," "a physical giant, but a moral weakling," failing of his high calling so that he wrought no deliverance for Israel! The mountain people, long separated from the world and inheriting by means of this aloofness vigor of mind and body, ruled by passion, unstable of purpose! Was it an accident that so shut them up in these mountain fastnesses? that preserved this power, this great possibility for service? Must the parable run out to the same tragic end? Is this Samson of the mountains to continue to waste his strength without attainment? Was it for this that God kept him hidden? God forbid! It is in the hope of an outcome very different that we count it worth while to pour out life and treasure; the hope and faith that out of this impulsive, passion-ruled man of might God is making a Son of the Almighty.

OUR MOUNTAIN KINDRED

THE Southern Appalachians are inhabited, as they have been for a hundred years or more, by a class of mountaineers whose characteristics are simplicity, loyalty, and good native ability. Worthy material to be moulded by church and school. Very few possess means to any considerable extent—most are extremely limited financially. The mountain sides are so steep that they defy the plow and to grow a crop only the land can be used, giving very little return except the scantiest produce. So distant are the towns and cities which would afford a market were there a surplus; so tedious would it be

Cabins which have consisted of one room are enlarged and made attractive. Life becomes more tolerable as new aspirations enter the home. The Bible always



A GALA GATHERING IN A PROGRESSIVE MOUNTAIN COMMUNITY

convey this surplus over bridgeless streams and rough roads washed by mountain torrents, that it is no wonder little more is produced than necessity demands, and that life is reduced to its elemental necessities.

To such a community comes a teacher from the Woman's Board—someone from the outside world who knows how to make much of little, and who, from the simplest material, transforms a cabin into a pretty mountain home at little expense, teaching the children new ways and stimulating to higher ideals. Presently the community begins to apprehend the advantage which may be secured by a little extra exertion.

revered, is now a book made familiar because there is some one to read and explain its truths; its precepts become an active influence in the life of the community. Strong forces of transformation are at work. To trace the story to its finish is to tell of the training and development of many mountain boys and girls into a manhood or womanhood which fits them to be counted among the useful and uplifting forces of twentieth century life. It is abundantly proven that these mountain people are well worth aiding in their upward trend toward the best that our country can produce in the way of strong Christian citizenship.

HER BRIEF OPPORTUNITY

WANT to tell you of one only of the many cases wherein our Woman's Board may rejoice in the work done in the schools among our mountaineers.

About four years ago a former pupil was teaching a district school in this county and became interested in a family there. She made repeated applications to us to take the oldest daughter; after two years

we were able to do so. She was not very promising in any of our departments, her opportunities had been so few, but after a little we found there was an earnest, plodding purpose in this awkward, slow girl. She never spent an idle moment and was most reliable in all the domestic departments. Her whole ambition seemed to be "to learn all she could so as to help

mother bring up the children and school them."

Her father is a renter, as most of our patrons are, of a small tract of impoverished land; the mere living necessities are the only outcome. With a family of eight children, all younger than this daughter, there would be real poverty in such a home did not the good wife manage better than the average woman of her class. This elder child made life easier and home more comfortable during her vacations. She was able to sew for the children, and as her father said, "do a right smart to make the old woman more satisfied."

I wish it had been the privilege of the friends at the North who so prayerfully support these schools, to have heard the testimony of this man when he brought his daughter back last year. There were many in the office waiting to be registered; when it came her turn, she stood up and beckoned to her father to come forward to pay the little entrance fee. After a word of greeting and welcome to the daughter, we turned to the pleased father and asked if she had been able to make the family more comfortable during the summer? "I hain't got much in this world, but I'd give all that, for the good that girl has got here," he responded. Stepping a little nearer, and in almost a whisper, he said: "She done got up one of the mission meetings and had the women to come to the house every Saturday. She would read

out of the book and pray and then tell them a story about some of them heat across the waters. She would have the sew too, while she talked and show them things." Verily the spirit of Dorland still lives in our girls and tells in their fluence as they go back to their homes.

All vacation these missionary meetings were kept up by that girl and this brought about the family altar in the home.

At Thanksgiving she found her mother not very strong, but there was no protest against the child's return to school. A few weeks later word came that the mother had died suddenly, leaving a twelve-day-old babe. The daughter was very brave, although this meant that her chance of an education was at an end. She must now become mother to this family of nine children.

When she came for her trunk we could see how much she longed to remain, but she said only: "I am thankful that I could be here long enough to take the course in domestic science. I now think I know how to care for my little baby, and keep the home comfortable for father and the children. I know now why the Lord opened this door to me for over ten years." She at once asked us to take her little sister in her place, and the little chubby lassie is here. She is such a whole some little bundle of homespun from the stockings to her dress! She looks like a girl though she had just stepped from the loom.

A PLEA FOR THE DAY SCHOOL

By Rev. Charles O. Gray

YOU who read these words are doubtless well acquainted with the Home Industrial School at Asheville, where a hundred and thirty girls from our mountain homes are receiving training along wholesome, intellectual lines, and in those arts and industries that will enable them in future years to make comfortable and happy homes of their own; with the Normal and Collegiate Institute, where from two hundred and twenty-five to two hundred and fifty young women from all over our Southland are preparing themselves not only for better and more beautiful womanhood, but for capable Christian teachers in our public and private schools; with the Farm School for

boys, where a hundred and fifty of our most promising youth are getting the chance to acquire that which will enable them to amount to something in life as to meet its higher privileges and mission; with the Dorland Institute at Forest Springs, where both boys and girls are becoming equipped for larger usefulness in the world; and with other of our boarding schools in this beautiful Appalachian region where our Woman's Board of Home Missions is doing such splendid work for America and God. But do you know of our day schools scattered all over these mountains of ours? And what of your knowledge of that consecrated band of Christian teachers who are giving their

ives in self-denying service for Christ and His Kingdom?

I ask you, as you think of these faithful women back in some rugged mountain district, or in some nearby mountain cove, giving the very best of their lives to the work that they have in charge, that you will give them our sympathy and encouragement and the blessing of your prayers and help.

I wish that I could tell you one-quarter of what these day schools mean to the scores and sometimes hundreds of children who come to them from far and near! But you can form only a meagre idea of its benefit from anything that I

can write here. The average public school building in this section of our country is small, extremely uncomfortable and inadequately furnished to meet the necessities of the pupil; the average school term is not more than four months out of the twelve; and the average public school teacher has not had those advantages and the training that fit for the high calling of teaching. You can imagine, therefore, what a blessing to any community a small, well-equipped school building must be, well lighted and heated, and modernly furnished, with an eight months' term of school, and presided over by a well trained and thoroughly consecrated Christian teacher, whose one aim is to teach and develop her pupils, and to be a blessing to those under her care.

Then, too, what an extensive work lies before these teachers outside of the school-room walls, in the homes of the people,



MOUNTAIN BLOSSOMS

in the Sabbath school, and in the social life; teaching, sympathizing, encouraging, warning, praying and helping. I know of more than one of these faithful women who has sat up night after night nursing some poor fever patient through to health, or dressing some ugly wound received in a drunken fight, or helping to set some broken leg or arm, or otherwise taking the part of nurse or doctor or both. I have seen many of these teachers work hard all day long in the school-room and then spend their evening hours visiting homes where sorrow had come, or lending a hand to lift a burden, or

encouraging some heart to take a stand for righteousness and true living, or leading a soul into the Kingdom of God. Few have little conception of all that our day-school teachers are doing to bless the boys and girls and men and women in this mountain portion of our land; and they do all they do cheerfully and freely with but few personal messages to encourage them from the great church outside.

The ability that is demanded of these teachers of ours, the judgment they must exercise, the high qualifications it is incumbent on them to possess in order to fill these positions, the natural gifts and the acquired graces that must be theirs, besides all of the practical common sense and the consecrated tact and the physical endurance and the devout Christian heart that must be theirs, ought to command, and would command in any other calling in the world, three times the remunera-

tion that comes to them from the Mission Board. I plead for them, therefore, not at their suggestion, because they offer no word of complaint, but at my own, and ask you to think of them and to realize, more than you have ever done, that here

brightness it has brought to the faces of our people, the comfort and satisfaction it has given to the hearts of fathers and mothers who love their children and are proud to see them developing and advancing, cannot be measured this side of



WHERE THE GRISTS ARE GROUND

is an opportunity to show your love for the Master by remembering these His representatives out on the field.

I need not suggest now the value of the day school. After what has been said its value is apparent; it fills a place here that nothing else can fill. The blessings that it has brought to our mountain homes, the

heaven. Neither your money, nor prayers, nor helpfulness is wasted. Give out these all more freely and bounteously in the future, will you not? And then pray for our teachers; and whenever and wherever you can, let them know that you remember them, and that you are glad to give them your thought and support.

INCIDENTS

A LITTLE mountain boy, who had just begun attending one of our schools, looked with envious eyes upon the gathering of the girls at the cottage of the teacher for their daily sewing lesson. Drawing a long sigh, he said: "The girls gits to sew but the boys don't git to do anything. It looks like the teacher oughter to have something for the

boys to do too." Needless to say, the left-outedness of it went to the teacher's heart, and she took the first opportunity to learn in what way the boys, especially the little boys, could be interested in learning to do things with their hands.

Two grown girls had just entered school coming from a remote mountain cove

One of them was sent to the blackboard to learn to write figures—it was her first lesson in arithmetic. For a moment she hesitated and then said bravely, "We'uns have come over here to learn. I never had no chance for schoolin' and it aint my fault if I do quare. I don't care if they do laugh at me—I'll try," and she went to work carefully fashioning her 1, 2, 3. One naturally anticipates the next sentence, in the letter of the teacher who relates the incident: "Both the girls have made rapid improvement and by their determination to succeed have won the love and admiration of teachers and pupils."

Of the mountain work a visitor says: "It is most remarkable to hear the calls from all directions for Presbyterian schools and preaching. I do not suppose that there is any part of our work where the need and the demand are so great. I feel, as never before, that all the money there can be put in this work is most wisely invested, but the greatest care should be given to sending experienced men and women to administer it.

A poor girl came to us pleading for our assistance. She lived sixteen miles away. She had heard of the school and was most anxious to enter, being able to read but very little, though she was sixteen. There was, however, no one who could give her any encouragement in regard to attending

school. Those who hired her to plow for them and do other work in the field cared only for what she could accomplish in advancing their interests.

Her mother had been an intelligent but uneducated woman; her death occurred when her daughter was very young, so that, as her father had died previously, she was obliged to support herself.

She was imposed upon by those who hired her, being promised that she would be paid a certain amount if she would remain for two or more years, but never receiving the money, obtaining little more than one print gown each year. It was in this condition that we found her plowing in the field in her bare feet, wearing scarcely more than one garment. We at once undertook to fit her out for the school, which she so longed to enter. Buying unbleached muslin we made her some underwear, purchased shoes, and gave her a hat and a dress from our own wardrobe. As time went on she developed and was transferred to another mission school, where her advancement could be further secured. After ten years of hard and continuous study, she was ready for work among her own people in the distant mountain coves, where she at once showed great capability. She stands for many equally deserving help, equally promising, and as likely to develop into useful workers, if they receive the needed aid.

WHERE ARE THE REAPERS?

ONE day early last spring, while the thrill of waking was in the air, while skies were very blue, and mud was very, very deep, the teacher and I had occasion, as often happened, to walk to our nearest town, three miles away. As we swung briskly along, picking our way along slippery edges, jumping over mud-holes, crossing the streams on convenient rocks, or on narrow foot-logs perched high above it, my companion began to laugh.

"I was thinking," she explained, "of the hardships of the missionary's life. How many shut-in city girls, poor anæmic things, would rejoice over such a walk, in spite of the mud, if they were able to do it. It's so good to be alive and out on a day like this, in the midst of such scenery as this."

"And," she went on, pausing on a wobbly stone in mid-creek to emphasize the statement, "there isn't a thing in all the work that's a sacrifice in the sense they think it is. The deprivations have been misunderstood until girls from comfortable, protected homes are afraid, actually afraid, to undertake them."

The great trouble on our field this year has been the Board's lack of suitable teachers and workers. The fodder is gathered, the beans are picked, "these molasses" are all made and stored away, even to the very last "molass,"—and we lack teachers. The Board has not suitable applicants. And we know that many are deterred by just such considerations as I have mentioned. If they could only know, as we who are on the field know, the fascination of the work, the joy of the

doing, the heart's content it brings to lift the burden of our people's needs, and the way it tells in their lives and in our own, they could not hesitate so long.

We need the best—educated, refined, talented young women, who have had some experience and can be self-reliant.

We need here, on the field, the many Christian college graduates who are wasting their time and energies, and whose only contact with missions is the occasional attending of a meeting to hear somebody tell what somebody else is doing.

SUNDERLAND'S NEW SURROUNDINGS

BY MELISSA MONTGOMERY

ONLY a few years since, we were inclined to think that Sunderland was surfeited with land—due not so much to quantity as to kind. The gul-

With the almost magical growth of a village just beyond our grounds; and the springing up, within six months, of two large cotton mills, each less than a half-mile away, we begin to appreciate every bit of land owned by the school, and to realize how wisely the selection of building site was made twelve years ago.

Our hilltop, after these years of privacy, will be robbed of its delightful seclusion; but a measure of protection is afforded by the buildings having been located near the center of the plot of thirty acres of ground.

The proximity of the class of people such as we expect our neighbors to be will furnish work alike for teachers and pupils. In the Sabbath school of the Presbyterian Church (Southern), already in contemplation, our older girls will find work; or they will have ample opportunity for individual work in the homes, under the guidance of the teachers. Until the church becomes

a verity our Sunday school will be open to all for whom we can make room. Last Sabbath four came in, not one of whom can read, though all have long since reached school age.

Increased opportunity entails increased responsibility; and we want to take a generous view of what seems almost like an infringement upon our privacy, and to make it, under the Father's guidance, serve in the development of the Christian character of our girls.



AGRICULTURAL CLASS AT LAURA SUNDERLAND SCHOOL, CONCORD, N. C.
Spraying apple trees in the spring

lied condition of the impoverished fields rendered them unattractive and half hopeless in appearance; and each year the heavy rains swept away more soil. Now, however, with five hundred fruit trees and vines (the donation of a generous nurseryman) growing nicely, the wash of gullies intercepted by stone dams, grass flourishing on the lawn, and trees and vines planted each arbor day, there seems a veritable contraction of the unsightly hillsides.

ON THE BIBLE TEACHER'S FIELD

By the Assistant Secretary

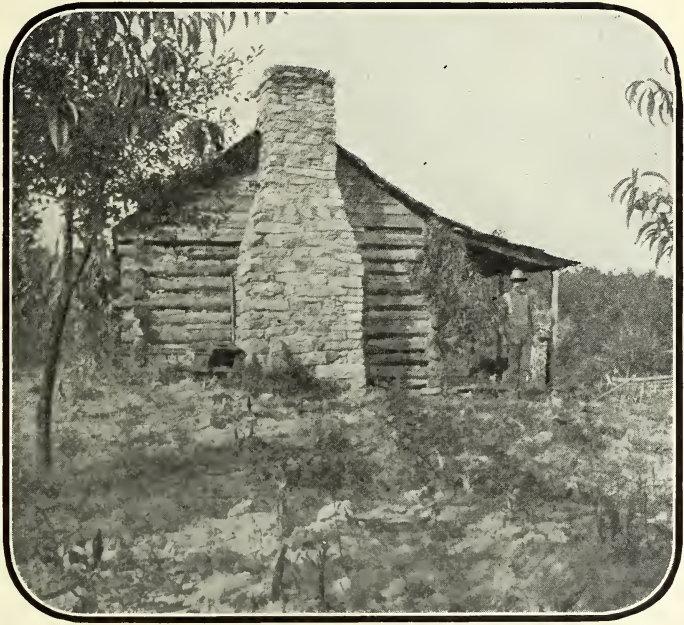
HORSEBACK riding is the only means of transit, and it is not rapid because the road is often in the bed of a creek, but always over stones; stones, stones everywhere, until you wonder if there are any left in any other part of the globe. A ride of eighteen miles was taken one day from Clear Creek to Jarrold's Valley, which necessitates crossing fifty-five fords, but a ringing laugh from our cheery companion was the only response to our exclamations.

The Bible teacher is pastor, doctor, nurse and housekeeper all in one. At one o'clock one morning a loud knock was heard at the door of our teacher's home. The father of a sick child had come for the teacher because he knew just how to quiet the nervous tossings of the fever-stricken one. The sick child soon grew quieter with the gentle massage and soothing care, but typhoid fever had weakened her until the heart failed to respond to the demands made upon it, and the next day the spirit returned to the Father who gave it. Miss — prepared the body for burial, remained the following night, made the address at the funeral service, returning to her home exhausted, but grateful that she could be thus used.

Eighteen miles from the nearest railway, the journey impassable in winter because of the high water, is another station, where another Bible teacher is winning the whole neighborhood for Christ. When asked if she did not find the conditions hard to endure, she cheerfully replied, "I am usually tired now because we have been holding special services, and I have been assisting Rev. —. We are ready to organize a church with seventeen members. If I only had another to work with me the task would be comparatively easy." Who

among our readers is ready to help this busy woman?

23389
On the Sabbath, work often begins at a quarter of eight, with a ride to the school



A HOSPITABLE WELCOME AWAITS ALL VISITORS

house eight miles distant. The Sunday school is followed by the preaching service, then the ride back to the home, a hasty dinner, Sunday school in the home church, Christian Endeavor and preaching service in the evening. "Do these teachers complain?" Yes, that they cannot do more, that they are not able to reach other settlements, that another ride of sixteen miles to — Creek is impossible. "And what are the results?" Transformed lives, transformed homes.

A LETTER

Woman's Board of Home Missions,
of the Presbyterian Church,
156 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

KIND FRIENDS:—I suppose you are not accustomed to having letters from a young mountaineer of Western North Carolina, but I am a graduate of the Asheville Farm School, and I feel indebted to the Woman's Board of Home Missions for what they have done for me, and for what they are doing for my country.

It is God only who knows the good that is being accomplished among the mountains of North Carolina.

I am speaking as one who was born and reared, up to the age of nineteen, in a log house, located far back in a mountain cove. I love this log house, homely as it is, but I love the

nine brothers and sisters who remain there better. These children are miles from any school, so that means that my own brothers and sisters have never attended school but very little. I am going home, and if I can't get a school opened any other way, I will teach it myself.

A MOTHER-MEETING

"Things ain't now what they used to was been,
Folks don't do as they used to did then."

THIS New England distich was unknown to the dwellers on Hickory Creek, but the truth contained in its quaint setting had not escaped their observation, and was expressed in another form by the women assembled for the "mother-meeting" in the cheerful living room of Mrs. Banks' cottage. It was four or five years since Mrs. Banks had come to this remote valley with her daughter to open a school for the many bright children in the homes scattered along the creek and over the mountains; and she had proved a good neighbor to all the people, young and old.

"Howdy, Alvira, mighty nigh raining, ain't it?" said Aunt Martha Cummins, as a woman entered, shaking the wet drops from the shawl that had covered her head.

"Doesn't lack much of it," said she; "if it keeps on this-a-way, the creeks will be plumb past fording by morning. Not a powerful big meeting to-day."

"No," said Aunt Martha, "only Susie here and me and Tilda. There's a heap of sickness, what with that disease that's going about; grip they call it, and grip it is; it grips a body awful."

"Missress Banks has gone to see Joe's wife, ain't she?" said Susie; "they say she's mighty bad off."

"Yes, she's gone, but she aimed to get back for the Bible lesson," said Aunt Martha. "We'd better commence that new quilt-pattern you brought last time, Alvira; what do you call it?"

"Eight-ways-of-contrariness, and that's right," Alvira replied; "it's the aggravatingest square to put together ever I saw, but it's mighty pretty."

"I do love a scrap quilt," said Aunt Martha's daughter Tilda, a sweet-faced young woman; "Susie here is always grumbling without she has her new pieces for a quilt-top."

"They are awful nice that-a-way," said Susie, "when a body has the truck; just two colors set together with white; green and red is my choice."

The door opened again to admit another woman, who was greeted cordially. "We thought you had give out coming, Miranda," said Aunt Martha. "How's your old man by now?"

"He's got so as he's knocking about a little. Went off this morning to hunt him a ax-handle tree, and never come in till one o'clock; but I allowed I'd come anyhow if it was late, and I

just struck out and split the mud. You'll have to give me some cutting to do. I've forgot my specs; all the kind I've got anyhow is those that clinch the nose; I despise them."

"Ax-handle trees ain't the only things that's hard to find now-a-days; there's a heap of things like that," said Alvira, "My spinning-wheel got destroyed a while back and appears like I don't know where to turn for another one."

"They've quit all such as that outside of this settlement," Miranda replied; "my sister's girls over on Raven Fork wouldn't know a loom if they was to see one. Now, as long ago as I can recollect I was used to sit and hand threads to my mammy when she put in a web."

A chorus of "Me, too," greeted this statement.

"Did your maw weave coverlids, Miranda?" asked Aunt Martha.

"I reckon she did; she could do most any kind of work she took a notion to."

"She sure was a working woman," said Alvira.

"Folks used to get along a heap better in those days to what they do now," said Aunt Martha. "My maw would weave us a linsey dress apiece in the fall of the year, and then we didn't ask any odds of cold weather. A heap of the girls that's growing up now are so no account they can't even spin their own stocking-yarn. We'd have us a couple of cotton dresses for summer, too, one striped indigo-blue and coppers for week-days, and a white one for Sundays. Along in time of the war, we run out of indigo and we bought us blue paint out of the store and used hit."

"I recollect my mammy trying the rock off the Red Hill; it made a mighty pretty color, but it didn't hold," said Miranda. "Who's that riding that old white mule? I can't see like I used to."

"That's Tom Patton going to mill," said Susie.

"I do say! Swopped his mare, has he? I never see the beat of that man for swopping. That mare of his was mighty feisty; threw his old woman a while back and scared her bad. I allowed to see her here to-day—she's been bothered, I reckon. Well, if ever! Here she is, and the young ones with her!" as Tom Patton's wife, a young woman under twenty, opened the door, carrying a big bundle in her arms and pushing in before her a little boy of two years.

"Howdy, Molly, how are you making it?" said Miranda.

"Well as common, I believe; how are you-all," said the newcomer. "I was sort of feard to bring the baby; he's been kind of phthisichy, but I wrapped him up good and I don't guess it'll do him any hurt. I hated to miss another meeting day; seem like I've missed right smart of them."

The baby, released from his wrappings and thus brought to light, set up a dismal wail. When pacified, he was taken into Aunt Martha's arms that his mother might be more free to use needle and thread.

"Have you-all heard of Billy a-being taken off to Blacktown?" said Molly, when all were comfortably settled. Meeting looks of surprise and interest from her neighbors, she went on:

"The officers came for him this morning."

"What for?" said Susie.

"For stilling."

"I never knew he was into that again," said Miranda.

"Nor me either," returned Molly, "till I saw them pass the road, him and the revenues; Nimrod's wife ran over after that to tell me about it. They broke up the still and took Billy off."

"Well, I hope this time it will teach him a parable," said Miranda.

"Things have changed here a heap in the last few years," said Alvira; "here a while back there were ten stills within a mile of the schoolhouse, and now this one of Billy's and old man Bateses are about all there are in the whole settlement, and they are farther away than two miles. We sure see peace now to what we did. Aunt Lissie says this is the first Christmas ever she knew of that no one was killed." "Why, to go along this creek on Sundays it used to be just scandalous," said Alvira. "Boys pitching quoits, and picking the banjo and playing cards, and kicking up all kinds of devilment; any one to have rid through here then would have said it was plumb like a grocery."

"I say!" exclaimed Molly, "I didn't know e'er a thing about it then; it's only a year, come July, that we come in here from Tennesse."

"Well, you better be proud you didn't," said Alvira; "many's the night I've laid awake acrying and atrembling, thinking about my old man that would be off on one of his tear-ups, and I not knowing what minute he'd maybe be brought home plumb killed. The only time I knew any peace was when he was in the jail at Blacktown; he couldn't get into any racket then."

"It certainly was a sight the way we did then," said Miranda. "At our place the whiskey was always setting on the fireboard for any of them to help themselves. None of our young-

sters craved it much except Omega; he was going on five years old when his pap changed his way of doing. I've seen the boy so drunk he'd fall out of the door. It looks strange to me now to think I didn't care to have such doings. It's like Jake said here at the schoolhouse one day to Miss Banks. 'This was a mighty rough place,' says he, 'when you-all come in; it was like the time in the Bible, every man did what was right in his own eyes.'"

"There's a heap of change going on, just to study about it right," said Alvira. "There are several that were powerful rowdy and wild when the school first come in here that have calmed down mightily. It puts me in mind of my uncle Josh; he was snake-bit along in the summer, and then he took the pneumonia fever, and lung trouble besides, and rheumatism, all aworking on him with the snake-bite at once. It pulled him down right



AN ILLICIT STILL, HIDDEN ON THE MOUNTAIN

sharply. It's just so about the change in us people, only its the other way about. It's taken several things to put a change on us. There's the school, and the Sunday school, and the preaching, and the mother meetings, and Miss Banks and Mistress Banks, and all the people that have been here to help them, all aworking on us, and its help us up mightily in the place of pulling of us down."

"Here's Mistress Banks coming now. We've missed you this evening, Mistress Banks," said Miranda; "not enough to hurt us though, but it seems like we don't get along so fast if you're not here to join in with us, or to read us about Lovcy Mary or those Ruggleses. Time to put up the work, and have the Bible lesson? All right, honey."

"A FALL OPENING"

By Mary Johns

FOR eighteen years the second Wednesday of September has been "Opening Day" at the Asheville Home Industrial School. I think all agree it is the most picturesquely interesting event of the whole year.

The special days, as Easter, Christmas and Commencement, are full of pleasure and encouragement, but the opening day brings the richest joys. Not even the Queen of Sheba brought richer gifts to Solomon than this day brings to us each year. There have been searchings and siftings and re-siftings before these offerings from mountain homes can find acceptance. If money from our home churches were offered as plentifully as are these gifts of girls from mountain homes, none need be refused.

Opal was one of the accepted; her setting was indeed unique, and not of the most modern style, as she appeared to deposit her own earned "milk-money." Her baby-like size, but womanly, business-like ways attracted us at once. She has had some of the ills which impoverished blood is heir to, but not a murmur from this little Stoic, although we could but notice the paroxysms of pain which at times crossed this little, old face. Miss Bradford has had her under her mothering care, and now she looks brighter and really talks aloud, instead of in whispers. It was amusing to hear her say, "I always did get tangled up in them Scriptures." She is rapidly getting untangled.

We have our Pearls also in great variety, so we are convinced of the value of the North Carolina gems. The polishing process has already begun. The flowers too fill our school home garden. The Roses and Daisies are showing the success of proper transplanting and cultivating.

This year our Marys and Elizabeths are in the majority. We refuse the weakness of Mamie and Bessie, since, as a class, the names of our mountaineers are as typical of strength as are these grand mountains. Sol, Lige, Zeke, Susan, Sari, Mahala, Martha, Zepora, Beckie, Knox, Cal (vin); and the surnames, McDonald, McDarris, Luther, McLaughlin, Merrill, Murry and Campbell, all prove their origin.

Several years ago most of our girls came by "dirt road," and on opening day it was a pleasure to meet the parents when they brought the girls to us in those quaint, covered wagons, drawn by one or two oxen or a small mule. They thought nothing then of spending from two to four days in getting their girls "fixed in school."

We miss these visits with the parents, although it took hours of our time to hear that this and that girl had once had this or that disease, and why she needed to bring this or that patent medicine. All this has been changed; had it not, it would be a discouragement to us all, since our prayers and efforts have been to uplift the homes of the boys and girls of our mountains.

This progress is shown clearly, in that

parents now understand and appreciate the value of education enough to make greater efforts to educate the children and to earn money to clothe them better. They carefully fill out application blanks, and then, as soon as the girl is accepted, begin to plan for sending her to school. They also know our schools, and show their confidence in us by deeming it unnecessary to come and inspect us each opening day, and thus neglect the fodder pulling and molasses making. They also realize that oxen make no time, and so get a horse or mule for work and travel.

The young lasses from Laurel and Spillcorn, Jupiter, Kain River and the many other fields are brought to the railroad and we meet them at the Asheville station. There was W. with her little money and trunk check safely tied in a kerchief and fastened in the knee of her stocking; S. with hers, of long saving, secure in a "tobacco poke," and fastened inside her blouse; and so on, each one in her own way entered the office.

While with the help of Mrs. Lance we registered the girls, several other teachers inspected the trunks and marked the clothing. Here the result of our work is in evidence, for the clothing is neater (though there is not much of it), showing that former pupils have told what is required upon entrance to the Home Industrial School.

We still have some who fear they are going to be starved, and so bring a paper bag full of biscuit and bacon, and even small supplies of patent medicine, secure in the bottom of the trunk. These are soon willingly set aside for the more wholesome things, and the "bread girls" find it hard work to keep enough "light bread" to gratify the growing appetites.

On opening day, after evening prayers, the first work list is read—and then it is that the poor matrons need our sympathy. You who must initiate one new maid at a time, what would you think of taking fifty or sixty girls who have never seen any practical housekeeping? They housekeep after a fashion, but to really handle a broom or duster that it may insure cleanliness is hard for them. The omnipresence of the matrons must be felt for many days, and the nine o'clock bell is a blessed sound to all.

With all this strain and excitement of the coming, and entering, and assignment of duties, it requires only thirty-six hours before every department is in good running order, and visitors may inspect the Home School and its system of work.

During the first week, Sunday-school classes and Prayer Circles are organized, and in the second week the girls' missionary societies begin the winter's work. At the last meeting in the spring we suggested that each member make some effort and sacrifice to earn her contribution. At the first meeting, numbering fifty girls, we had a collection of \$5.50, every penny self-earned. Could you hear the methods thereof you would know that some North

Carolínians make and grasp opportunities to fill the Lord's treasury. I believe all mountaineers have the true missionary spirit if *rightly* directed. And it is from such sources that the home mission workers must come in a few years. These are the only fields where foreign elements have not strongly permeated. Dr. Dixon has said that if we want to find pure American blood we must look to the Southern mountains for it.

The Presbyterian Church has already done much to keep the purity of these mountain people and to develop true Americanism among them. She can do much more, and never was there a wider open door facing her than now.

CORRESPONDENCE

N. Florence Harris, Ozone, Tenn. School opened with larger attendance than ever has been known in its history. We have some seats with desks, but not enough to seat all; so benches and drygoods boxes are being used as substitutes. It is very hard to teach so many in so small a room, and Miss Rankin and I look forward with great pleasure to teaching in the new building, which will be ready soon.

Miss Emily A. Beatty, Harlan, Ky. At our last cottage prayer meeting some of the women of the place agreed with the teachers to start a temperance league for the children of the town, to be held on Sunday afternoon. These women are fully aware of the dangers surrounding their children and want them to grow strong against temptation.

Miss Mabel Moore, Juniper, Tenn. Off to the southeast of Knoxville is a large rural section covering an area of fifty by sixty miles, from the Great Smoky Mountains to the French Broad River, and from Maryville to Newport. It forms part of three counties. All this section has not a single mile of railroad, only one small country town, our county seat, Sevierville. Why are we here? For one thing, to give the youth of Sevierville County an opportunity to gain an education. The task is great. Twenty per cent. of this population, ten years old and over, cannot read or write. One out of every five voters cannot read his ballot. We hope to change these conditions by the next generation.

From our school this year we have two pupils in the Home Industrial, two at Dorland, four at Maryville College, and two preparing to enter when their free school closes. Some are attending the Methodist College at Sevierville, which is doing its part for this section. We feel grateful that our pupils aspire to a higher education.

ITEMS

Clear Creek, W. Va. rejoices that five bright girls have been placed in the girls' home school at Lawson. A good outcome for Clear Creek.

Dr. Alice French Mills, the influence of whose beneficent work at Dry Creek, West Va., has extended all through the region round about, was very ill with fever in the early summer. She now writes: "I cannot praise the Lord enough for His goodness in letting me come back to this work and to this people after my sickness and absence; and although the heavy burdens have been borne by stronger shoulders, yet I have been able to see many patients, to go about some of the homes and to do personal work with souls."

The work at Dry Creek has prospered so greatly under the hands of our Bible reader and medical missionary that it is now ready for a permanent minister.

* * *

At Cawood, Ky., the people have taken a great interest in buying and placing a bell on



READY FOR SCHOOL

the chapel—the first church bell that ever rang in this valley.

APPRECIATED

A comment made upon the work of the Woman's Board of Home Missions in the mountains of Tennessee is of very satisfactory significance: "We are now doing in this synod what has never been done so well before; that is 'going out into the highways and hedges and compelling them to come in.' This Southern country was occupied by the Presbyterian Church more than a hundred years, but the working force was inadequate to push out from the towns and more prosperous communities into the remote mountain regions."

FARM SCHOOL

AS the years of the Farm School come and go, applications for places never grow less; there is always a long list of boys waiting for some vacancy. These boys come mostly from western North Carolina, with a few from the foothills of the mountains, from South Carolina, and Tennessee. As the school grows older it is becoming more firmly established in the confidence of the people.

Age does not count with many of the boys. They are undaunted even if they are of age and find themselves in the lower grades. As one boy said when he saw the seniors on the platform giving their closing speeches at the end of his first year here: "I stay *right here* until I stand upon that same platform, and say my closing speech." And stay he did, and he is now in a position where he is controlling men under him, and further, those men must be living upright lives to keep their position with him.

Some parents write, when making application for their boys: "I see my neighbors' boys coming back from your school so much improved that I wish you would take my boys, too. I want them to learn as well as the others, for we see that a young man is nothing to-day without some learning." There are a number of day pupils coming from the immediate neighborhood. One young man walks three miles night and morning.

Two of our graduates visited us recently, who finished their course here in 1902. One of them has had charge of a cotton plantation in Arkansas for two years and has become very much interested in the raising of cotton, and bids fair to make a successful business man. The other one has been working most of the time in a dairy, and in the meantime has grown to the height of six feet four and a half inches.

The boys under the direction of our carpenter have just finished a new carpenter shop. The canning of vegetables has been carried on to a greater extent than usual this fall, as there are now on hand about 7,000 cans of tomatoes, corn, beans, etc.

ELIZABETH B. WILLIAMS.

SUNDERLAND'S ENDEAVOR SOCIETY

THE big gong in the hall clangs the summons to the chapel. The girls flock in, chatting gaily and arranging themselves in congenial groups. Jessie, who two years ago came to us from a little mountain town in western North Carolina, seats herself at the organ. Then she was a little maid with shy brown eyes and big brown curls, and garments that were few and brief, showing a surprising amount of sturdy limbs, developed from much mountain climbing. Her home is on a steep incline of a mountain; it has one room and a rickety lean-to. She is one of ten children, motherless till the shiftless father married a widow with a dower of more children, and this little girl was crowded out. When she came to Sunderland she was so eager to learn, and

learned so rapidly, that we held her back lest she overdo mentally. She has had but little instruction in music, but is anxious to help, and makes an acceptable organist. Quite differently she looks to-night with her curls turned up in a dignified knot, gowned in a neat, well-fitting dress, from the crude lassie of two years ago.

The leader takes her place on the small platform; a daughter of the Revolution by right of birth, her name is prominent in the colonial records of her State; and she shows her gentle birthright in face and bearing. But, best of all, she is a true daughter of the King, and as she stands before the girls, and in her simple, sincere way speaks to them of the things of the Kingdom, we know the King must rejoice in this, His child.

After the opening exercises, opportunity is given for the girls to take part. There are no dreary pauses in this meeting; two or three are on their feet waiting for an opportunity to speak. Over and over we hear them say: "It is so much easier to be good at Sunderland than when we are away; the Endeavor Society has helped me more than I can tell; I wish we could have one at home." Hattie tells us that her mother rejoiced that she was coming back to the school because, "it will make me better." Hattie is a delicate-looking girl who staid out of school last year and worked in a tobacco factory to help care for the family. The year before she had asked permission to wear the three-year-old winter hat yet another year and give the dollar and a half, which her sister had sent her for one, to the new church, and the missionary society.

The topic to-night is, "The Christian Trials and Triumphs," and we have some real heart to heart talks, going, later, into executive session, while we study ways and means to help each other overcome besetting trials. Then, knowing the source of all strength, we bow our heads and ask the Father to make those things we need for our growth toward perfection possible to us. A song of praise and thanksgiving, and the meeting is closed.

F. R.

MOUNTAINEER WORKERS AND STATIONS

KENTUCKY

Cawood—Miss A. M. Thomas.
Columbia—Rev. W. C. Clemens.
Cortland—Miss M. J. Cort.
Harlan—Rev. A. L. Whitfield, Miss E. A. Beatty, Miss A. L. Marsh, Miss D. B. Osborne, Miss M. E. Lauren.
Hindman—Miss E. Granger.
Hyden—Rev. J. Moore, D.D., Mr. J. E. Calfee, Miss M. B. Wiley, Miss F. C. Penland, Miss L. Moses, Miss O. Reed.

Manchester (Edward Hubbard Memorial.)—Miss V. F. Held, Miss K. W. Spooner.
Manchester Mission—Miss C. W. Smith, Miss H. J. McCay.

Mt. Vernon. (McFarland Memorial Chapel.) (Brown Memorial Collegiate Institute.)—Mr. J. H. Baxter, Miss I. M. Taylor, Miss M. O. Smith.

Pikeville—Rev. J. F. Record.

NORTH CAROLINA

Asheville Normal and Collegiate—Rev. T. Lawrence, D.D., Mrs. T. Lawrence, Miss A. D. Casler, Miss L. J. Robinson, Miss E. M. Freley, Miss H. Sinclair, Miss M. F. Hickok, Miss S. Taylor, Miss E. White, Miss E. I. Cameron, Miss J. R. Huston, Miss M. C. Ellis, Miss M.

V. Kinney, Miss H. Sill, Miss L. J. Mechling, Miss E. Bickerstaffe.

Asheville (Home Industrial).—Miss F. Stephenson, Miss M. Johns, Miss B. M. Rich, Miss G. Maxwell, Miss M. H. Weir, Miss M. Remley, Miss L. M. Bradford, Miss H. A. Bray, Miss A. E. Coe.

Farm School—Rev. G. S. Baskerville, Mr. R. G. Long, Miss E. Flagler, Miss E. B. Williams, Miss M. E. McCune, Miss E. V. Walline, Miss A. McArthur, Miss I. A. Custer, Miss J. L. Turner, Mrs. F. C. Newton, Mr. J. F. Delzell, Mr. F. J. Hay, Mr. F. C. Newton.

Allanstand Mission—Rev. H. D. Gallaudet.

Allanstand—Miss F. L. Goodrich, Miss L. N. Allen.

Banks Creek (Cane River P. O.)—Mrs. N. M. Rapson, Miss A. F. Mahan.

Big Laurel Mission—Rev. S. McC. Leiper.

Big Laurel (Mark Lance Memorial)—Miss O. Henricks, Miss L. B. Stephenson.

Big Pine—Miss L. G. Darby, Miss J. J. Gudger.

Brittain's Cove (Weaverville P. O.)—Miss M. E. Griffith.

Burnsville Mission—Rev. R. H. Taylor.

Concord (Laura Sunderland Memorial)—Miss Melissa Montgomery, Miss F. Redway, Miss M. A. Handley, Miss L. H. Strang, Miss A. M. Bryan.

Concord (Patterson's Mill)—Miss M. E. McCartney. Gahagans (Belva P. O.)—Miss J. G. Parker, Miss E. Sherman.

Hot Springs Mission—Rev. F. W. Jackson, Jr.

Hot Springs (Dorland Institute)—Miss J. E. Phillips, Miss C. B. Pond, Miss L. Hobbie, Miss L. M. Shafer, Miss J. M. Foster, Miss G. R. Conover, Miss E. Houghton, Miss M. Parker, Mr. H. M. Daniel.

Jack's Creek (Day Book P. O.)—Mr. Jackson Smith, Miss M. Denlinger, Miss F. A. Nichols.

Jupiter Mission—Rev. Albert Reed.

Jupiter (Alexander P. O., R. F. D. 2).—Miss J. Bundy, Miss E. B. Blair.

Little Pine Mission (Emily McDivitt Memorial). (Marshall P. O., R. F. D. 5).—Rev. Hugh McCarroll.

Little Pine (Marshall P. O., R. F. D. 5)—Miss M. Marquis.

Marshall Academy—Miss R. McCord, Miss G. Martin, Miss C. Nanney, Miss M. F. Porter.

Pensacola (Athlone P. O.)—Mrs. M. J. Brooks, Miss L. L. Waddell.

Reems Creek Mission—Rev. W. E. Hutchison.

Revere (Stella Jewell Memorial)—Miss R. D. Dean, Miss M. S. Case.

Shelton Laurel (Alleghany P. O.)—Miss D. J. Merchant, Miss E. L. Allen.

Upper Shelton Laurel (Alleghany P. O.)—Miss E. B. Fish.

Spillcorn Creek—

Walnut Run—Miss L. Dooley, Miss M. C. Shillito.

Walnut Spring (Marshall P. O.)—Miss E. B. White.

TENNESSEE

Allardt—Miss E. Kilgore.

Blackwater (Kylesford P. O., R. F. D. 5)—Miss M. L. Franklin.

Crab Orchard—Miss I. Ball, Miss F. Hamby.

Elizabethton (Harold McCormick Institute)—Miss M. A. M. Rice, Miss A. G. McClung.

Erwin (Dwight Institute)—Miss G. M. Sammons, Miss A. L. Wintzer, Miss L. Thompson.

Flag Pond—Miss M. D. Stevens, Miss M. E. Tait, Miss M. Donnelly.

Grassy Cove—Miss I. McBurney, Miss M. Hughes, Miss M. K. Elliott.

Huntsville—Rev. A. Moore, Miss J. M. Allison, Miss A. C. Patton.

Jewett—Miss D. M. Fish, Miss E. Miles.

Juniper (Sevierville P. O.)—Miss H. C. Dailey, Miss M. Moore.

Ozone—Miss M. J. Rankin, Miss N. F. Harris.

Rocky Fork—Miss Jennie Moore.

Sneedville—Miss B. F. Read, Miss R. Goddard.

Sycamore (West Mill P. O.)—Miss S. E. MacBride.

Vardy (Sneedville P. O., R. F. D. 1)—Miss M. P. Gray, Miss M. M. Thompson.

WEST VIRGINIA

Acme—Miss M. E. Clingan, Miss E. M. Clingan.

Brush Creek (Cabell P. O.)—Miss C. M. Clark.

Clear Creek—Miss I. B. Hall, Miss A. C. Sulzer.

Dry Creek—Mrs. A. F. Mills, M.D., Miss F. E. Harris, Miss E. N. Robinson.

Jarrod's Valley—Miss E. A. Jackson, Miss M. B. Newcomb, Miss F. Snoddy.

Lawson—Miss M. E. Trotter, Miss V. M. Barnes.

Racine—Miss E. A. McCracken.



ONE OF THE DAY SCHOOLS—PENSACOLA, N. C.

IN DIALOGUE

By Caroline Pond

Dramatis Personæ.

MISTRESS MARY GOFORTH, at thirty-five years.

ELIZA GOFORTH, sixteen years, } her daughters
BELVA GOFORTH, fourteen years, } who have
been in Brown Institute—a boarding school.

OMA GOFORTH, thirteen years, a younger daughter.

FIVE YOUNGER GOFORTHS, aged from eight months to eleven years, grouped about.

Time: About seven o'clock on an early summer evening.

Place: A shady porch or stoop, in front of a two-roomed log cabin, on the side of Bald Mountain. The door opens into the kitchen, showing the fire-place where a pot of hominy is cooking slowly. Mrs. Goforth is sitting at her loom which stands on the porch, within it an unfinished piece of linsey-woolsey. Near the loom is a clumsy wooden cradle, containing, sound asleep, Andrew Jackson, the youngest scion of the house of Goforth. Eliza is returning from the spring with fresh water. Oma is spinning wool at a wheel just inside the door. Belva sits on the edge of the stoop, a hoe, which she has been using nearly all day in the cornfield, still in her hand.

MISTRESS GOFORTH speaks: "Oma, you can quit your wheel now, and help Lizy to get the supper. Yore pappy and Breck 'll be in from the corn right soon. Lizy, you can make the corn-bread like you did last night, with that fresh meal Breck ground yesterday. 'Twas mighty good bread you made, child; and Oma, you cook the meat and the coffee. Here, Jimmy boy (addressing a two-year-old child), you drive the chickens out the kitchen, else they'll bother sister a-cooking. Laurie (to an eleven-year-old girl), you take the twins down to the big apple tree by the creek and let them play, whiles you wash out these here shirts for your pappy and Breck, against they'll want them in the morning. Belvie, you looks some tired; you set still tell supper; I expect you ain't been out in the sun much, down to the college, an' it'll take you some days to git used to out doors work. Do you mind how last summer you used to work in the field all day, an' like hit? I couldn't hardly get you to do nothing in the house. Lizy there, she always liked to work inside, but pap says you're as good at a hoe as any boy. Lizy she tried hit this morning, but along noon she got a hurting in her head and she quit hoeing corn for piecing on her "Star of Bethlehem" quilt pattern. But then you always was a fraction stouter than Lizy."

Back and forth the shuttle flies as she talks on.

"Belvie, now as you're a setting there, you tell me some more about the school. What do you alls do when you kaint a-studying?"

BELVA: "Oma, hand me that stocking. I reckon if macan weave and talk, I can knit and talk." She proceeds, her fingers flying. "Well, ma, of a Monday, I get up right soon in the

morning, near about half-past four, and do my washing down in the laundry, before breakfast. Ten of us girls get up and wash together. You know every girl does her own washing down there. We put out our clothes before breakfast (that's at half after six), and then of an evening after school is out, at four o'clock, we go to the ironing room and do our ironing while ten more are washing at the same time. You see, when there's sixty of us, and just ten places to wash, we have to take our turn. Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, in the mornings and evenings, there's always ten girls using tubs and ironing boards. Thursday and Friday there's a lot of extra washing, some for the teachers, and then all the table linen and towels, and—oh, a heap o' things! I like to do extra washing because I earn some that way. After breakfast, I help set the tables in the dining-room, while some girls are washing and sweeping. After prayers, at seven-thirty, I clean up our bedroom—there are four girls in a room; and then I get ready for school at nine o'clock. We all go to school till noon; then we stop an hour for rest."

MISTRESS GOFORTH: "But, Belvie, who gits the dinner, if you all go to school?"

BELVA: "Well, ma, we don't have dinner then; we just eat lunch; sometimes we have sauce—or soup—and bread; sometimes just molasses and bread —, and ma! the girls all said those molasses you and pa brought in on paying our schooling, were the best molasses we had all winter. If there's any cooking about our lunch, the lunch girls fix it all they can before they go to school, and Miss Bessy, that's the cook that cooks for the teachers, takes care of it while she is doing her work. Just a little before school stops for noon the two lunch girls come out and put lunch on the table and cut the bread."

MISTRESS GOFORTH: "*Light* bread, ain't it? Presbyterian bread, Sally Rector called it, when she went home! Well, hit must take a power of bread to fill all them sixty mouths!"

BELVA: "'Deed it does, ma! I was one of the bread girls before Christmas, and we five girls just kept busy baking four times a week, besides the rolls that the breakfast girls make every day for next morning's breakfast, and the ten quarts of corn-bread we eat every day for dinner; Eliza was a dinner girl, and she made that every day the last six weeks. She ought to know how to make good corn-bread."

MISTRESS GOFORTH: "Well, she sure does! But go on Belvie, hit's powerful interesting. When do you get your dinners?"

BELVA: "Why, after school is out, three girls go to work and cook till half-past five, and then we eat up all they can cook. I help wash pots and kettles after dinner, and then we have till half-past seven to do what we like. At night there's the study-hour, and then we go to bed. Friday night, we don't have study-hour. Saturdays we sew, and work, cleaning and scrubbing and fixing for Sunday."

MISTRESS GOFORTH: "Well, there must be a

power o. work to do in that big house, that Miss ——, housekeeper, I disremember her name, must get plumb beat to a frazzle with you all sometimes. When I last seen her she looked bodaciously wore out."

BELVA: "Yes, ma, that was when so many were sick. But it isn't always so hard; you see she divides the work all up among the girls and each one does her part."

MISTRESS GOFORTH: "I see, daughter; and I believe hit's a mighty good place for you girls. I hope you can get to go back next winter, Miss Stone, she said you was both right good girls and she'd take you again, if we could get up ten dollars apiece in stuff for you. The corn is a-promisin' well—and the cane is a-growing good, so you girls work good on the crop, and I reckon we can tote down

'nough meal and molasses to be the money's worth. Hit certain is good of Miss Stone to take the produce for the schooling—though the Lord knows I know hit don't nowheres pay for your keep! I tell you I feel powerful thankful to somebody far away, that's willing to help me and your pappy to raise you girls to know a little something. Hit sure is Christian of them, and I do pray the Lord to bless them according! After supper I want you should tell me all about your lessons and your sewing. Look there! the baby's woke up and yonder come pappy and Breck. Jimmy, run call Laurie and the twins! Lizy is the bread done?"

ELIZA: "Yes, ma, it's just right, and so is the hominy; get them into supper right quick."

Exeunt all into the fire-lit kitchen, while the shadows fall within the narrow valley.

AFTER PRESBYTERIAL MEETINGS—WHAT?

FROM the viewpoint of the presbyterial secretary of literature, the presbyterial meeting is her supreme opportunity. It affords her an occasion for exhibiting the most interesting and useful literature obtainable and placing it in the hands of her auxiliary members. It is her one chance to look into the faces of the representatives of her local societies and to advertise her wares. It is so important because it is her only convenient time to impart enthusiasm to her constituency, first hand, and to study their needs as she hears reports of their work.

But she is not always able to reach every society through this meeting, and some presbyteries meet only in the spring, and the encouragement which is usually the result of an increase in sales at the meeting may lead her to return home quite contented, feeling that her work for another year is done, when really she has only kindled an interest which should be followed by increased effort.

It is just at this point when, upon the impulse of encouragement, she can act more confidently, and when auxiliaries are outlining another year of work, that she should communicate with each one. To those not reached at the meeting she should mail, with explanations, a packet of the new free leaflets that are indispensable to intelligent workers. To all she should recommend the use of *Praise Meeting Helps*, samples of which may be had from headquarters. All local secretaries of literature should be advised to secure for their December missionary meetings as many copies of the *Prayer Calendar* as they are willing to undertake to sell. Our literature department allows the return of unsold copies if in good condition thirty days from the date of bill.

At the December meeting the secretary of literature should bring to the attention of the auxiliary members the percentage of increases in subscriptions to the HOME MISSION MONTHLY and *Over Sea and Land* necessary for the advance aimed at this year.

They should be reminded that intelligent advancement cannot be expected unless the circulation of periodicals and the helpful literature provided by our Board is increased. Reference to the *Amplified Catalogue*, prepared

especially for local secretaries of literature, will inform them where to obtain printed aids for all occasions.

As the duty of the local secretary of literature is not discharged until she sees to it that the children and youth of her church are being educated along missionary lines, "Alaska for Juniors" should be recommended and its use explained.

If presbyterial secretaries of literature use their opportunities their local correspondents in office should be so well equipped as to be prepared to give to their societies information about all printed missionary helps.

Secretaries of literature should be bureaus of missionary information. S. C. R.

AMONG AUXILIARIES

Nassau Presbyterial. At the October meeting it was decided to try the method which has produced satisfactory results in a goodly number of other presbyteries, namely, the division into districts, the societies in each district to meet together in some central location, the meeting to be in charge of the presbyterial vice-president residing in the district. These gatherings are to be between the semi-annual and the annual meeting of the presbyterial society.

Watervliet, Michigan. In August we have a basket pic-nic meeting. In October a harvest festival, to both of which the men are invited. In May an interesting feature of our meeting was the placing of the names of the home missionaries on the blackboard by one of our number, who told us the location and the work of each one, asking questions to bring out the knowledge—or rather the ignorance—of most of us in regard to them.

Woman's Synodical Society of South Dakota. The twenty-first annual meeting was held in Groton, October 6, 1905. The attendance was good, delegates being present from many of the auxiliaries, and the meeting throughout a deeply interesting one. The presbyterial reports were all encouraging, that from the Dakota (Indian) presbytery being especially

interesting. It showed that every church had a missionary society. The Indian women meet once a week and spend the day together, one hour being given to prayer, the remainder of the day to making articles for sale. They have in this way during the past year raised \$1,000, or \$5.00 per member, which goes to the work among their own people. Many of the white members may well pattern after them.

The report of the Synodical Secretary of Literature showed an increase of literature sold, magazines taken, more study classes

formed and a greater desire for missionary knowledge.

Mrs. Flora D. Palmer represented the Woman's Board and gave us an address which commanded the closest attention.

The meeting closed with a very impressive service on Personal Responsibility, and I think all acknowledged this to be our *very best* meeting, and returned home with an added desire to make the coming year one of more faithful service and hopes of greater success in the Master's service.

Synodical Secretary.

NOTES FROM THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT

IN reviewing the recent trip to synodical and presbyterial meetings, the Young People's Secretary is made to realize more keenly than ever the need for a more aggressive work among our young people, and pleads again for a uniting of all forces, and for a more *real* interest on the part of women's societies, in order that the young people of our Presbyterian Church shall be better prepared to face the problems which they must some day handle.

We have our *ideals* for the secretaries to whom this most important office has been assigned, but in Western synods the probability of their reaching these ideals grows faint as we listen to reports from some of the presbyteries and realize the tremendous territory, the cost of travel, and the fact that information and inspiration must go to the local organizations through the reports carried home by the mothers who have been fortunate enough to attend the meetings. Therefore another plea from this Department for a "mother" in each local society. In many presbyteries it is absolutely impossible for the young people's secretary to do her work in any other way than through correspondence, and in such presbyteries one who can write an intelligent letter should be chosen. We try to send all necessary ammunition from this end of the line; but there should be some one person in each presbytery and each local society who will supplement the correspondence of the young people's secretary.

Speaking of immense territory, how little some of us realize the size of our country, or of some of our presbyteries. Think of Duluth presbytery in Minnesota, larger in area than the States of Rhode Island, Delaware, New Jersey and Massachusetts. And this only one of the eight presbyteries in that synod.

A few items from meetings attended are of interest. Perhaps the most unusual report heard was that from a society where one member *had offered* to give special attention to all the devotional exercises for the year. The result was a series of precious Bible lessons and increased interest of the members of the society.

followed by a willingness on the part of others to take their turns as leaders.

The Minneapolis Treasurer reported that in order to send equal quarterly contributions to headquarters, money was borrowed—thus saving interest on borrowed money in New York. When told that as much money was paid out for interest as the women of their presbytery had given, one woman offered to advance the money each quarter in order that Minneapolis should be in no way responsible for the large borrowing needed by the Woman's Board during the first three-quarters of the fiscal year.

A lesson for all of us was brought out at the Minnesota meeting by the example of our Indian sisters in a local society, just over the line at Good Will, South Dakota. At their recent meeting the synodical letter of our president, Mrs. James, was read and interpreted by Mrs. Crawford, the wife of the pastor. No appeal was made, but at the close of the meeting, one after another of the nineteen women present came forward with a contribution which proved to be about \$15. These Indian women gave over \$300 last year for missions. Can you match their *propotion*?

Three classes: In closing her report for the Washington City presbytery, Mrs. Radcliffe referred to the three classes of women who need our help; "The half Christian women who sit at the Lord's table and who pray the Lord's prayer but do nothing to bring Christ's kingdom here; the morbid, self-depreciating women; the torpid, self-satisfied women, those who are willing to become dummy presidents, treasurers, etc., and whose gifts you know of through their own telling."

Helps: Make use of the Young People's Department this winter. Send for "helps," and then send anything to us which may help somebody else. The first home mission C. E. topic for 1908 is "Home Missions in our Cities." A good chance for you to find out what is being done for the stranger within our gates," and whether there is work for you to do at your own door.

PROGRAM FOR JANUARY

A New Year Meeting: Let the figures 1906 appear conspicuously, formed of ropes of greenery or cut large in colored cardboard upon a background of green. If a blackboard is available, place at the top a large interrogation point followed by important queries: thus

?

How shall I mark this new year of Christian service?
Shall my standards be elevated?
Shall my prayers and my gifts be more abundant?
Shall my service be willing and joyous?

Scripture Study.—A Nation's Strength: A Nation's Danger.

God, the Supreme Ruler. Thou, even Thou art Lord alone.—Neh. ix., 6. In whose hand is the soul of every living thing, and the breath of all mankind.—Job. x., 12. Thou hast set all the borders of the earth.—Ps. lxxiv., 17. Thy dominion endureth throughout all generations.—Ps. cxvii., 13.

God exalteth a nation. In thine hand is power and might, and in thine hand it is to make great, and to give strength unto all.—I. Chron. xxix., 12. There is no wisdom nor understanding, nor counsel against the Lord.—Prov. xxi., 30. Except the Lord keep the city the watchman waketh but in vain.—Ps. cxxvii., 1. But if it be of God ye cannot overthrow it.—Acts v., 39. *Blessing upon a nation founded upon God's laws.* Righteousness exalteth a nation.—Prov. xiii., 34. Promotion cometh neither from the east, nor from the west, nor from the south.—Ps. lxxv., 6. When a man's ways please the Lord he maketh even his enemies to be at peace with him.—Prov. xvi., 7. And He will love thee and bless thee and multiply thee.—Deut. vii., 13. And all the heathen that were about us saw these things . . . they perceived that this work was wrought of our God.—Is. xiv., 26.

Danger of lowering Christian Standards. I spake unto thee in thy prosperity; but thou saidst I will not hear.—Jer. xxii., 21. If his children forsake my law and walk not in my judgments; if they break my statutes and keep not my commandments; then will I visit their transgressions with the rod, and their iniquity with stripes.—Ps. lxxxix., 30-32. Then shall the hand of the Lord be against thee.—I. Sam. xii., 15. And He shall bring down their pride together with the spoils of their hand.—Is. xxv., 11. Thy way and thy doings have procured these things unto thee; this is thy wickedness.—Jer. xli., 18.

A National Call. Gather yourselves together, ye a gather together, O nation, before the decree bring forth, before the day pass as the chaff, before the fierce anger of the Lord come upon you, before the day of the Lord's anger come upon you.—Zeph. ii., 1, 2. Sin is a reproach to any people.—Prov. xiii., 34. He is gracious and full of compassion and righteous.—Ps. cxii., 4.

Topic for the Month—Standard of Christianity in America

America's position and prestige.

Her strength and weakness.

Her Spiritual need.

With three such searching topics for close study there should be a general preparation to participate in the meeting. The January HOME MISSION MONTHLY will be found to contain succinct paragraphs on these divisions which may be numbered, distributed, and the thought presented, preferably in one's own words. Discussion should follow on national virtues and national sins.

A Chain of Prayers may close the meeting, that our Nation's spiritual needs shall be quickly and abundantly supplied.

NOTE.—The suggested passages of the Scripture Study may be further enlarged at the pleasure of the leader by other selections bearing out the theme.

A Monthly Quiz would be a good feature in Home Missionary societies at their regular meetings. Sometimes the questions could be about methods; again on the contents of the last number of the HOME MISSION MONTHLY; again on some one of the fields. Let the Quiz occupy not more than five or ten minutes, and it will give "variety and spice" to the meeting.

A CORRECTION

Miss Eva Granger is the teacher at Kaysville, Utah, instead of Miss Louise French. Please correct accordingly the list given in the October number of this magazine. Mrs. Granger is with her daughter at Kaysville.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

When the matter of notifying us of change of address is left to the postmaster, mistakes occur so often as to be very annoying. Therefore when a change of address is desired, it is requested that the subscriber kindly advise us, in advance if possible, stating whether the change is permanent or temporary, and if the latter for how long.

Life Members added from April 1st, 1904, to March 31st, 1905.

Mrs. Elijah Barton, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mrs. E. D. Benson, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mrs. Alice Braden, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mrs. E. C. Brown, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mrs. John E. Bushnell, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mrs. C. S. Cairns, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mrs. J. A. Elliott, Beatrice, Neb.
Miss E. C. Ferguson, Welling, I. T.
Miss Julia Fraser, Oakland, Cal.
Miss Dora Frey, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mrs. D. W. Gedney, Red Bluff, Cal.
Mrs. A. W. Geesaman, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mrs. D. J. Gilmore, San Francisco, Cal.
Mrs. M. M. Harding, Sacramento, Cal.
Mrs. James Hatch, Bridgewater, S. D.
Mrs. H. H. Hill, San Francisco, Cal.
Mrs. George S. Johnston, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mrs. Kearns, Beatrice, Neb.
Mrs. Charles Keith, Brookings, S. D.
Miss Sue Ella Moore, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mrs. A. C. Morgan, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mrs. Wm. Morris, Sisseton, S. D.
Mrs. C. H. Newhall, Berkeley, Cal.
Mrs. J. B. Painter, Independence, Pa.
Mrs. John I. Parsons, Santa Rosa, Cal.
Mrs. Sarah Perry, Aberdeen, S. D.
Mrs. S. B. Perry, Berkeley, Cal.
Mrs. Matilda Pickett, Minneapolis, Minn.
Miss Ida May Pike, Aberdeen, S. D.
Mrs. M. G. Randall, Florida, N. Y.
Mrs. D. D. Rector, San Francisco, Cal.
Mrs. C. C. Riheldaffer, St. Paul, Minn.
Mrs. Anna M. Robinson, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. John Ross, Santa Rosa, Cal.
Miss Winifred Stinson, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mrs. H. T. Stockwell, New Philadelphia, O.
Mrs. Charles Thayer, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mrs. Samuel Thompson, Vincennes, Ind.
Mrs. Grace Van Woert, Canastota, S. D.
Mrs. F. A. Williams, Corning, N. Y.
Mrs. Charles Wilson, Altoona, Pa.
Mrs. Mary E. Woods, Los Angeles, Cal.
Mrs. George W. Yates, Minneapolis, Minn.

NEW HELPS IN LEAFLET FORM

Mrs. Walker's article, *Intelligent Advancement*, which appeared in the September HOME MISSION MONTHLY, has, because of many requests for it, been reprinted in leaflet form for free circulation.

The Life of a Mormon Girl, being considered most useful for distribution at this time, has been reprinted from the October HOME MISSION MONTHLY. Its price is two cents per copy, one dollar and a half per hundred copies.

Those who are looking for inspirational poems to enclose with praise meeting invitations and missionary letters will like *The Best We Have*, just received from the press. (Forty cents per hundred.)

Home Mission Topics for 1906 are ready for free circulation.

December is the month to take orders for the *Prayer Calendar for 1906*. (Price ten cents per copy.) Our Publication Committee tries to improve each new issue. It is hoped the circulation this year may be much increased. It makes an appropriate holiday remembrance for friends interested in missions.

Alaska for Juniors (twenty cents per copy) "is a good thing," says every one who sees it.

Band leaders who have not yet used the attractive program, carefully prepared by the editor of *Over Sea and Land* for use in mission bands, may be glad to know that we still have a few of the illustrated *Leader's Sheet* at five cents per copy, which is quite necessary for its development.

Societies wishing to survey the entire field of our woman's work for January meetings will appreciate the use of our new, large cloth *Map of the United States* (price three dollars) on which all of the mission stations of our Woman's Board are clearly located.

A full supply of *souvenir post cards*, both colored and plain, is now in stock. Many who have been disappointed in having orders filled will be glad to receive this information. The postals at six cents per dozen are not like our former issue, but are quite new.

The general stereopticon lecture *Our Country in Pictures* (price ten cents) and the lantern slides illustrating it have been appreciated wherever used. They are quite appropriate for January meetings.

RECEIPTS OF WOMAN'S BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS

FOR OCTOBER, 1905

Abbreviations are used to economize space, viz.: Silver anniversary, *; Sunday School, S.; Senior Christian Endeavor, C.; Junior, J.; Intermediate, I.; Boys' Brigade, Brig.; Girls' Band, G.; Boys' Band, B.; other names of bands by initial letters—as Busy Bees, B. L. Last syllable is omitted in words ending with ville, port, town, field, etc.

BALTIMORE.—Baltimore—Baltimore, 2d, 17; A. P. Bd., 8; Aisquith St., 3; Babcock Mem., 2; Brown Mem., 25; Ch., Mrs. T. P. Langdon, 2,000; Cent., 12; D. W. B. Bd., 6; Cov., 2; J., 4; H., Dpt. S., 3; Faith, 24; Fulton Av., 2; Lafayette Sq., 40; C., 6; S. Cl. No. 29, 5; Northminster, 21; Ridgeley St., 10; Walbr., Y. L., 25; Waverly, 6; S., 5; Westm., Dickson Mem., 1; Bethel, 25; Emmitsb., 5; Frederick, 1; Govanet., 4; Havre de Grace, 2; Highl., 1.75; Mt. Paran, 2; Relay, 3; Taneyt., 3; New Castle—Elkt., 5.35; Pencader, 1; Pt. Deposit, 4; Rock, 4; Wilmingt., 1st, 6; West, C., 11.35; J., 5; Washington City—Bals., 7; Berwyn, 7; C., 1.35; Clift, 1.80; Bd., 1.37; Falls Ch., 24.25; Hyattsville, 15; Kensington, Warner Mem., 14; Manassas, 9.50; Neelsv., 15; Riverd., 6; C., 7; Takoma, Pk., 16.38; C., 3.50; Vienna, C., 3; Wash. Cy., 1st, C., 9.50; 4th, 55; * 5; S. M. S., 25.60; J., 1; 6th, 28.25; C. G., 18.75; C., 1.25; Assembly, 16.25; S., 10; Cov., 104.50; * 10; C., 13.75; Peck Chap., McF. G. of S., 10; C., 9; Eastern, 7.51; M. C., 6.25; Eckingt., 10; C., 5.44; J., 2.50; Garden Meml., 4; Gunton Temple., 12.75; * 4.50; C., 5; J., 3.25; Gurley Meml., J., 2; Metropolitan, 12.50; C., 18.75; J., 20; N. Y. Av., 165; * 20; Wed. Soc., 19; C., 8.75; N. Y. Av. Beth., 2; S., 28.34; Faith, C., 6; North, 6.25; * 2; Y. S. of S., 5; Western, 12.50; Westm., C., 5.50; West St., 33.75; C., 37.50.....\$3,203.49

CALIFORNIA.—Riverside—Beaumont, 5; Colton, 2.50; Ontario, Westm., 3; J., 75c.; Redlands, 57.56; C., 3.65; I., 3.12; Rivers., Arlingt., C., 2.50; J., 1; Calv., C., 10.25; S., 30; San Bernardino, 10. San Francisco—San Fran., 1st, Int., 20; C., 50; Calv., 50; Meml., 1.80. San Jose—Boulder Ck., 7; Los Gates, 2.50; Milpitas, 3.60; C., 1; Palo Alto, 17; San José, 1st, 31.35; C., 1; 2d, 20; Santa Clara, 4; Santa Cruz, 4; Skyland, 3.50; Watsonv., 7.85. Stockton—Bakersf., 2; Dinuba, 1.75; Fowler, 13.55; C., 10; C., 12.50; S., 3; Fresno, 31.50; Madera, 6.30; C., 1.50; Modesto, 5.40; Sonoma, 4.40; Stock, 20; Woodbr., 3.....\$498.93

COLORADO.—Boulder—Berthoud, 5; Boulder, 15; Ft. Collins, 23.75; Ft. Morgan, 5; Fossil Cr., 4; Greeley, 10; La Porte, 2; La Salle, 3.08; B. B., 1.50; C., 5.25; Lovel., 7.50; Timnath, 3.75. Denver—Bright, 15; Corona, 6.25; Denver, 1st Av., 17.50; C., 10; 23d Av., 45; C., 15; Cent., 116; J. S., 43.75; Highl. Pk., 9.30; North, 7; S., 2.50; S. Bdway., 10; Westm., 3.46; Littlel., 2; Wray, 1.85. Gunnison—Aspen, 5.75; Delta, 4.90; Glenw. Spgs., 4; S., 3; Grand Junc., 3; Leadv., 8; C., 10; Ouray, 5; Salida, 3.75; C., 2.50. Pueblo—Canon City, 14.25; Colo. Spgs., 1st, 25; 2d, 5; Cripple Cr., 2.50; Lamar, 4; La Jara, C., 1; Las Animas, 3.50; Monte Vista, Mt. V. Bd., 1.90; Pueblo, 1st, 14; El Bethel, 55c.; Mesa, 11.25; Westm., 4; Trinidad, 7.50; Victor, C., 5. Wyoming—Laramie 5.....\$544.79

ILLINOIS.—Synodical, 10. Alton—Carrollt., 6.25; E. St. Louis, 12; Greenville, 3. Bloomington—Bement, 10; Bloomingt., 1st, 13.50; C., 15.50; 2d, 125; Champaign, 50; C., 15; Chenoa, 5; Clarence, 5; Clinton, 11; C., 25; Danv., 1st, Mrs. Lesoure, 18; Beth., 2; El Paso, 7; Gibson Cy., 20; Heyworth, 5; Hoopst., 25; Lexington, 7; Minonk., 37.25; Normal, 11; C., 8.50; Onarga, 21.25; Pk., 5.10; Piper Cy., C., 7; 2d, 2.53; Pontiac, 10; Rankin, 7.05; Rossy., C., 3; 3; Tolono, 7.70; Urbana, 3.05; Watseka, 5; C., 5; Cairo—Bridgeport, 2.50; Centralia, 5; Du Quoin, 4; Murphysb., 10; Tamaroa, 3. Mattoon—Assump., 3; Charlest., 80; Kansas, 15; Mat-

toon, E. W., 4; Pana, 15; Paris, 8; Shelbyv., 8; Taylorsv., 3; Tow. Hill, 2.50; Vandalia, 3.50. Ottawa—Ottawa, 15. Peoria—Canton, 3; Delevan, 5; Elm., 3; Farmington, 11; Galesb., 10; Gr. Val., 2; Hanna Cy., 10; C., 2; Henry, 4; Knoxv., C., 2; G. R. Cl., 12; Lewist., 5; Peoria, 1st, 23; C., 3; S., 10; Westm., 5; Vermont, 4; Washingt., 4. Rock River—Alexis, 12.50; Arlingt., 1.25; Dixon, 10; Hamlet & Ferryt., 7.50; Keithsb., 4; Millersb., 5.46; Morrison, 10; Peniel, 5; Sterling, 10; Viola, 2.50; Woodhull, 7.50. Schuyler—Kirkw., 31.55.....\$935.44

INDIANA.—Logansport—Bethlehem, 2.50; Brookst., 4; Chalmers, C., 1.50; Concord, 4.10; Crown Pt., 4; C., 3; Goodl., 2; Hammond, 6; La Porte, 11; Mrs. Kendall, 5; Logansp., 1st, 4.66; Bdway., 2.50; Meadow Lake, 2.50; Mich. City, 4; C., 1.50; J., 5; Mishawaka, 5; Monon, C., 1.25; Plymouth, 2; Remingt., 3.59; C., 1.88; Rensselaer, 1.35; S. Bent, 1st, 16.38; C., 40; I., 2; Trin., 1; Westm., 2; Union Bethel, 2. Muncie—Centre Ck., 3; Eliv., 3.80; Harf., Cy., 4; Kokomo, 10; Muncie, 10; Peru, 7; Portl., 4.20; Winchester, 3.10. New Albany—Madison, 2d, 3.50; N. Albany, 2d, 7; 3d, 7.70; Orleans, 5.20; Seymour, 50; E. M. S., 3.75. White Water—Aurora, 3.19; Clarksb., 2.15; College Cor., C., 1.30; J., 2; Connersv., 18.25; C., 10; Greensb., 32.55; Harmony, 1.25; Kingst., 6.20; S., 4; Knightst., 8; C., 2; Lawrenceb., 1; Liberty, 10; N. Castle, 3.25; Providence, 3; Richmond, 1st, 8.65; Rising Sun, 7.75; Rushv., 9.50; Shelbyv., 1st, 30.50; E. V. P. Bd., 2.50; Union, 2.65; Presby. Soc., 2.49.....\$436.23

INDIAN TERRITORY.—Canadian—Chickasha, 5.50. Sequoyah—Dwight, B. B., 2.50; Eufaula, 10.32; Ft. Gibson, 10.25; Y. P., 1; Gl., 1.25; Tulsa, 4.85; Vinita, 4; Wagoner, 1.88.....\$41.55

IOWA.—Cedar Rapids—Atkins, 3.65; Cedar Rapids, 1st, S., 37.50; 2d, Westm., 21.25; Olivet, 3; Center Junc., 8.55; Clarence, 10; Clinton, 107; Garrison, 7; Lyons, 5; Marion, 7.25; S., 1; Mechanicsv., 3; Monticello, 17.50; Mt. Vernon, 25; Gl., 25; Onslow, 7; Paralta, 2.50; Scotch Gr., 3.50; Springv., 5; Vint., 52; Wyoming, 12.08. Corning—Clarinda, 6.20; Corning, 15; Creston, 5; Emerson, 5; Kent, 5; Malvern, 10; Platte Cent., 10; Shenando, 10; Sidney, 7.65. Council Bluffs—Carson, 1.57; Council Bluffs, 1st, S., 25; Walnut, C., 5. Des Moines—Centrev., 2.55; Colfax, 2.60; Dallas, Cent., 5. Des Moines, 1st, 10; C., 4.85; 6th, 10.50; Cent., 42; Highl. Pk., 2; Westm., 3; Dexter, 2.85; Garden Gr., 2.75; Indianola, 6.25; Leon, 5.80; C., 4.85; Milo, 2.50; N. Sharon, 3; Newton, 2; C., 1; Osceola, 2.90; Oskaloosa, 6; Plymouth, 5; Russell, 2.50; C., 4.85; Seymour, 2.75; Winterset, 10.60. Dubuque—Cognon, 7.08; Dubuque, Westm., 16; W. Chap., 18.75; Hopkint., 6.48; Independence, 1st, 26.39; Ger., 4.85; Jesup, 2; Manchester, 2.43; Oelwein, 8; Pine Cr., 7.96; Stanley, 8.88; Unity, 10; Volga, 5; West Union, 3.10. Iowa—Bloomf., C., 75c.; J., 1; Bonaparte, 3; S., 1.64; Burlingt., 9.65; Fairf., 5; GL., 4.25; Keokuk, Westm., 48.50; G. R. Bd., 6.32; Kossuth, C., 1.36; Libertyv., 1.95; Martinsb., 2; Medianpolis, Bd., 3.75; W. G. G., 1.25; Middlet., 2; L. H., 71c.; Milton, 2; Montrose, C., 2; Mt. Pleas., 17; C., 1.25; N. London, 2; Ottumwa, 1st, S., 13; E. End, Y. M. Cl., 8.50; Wino., C., 1.50. Iowa City—Atalissa, 2; Brooklyn, 4.50; Columbus, 19; Crawfordsv., 6; Iowa City, 25; Keota, 3.25; Le Claire, 6; Malcom, S., 2.50; Marengo, 4.80; Monte-

zuma, 18; Red Oak Gr., 5; Scott, 1; Sigourney, 11; Tipton, 12.55; Unity, 6; Washington, 50; C., 2.88; W. Liberty, 17; C., 5; Williamsb., 5. Waterloo—Ackley, 14; Albion, 1; S., 1.50; Cedar Falls, 13; Clarksv., 4.50; Conrad, 2.40; Greene, 2.25; Grundy Cen., 13; P. Dpt. S., 2.70; J., 40c.; Janesv., 2; La Porte, 17; Marshallt., 15; Nevada, 46.50; Salem, 18; State Cen., 13.50; Toledo, C., 6.40; Tranquillity, 10.40; L. L., 1; Unity, 5; Waterloo, 37.50; J., 5. \$1,331.43

KANSAS.—Emporia—De Graft, 13.35; Derby, 5; Emporia, Y. P. of Col., 23; Milvane, 3.55; Osage City, 7.45. Larned—Ashl., 3; C., 3; J., 3.40; Emerson, 2.35; Garden Cy., 14.25; Genesee, 5; Larned, 11; W. W., 5; B. of W., 4; Lyons, J., 1; Pratt, C., 1.25. Osborne—Colby, 2; Hays Cy., 2; Natoma, 1; Osborne, 12.50; Russell, 1.54; C., 3.25; Wakeeney, 3.44. Solomon—Bellev., 3; Caledonia, 1.50; Clyde, 2.70; Concord, 12; Delphos, 2.50; Ellisworth, 6; J., 4.12; J., 1; Lincoln, C., 8; Minneapolis, 3.79; Mt. Pleasant, 3.22; Poheta, 3.50; Solomon, 2.60; C., 1.23; Cash, 3.25. Topeka—Auburn, 6; Bethel, 8.44; Clay Cen., 8; Edgert., 2.75; Idana, 1.10; June, Cy., 5; Kan. Cy., W. Hgl., 2.50; Lawrence, 10.63; Leavenworth, 18.75; Olathe, 4; Oskaloosa, 2.80; Rossv., 7.50; Topeka, 1st, 50; 3d, 5; C., 10; J., 75c.; Westm., 6.30; B. Bd., 1.10; C. R., 50c. \$337.93

KENTUCKY.—Ebenazer—Ashl., Y. L., 10; C., 25; Dayt., 10; Falmouth, 8.50; Lexington, Y. L., 5; C., 5; Lndlow, 10; Maysv., 7.50; Mt. Sterling, 3.80; N. Concord, 3.50. Louisville—Hopkinsv., 18; Lonisv., 4th, 4; Alliance, 10.20; Cov., 9; 4th Av., 28.20; Imman., 7.25; Warren Mem., 80; Pewee Val., 3.50. Transylvania—Bradfordsv., 5; Danv., 2d, 9; * 9.35. \$271.80

MICHIGAN.—Synl., 10. Flint—Harbor Beach, C., 3.80. Kalamazoo—Schoolc., C., 7.75. Lake Superior—Ispheming, 9.50; Marquette, C., 3.51; Chinese S., 9; Monroe—Coldw., C., 3.50; Deerf., C., 3; Dover, 1.30; Erie, C., 5; Hillsd., 15; Tecumseh, M. C., 18.35. \$89.71

MINNESOTA.—Mankato—Alpha, 4; Amboy, C., 5; Balaton, 5; C., 5; J., 2; Blue Earth, 7.50; Delhi, 8.20; Kasota, 3.50; Luverne, 2.15; Mankato, 7.50; Marshall, 7; Morgan, 2.95; Pilot Gr., 10; Pipestone, 15; Redwood Falls, 8; St. Peter, 3; Winnebago, 8; Worthington, 14; B. S. Bd., 1. Minneapolis—Buffalo, 10; Eden Prairie, 7.70; Howard Lake, 4.65; C., 6.40; Maple Plain, 3; Minneapolis, 1st, Y. W., 20; 5th, 12.25; * 50c.; Andrew, 15.35; * 3; Beth., C., 3; Bethlehem, 62.68; C., 12.50; Grace, 7.50; Highl. Pk., 23.58; S. Bd., 1.58; * 3; Oliver, 21.93; Stewart Mem., 12.85; C., 4.21; Westm., 25; Y. W., 12; C., 13.47; Oak Gr., 13.87; Waverly, 4.50. St. Paul—Hamline, 3.07; Hastings, 2; Macalester, 2; Red Wing, 5; Stillwater, A. S., 8; St. Paul, 1st, Legacy Mrs. Hannah Chapman, 280.08; Arlingt. Hills, C., 7; Bethlehem, 10; Dayt. Av., 23.75; House of Hope, 89.16; Westm., 1. Winona—Albert Lea, 9.10; Chaff., 21.95; Fremont, 7; Le Roy, S., 19.91; Owatonna, 12.50; Winona, 13. \$936.84

MISSOURI.—Hannibal—Brookf., 3; Edina, 6.40; S., 5.67; Hannibal, 17.35; Kirksv., C., 10; Macon, 3.45; Moberly, 3.65; N. Cambria, 3.90; N. Providence, 4.50. Ozark—Bolivar, C., 2; Carthage, 16; M. M. M. S., 50c.; Greenf., 5; Joplin, 1st, 1.95; I. T. Jr. Bd., 10; Beth., 5; Neosho, 6; C., 5.50; Springfield, 2d, 4.17; Calv., 14.85; M. M. L., 4; W. W., 8; Webb Cy., 2.50. St. Louis—Cornwall, C., 1; De Soto, 9.55; Ferguson, 7; Jennings, C., 1.50; Kirkw., 6.65; Y. L., 8; G. L., 1; Moselle, 1; Pacific, R. C., 1; St. Louis, 1st, C., 15; 2d, 35; C., 7.50; 1st Ger., 10; G. C., 3.50; J., 1; Carondelet, 9.20; C., 1; Cote Brillante, A. C., C., 2.55; Cov., C., 2.50; Curby Meml., 3.40; C., 3; 1; 5; Grace, 7.25; Lafayette Pk., 10.72; Mem. R. of L., 2; North, 2.50; N. Cabanna, 1; Pope Av., C., 1.25; Tyler Pl., 11; C., 2; Wash., 1; Compt. Av., 125; West, 25; Winnebago, C., 3; J., 2; Sulphur Spgs., 2.60; Union, C., 50c.; Washington, C., 2.50; Webster Groves, 5; C., 7.50. \$495.06

MONTANA.—Synl., 20. Butte—Anaconda, 5; Butte, 18.45. Helena—Boulder, 12.02; Bozeman, 5.55; Cent. Pk., 2.40; Manhat., 4. Great Falls—Gt. F., 6.25. \$73.67

NEBRASKA.—Hastings—Bethel, 2.50; Hastings, 1.40; Nelson, 6.10; Superior, 10.78; C., 72c.; J., 2. Niobrara—Coleridge, 4.80; C., 2.76; Emerson, 10; Hartingt., 15; Laurel, 4; Logan View, 50c.; Pender, 2; Ponca, C., 3.90; Stuart, 1.20; Wakef., 10; C., 1.75; Wayne, 6.50. \$85.10

NEW JERSEY.—Elizabeth—Basking Ridge, 57.75; * 1; Califfon, 15.75; * 25c.; Clinton, * 1; S. C., 6.25; Cranf., 16.30; * 25c.; Elizabeth, 2d, * 1; 3d, 28; Westm., * 2; Lamingt., 22; * 50c.; Liberty Cor., 5; * 25c.; Perth Amboy, 49; Plainf., 1st, 17; * 3; Crescent Av., 440; * 5; Hope Chap., 5; * 50c.; Pluckamln, 50c.; Ravay, 1st, * 75c.; 2d, 1; Roselle, 22.00; * 1.25; Springf., * 25c.; Ch., 20; Ch. & S., 40; J., 2.58; Union, 10; * 75c.; Westf., 26.74; Woodbr., 15. Jersey City—Englew., 200; West Side, 5; Garf., 2.50; Hackensack, * 1; Hoboken, 1st, 5.10; W. V., 6; Jersey Cy., 1st, 7.60; 2d, 8; Claremont, * 1; Leonia, 1st, 6.66; Newfoundl., 3.80; * 1; Passaic, 1st, 24; Paterson, 1st, 2.80; Rutherford, 1st, 3.56; S. Cl. Boys, 2; Girls, 6.36; W. Milf., 4. Monmouth—Beverly, 25.50; Burlington, 6; Craub., 1st, 14.40; Hightst., 10; Jamesb., 22.50; J., 2.50; Matawan, 10.50; Red Bank, 9.40. Morris and Orange—

Chatham, 100; Dover, 55; Madison, 50; Morris Plains, 16; Morrist., 1st, 150; Orange, 1st, 125; S., 175; Cent., 51.25; Brigg., 30; Whippany, 12.50. Newark—Montclair, 1st, Gift, 50; Newark, 5th Av., S., 10; Rosev Av., 112.50; A friend, 300. New Brunswick—Amwell, 1st, 1; Dayton, 20; E. Trent., * 1; Flemingt., * 1; Hopewell, 6; Lambertv., 30; Lawrencev., 30; N. Brunswick, 1st, 25; Penningt., 14.34; Princeton, 2d, C., 2.50; Titusv., 2.10; Trenton, 3d, 51; 4th, 43; Beth., 29. West Jersey—Bridgeton, 1st, 12.25; 2d, 26; * 1; West., * 1; Camden, 1st, * 1; Calv., 33; * 1; Clayt., 8; * 1; Elmer, * 1; Greenwich, * 1; Haddonf., * 1; Merchantv., * 1; Pittsgrove, * 1; Y. L., 7.25; Salem, * 2; Vincl., * 1; Wenonah, 50; * 1; Woodb., * 1. \$2,827.54

NEW MEXICO.—Rio Grande—Roswell, 11.30. Santa Fe—Katon, 6. \$17.30

NEW YORK.—Albany—Albany, 1st, 57.50; Y. P., 10; 3d, 25; Madison Av., C., 15; W. End, 7.50; Amsterdam, 2d, 21.66; Emmanuet, 16.66; Ballst. Spa, 17.50; Corinth, 4.16; Gloversv., 1st, 21.66; M. S. C., 12.50; Kingsboro Av., 4.16; Jefferson, C., 1.50; Johnst., 17.50; Luzerne, 6.66; Menards Beth., 1.66; N. Scott, 3; Rensselaer., 2.25; Saratoga Spgs., 1st, 27; 2d, 12; Schenectady, 1st, 20.84; Miss Strong, 75; Union, 2.50; Voorheesv., 2; C., 2.50; Watervliet Jermaln Meml., 10; Presbl., 5. Binghamton—Binghamt., 1st, 50; H. Dpt. S., 5; West, 25; Cannonsv., Mrs. E. W. Gillette, 10; Conklin, Bd., 10; Cort., Soc. & Ch. A., 25; Coventry, 2d, 4; Nichols, 1.78; Nineveh, A friend, 5; Waverly, 1st, 25. Boston—Providence, 1st, 10.50. Brooklyn—Bay Ridge, 8.25; Bushwick Ger., 2.08; C., 12.50; Bethany, 8.34; Cent., 25; Classon A. C., 2; C., 15; Duryea, 15; C., 10; Franklin Av., C., 2.50; Green Av., 8.65; L. C., 9.70; Irving St., 1.10; Lafayette Av., C. Bd., 25; Meml., 84.58; Prospect Hts., 3.38; Ross St., 3.75; Throop Av., 127.01; G., 3.50; Westm., 6.40; Woodhaven, 7. Buffalo—Buffalo, 1st, 9.50; Bethany, 3.44; Bethlehem, 10; Cent., 61.03; Kenmore, 1; Lafayette Av., 135.51; P. S., 18.20; North, 21; Y. L., 2.50; Westm., 1; E. Aurora, 6.10; Franklinv., 4; Fredonia, 6; Lancaster, 4; Orchard Pk., 10; Portv., 25; W. Bd., 56.12; Springv., 5; Westf., 5. Cayuga—Auburn, 1st, 45.75; 2d, 1.92; Calv., 6; Cent., 3.75; Cayuga, 2.30; Dryden, 13; Five Crosses, 2.98; Ithaca, 15.90; Pt. Bryon, L. C. A., 10; Sennett, K. D., 5; Weedspt., 7.05. Champlain—Champlain, S., 13.73; Keesev., 3; Pt. Henry, 5. Chemung—Elmira, 1st, 10; Mrs. Carrier & Mrs. Bailey, 20; Lake St., H., 5; Hector, 2; Montour Falls, 5; Singar Hill, 1.50. Columbia—Hudson, 1st, 33; Upl., 5; L. U. L., 5; P. S., 2.50. Geneva—Canandaigua, 20.25; S., 5; W. Fayette, B. B., 10. Hudson—Monroe, S., 2.67. Long Island—Bridgehampt., 6.93; Canthogue, 22.50; Bd., 37.50; E. Hampton, C., 37.57; E. Moriches, 25; Pt. Jefferson, C., 7.15; W. Hampton, 8; Yaphank, C., 1. Lyons—Clyde, 5; Ontario, 5; Wolcott, 2d, S. Bd., 21. Nassau—Freeport, 7; Hempstead, Y. L., 1.53; Hmtingt., 1st, 15; Y. M. S., 3.00; Islip, 3.75; Jamaica, 1st, 10.50; C., 2.17; Springf., 1.25; Whitestone, 4; S., 1. New York—New York, 1st Union, 50; 5th Av., 568; Y. W., 150; Adams Mem., 1, 25; Beth., I. & J., 2.50; Cent., 16; Madison Av., 75; Mizpah, 12; Mt. Washington, 10; Scotch, 7; Spring St., 25; W. End, 12.85; Staplet, 20. Niagara—Barrv Cen., 3; C., 3; Holley, 5; Lewiston, 2.50; C., 10; Lockp., 1st, 20; Maple, C., 2.22; Medina, 14; Niagara Falls, 1st, 6.25; Pierce Av., 6; G., 4; N. Tonawanda, 41.97; Somerset, 5; Wright's Cor., C., 1. North River—Ancram Lead Mines, 4; Bethlehem, 7; Cornwall, S., 25; Highl. Falls, 6.75; Little Britain, 7.75; C., 5; Lloyd, 5; Marlboro., C., 5; Newb., 1st, 31; Bethel, S., 30; Calv., 17; N. Hamb., 3.25; Poughkeepsie, 1.55; Rondout, 34. Otsego—Cherry Val., 200; Cooperst., 9.38; Delhi, 2d, 17; Gilbertsv., 2; Guilf. Cen., 7; Oneonta, 8; Springf., C., 5; Stamford, 28; Unadilla, 6; Worcester, 5.50; C., 10. Rochester—Avon, 10; Chili, 2; C., 2; Clarkson, C., 3; Grovel, 5; Mt. Morris, C. W., 4; Ogden, 4; Rochester, 3d, 14; Brick, 30; Calv., J., 5; Cent., C., 10; Tuscarora, 2.90; Presbl., 5. St. Lawrence—Adams, 5; Canton, 8.50; Cape Vincent, 3.10; Carthage, 2.51; Chaumont, 5; C., 5; Gouverneur, 20; Hammond, 65; C., 5; Morrist., 3.50; Oswegatchie, 2d, S., 18.75; Rossie, S. Waddingt., Scotch, 20; C., 10. Steuben—Arkp., 10; J., 3; Avoca, J., C., 2.50; Campbell, J., 2; Canaseraga, 4; J., 3; Cohocton, 5; Cuba, Y. W., 30; Hornellsv., 20; L. S. S., 25; Jasper, 3; Painted Post, 3.25; Presbl., 10. Syracuse—Amboy, 3.50; Fayettev., 34.60; Fnlton, 18.75; Onondaga Val., 5; Pompey, 4.25; Syracuse, Westm., M. Bd., 5; Presbl., 5.75. Troy—Green Island, S., 6; Lansingh., 1st, 8; Olivet, C., 5; Schaghticoke, C., 5; Miss Doremus, S. Cl., 3; Troy, 2d, 70; 9th, 25; Westm., S., 5. Utica—Oriskany, 6; Rome, Mrs. Norton, 5; Waterv., 25; W. Camden, S. M. S., 7; Interest, 30. Westchester—Bedf., 5; Bridgep., C., 10; Croton Falls, 5; Greenb., 15; Mahopop Falls, 6; Mt. Kisco, S., 10; N. Haven, 2; N. Rochelle, 1st, 18; Patterson, 23; Peekskill, 1st, 30; 2d, S., 25; C., 5; Rye, 5; S. E. Cen., 5; Thompsonsv., 10; Yonkers, Immanuel, S., 18.75; Westm., 2.50; S. Cl., 3. \$4,442.61

NORTH DAKOTA.—Fargo—Casselt., 3; Fargo, 12.38; Grandin, C., 7. \$22.38

OHIO.—Athens—Athens, 22.20; Marietta, 35.50; S. 30.23; Middlep., 16.11. **Bellefontaine**—Belle Cen., C. 3; Bellefontaine, 25; Bucyrus, 20; Crestline, 5.70; De Graff, 5; Huntsv., J., 2; Kenton, 50; Marseilles, 7; Rushsylvania, C., 4.21; Tiro, 1; * 1; Up. Sandusky, J., 2; Urbana, 19; W. Liberty, 2.50. **Cincinnati**—Cincinnati, 2d, 13.75; 3d, C., 25; 5th, S., 8.53; 7th, 9.25; Avondale, 25; * 10; Calv., 27; Mohawk, 3.75; M. T., 4; K. M., 4; North, S.; Walnut Hills, 1st, 119; H. Bd., 5; Westw., 7.50; Bantam, 75c.; College Hill, 19; Glend., 10.11; A. C. P., 25; Hartwell, 7.50; Madisonv., 6.50; Montgomery, 3; C., 3.75; N. Richmond, 3.93; Norw., 10.50; Pleas. Ridge, 23.75; Wyoming, 27.85. **Cleveland**—Akron, 1st, 2; Ashtabula, 1st, 7; Cleveland, 2d, 97; Beekwith Mem., 18.64; S., 2.07; Bolton Av., 95; J., 3.22; Boulevard, 6.56; S., 2.44; J., 2; Calv., 3; Case Av., 10.80; Euclid Av., S., 13.88; 2d, G., 5; Old Stone, 31; Woodl. Av. Meml., 1; Cir. K. D. & S., 10; E. Cleveland, 1st, 18.57; Windemere, S., 11.62; Northf., 5; Seville, 2; Wickliffe, 14.50. **Columbus**—Amanda, 10; C., 4.50; Columbus, 1st, 4.45; 5th Av., 3; Broad St., 2; C., 15; Olivet, 15.86; L. Liberty, 6.65; Westerv., 1.50; H. B. Rd., 4; Worthingt., 1.25; J. H., 5. **Dayton**—Dayt., 1st, L. M. B., 25; 3d St., E. W. W. S., 11; Meml., 2; C., 3.13; Pk., 5; C., 13.50; Fletcher, 4; Franklin, 2; Greenv., 15; Hamilton, Westm., 8.50; N. Jersey, 1; Piqua, 50; S. M. S., 25; C., 5; Springf., 2d, 20; 3d, 5; Xenia, K. D. Bd., 84c. **Huron**—Chicago, 14; Fostoria, 15; Fremont, 15; McCutcheonv., 3; C. W., 2; Monroev., 4; Norwalk, 8; S., 11; Olena, 4; Sandusky, 7; Tiffin, 6. **Lima**—Enon Val., 3.25; Findlay, 1st, C., 8.75; 2d, 3; Ottawa, 10; St. Mary's, 24.22; Van Wert, 12. **Mahoning**—Canf., 22.50; Concord, 2; Hubbard, 15; Kinsman, 10; Lisbon, S., 19.38; Salem, 19; P. S. Cl., 15.04; J., 3.71; Youngst., 1st, 12; Meml., 25; Westm., 5.75. **Maumee**—Bryan, 5; C., 10; Defiance, 4.85; Dunbridge, 4.85; Delta, 8.50; E. Toledo, 4.85; G. Rapids, 7.02; Montpelier, 2; Napoleon, 5; N. Rochester, 5.53; N. Baltimore, 6; Pemberv., 8.97; Pleas. Ridge, 4; Toledo, 3d, 10; Collingw. Av., 16.09; Westm., 1st, 6; Tontogony, 10.97; Bd., 2; W. Bethesda, 6; Weston, 1. **Portsmouth**—Eckmansv., 6; Iront., 9.65; Jackson, 5; Mt. Leigh, 8; Portsm., 2d, 5; Red Oak, 1; Russellv., 1.50. **St. Clairsville**—Antrim, 13; C., 9.30; J., 70c. **Steubenville**—Buchanan Chap., 6.50; E. Liverpool, 1st, 85; P. S., 7.85; 2d, 10; Long's Run, 17; Two Rid., 17; Wellsv., 1st, 13.10; Yel. Cr., 23; C., 5; Cash, 1.75. **Wooster**—Apple Cr., 7; Ashl., 2.90; Bellville, S., 1; Dalt., 6; Mansf., 16.94; Millersb., 14.50; Ontario, 3; Orrv., 8.23; Savannah, 4; Wayne, 20.90; Wooster, 1st, 22; Westm., 35.52. **Zanesville**—Brownsv., 7.81; Clarke, 20; Coshoct., 1; Frazersb., 3.98; Granv., 12.44; Hanover, 3; Jacksont., 6; Pataskala, 10.....\$2,196.15

OREGON—Grande Ronde—Baker Cy., 4.25; C., 1.25; Elgin, 91c.; La Grande, 3.29; C., 2.40; Union, 3.25. **Portland**—Astoria, 7; Oregon Cy., 3.85; Portl., 1st, 486.67; Y. L., 7.95; 3d, 6.88; C., 15.65; 4th, 5; Calv., 5; Forbes, 7.25; C., 50c.; Marshall, 4; Mizpah, 2.15; Westm., 5; C., 4.75; Springwater, 60c. **Southern Oregon**—Jacksonv., C., 2; Medf., 75c.; Myrtle Pt., 1; Willamette—Albany, 7; Brownsv., C., 4.50; J., 3.63; Crawfordsv., 3.50; Eugene, 6.75; Gervais, 4.50; Salem, 15.....\$626.23

PENNSYLVANIA—Butler—Allegheny, 1; Butler, 1st, 33.44; Y. W., 6; 2d, Y. W., 6.72; Concord, 25.27; C., 10; Crestview, 4.30; C., 1; Evans Cy., 5; Grove Cy., 32.92; Martinsb., C., 7.50; Muddy Cr., 15.50; N. Liberty, 6.50; N. Washington, 27; Petrolia, 4.50; Plains, 7.71; Plain Gr., 22.05; Pleasant Val., 4; Prospect, 9; Slippery Rk., 5.45; Unionv., 5.15; W. Sunb., 6.50; Zeilenople, 1. **Carlisle**—Big Sp., S., 5; Bloomf., 20.25; Buffalo, 7.25; Carlisle, 1st, 31.89; S., 10.11; Y. L., 15; 2d, 42.75; Chambersb., Cent., 73.59; Gl., 20; C., 5; Y. W., 50; Falling Sp., 281; S., 13.35; G., 13.75; B. B., 17.50; Dauphin, 20; S., 5; J., 2; Dickinson, 19; C., 1; Duncannon, 6.90; J., 1; Green Castle, 14.25; C., 5; Harrisb., Beth., C., 2; Calv., 10.50; C., 3; J., 4; S., 10; Mrs. Young's S. Cl., 2.50; Market Sq., 9.35; Wed. Eve., 5.80; Sr. Dpt. S., 18.97; C., 50; M. Bd., 50; Olivet, 10; C., 5; Pine St., 341.65; W. Expo., 10; C., 5; J., 75; Mr. Palmer's S. Cl., 5; Mrs. Stuart's Cl., 10; Miss Condens's, 15; Mrs. Shoemaker's, 5; Miss Alrick's, 5; Mrs. Stranahan's, 5; Miss Graydon's, 5; Westm., 12.63; S., 2.37; Lebanon, 4th St., Y. L., 3; Christ, 53.90; L. Marsh Cr., 7; L. Path Val., 12; McConnellsb., 5.10; Mechanicsb., 60.60; Middlet., 12; Monaghan, 10; Newp., 5.35; Bd., 2; C., 5; Paxt., C., 3; Robert Kennedy Meml., 5; C., 3; Shippensb., 187; Silver Sp., 21.50; Steelt., 29; C., 5; Up. Path Val., 20; Waynesb., 13; W. W., S.; N. W., 4; C., 5. **Chester**—Avond., 7; C., 6; Berwyn, 27.50; C., 5; M. S., 5; Bryn Mawr, 37.50; Chester, 1st, 5; 2d, 10; 3d, 14; Beth., 2; Christiana, C., 10; Coatesv., 7; J. Bd., 6.80; Darby Boro., 6.50; J., 10; Doe Run, 10; Downingt., 5; Kennett Sq., 3; Lansdowne, 36; Media, 4; S. G., 50; Middlet., 7.43; N. London, 5.05; Nottingham, 6; Parkersb., P. S., 12.20; Rutledge, 1.85; Wayne, 77.50; Grace Mem., 11.10; W. Chester, 1st, 12.50; Westm., 7; W. Grove, 6. **Erie**—Cochran, 6; C., 2.50; Conneautv., 10; Cool Sp., C., 5; Corry, 8.50; E. Greene, 4; Edinb., 4.11;

Erie, 1st, Mrs. N. Evans, 25; S., 25; Chestnut St., 10; Pk., 66.50; Fairv., C., 45c.; Franklin, Y. L., 37.50; O. Br., 10; Girard, 2.55; Greenv., 25; Y. W., 12.50; S. of H., 10; Kerr's Hill, C., 1; Meadv., 1st, 7.50; K. R. Bd., 1; Y. L., 25; Miss Brawley, 5; Mercer, 1st, 6; Y. L., 5; Vernon, 15; N. East, 82; Oil Cy., 25; Pleasantv., 10; J., 10; Sheaklevy, 5; Stoneb., 15; Tidiotide, 60; Titusv., Y. L., 65; Transfer C., 3; Union Cy., 30; Warren, Mrs. F. Henry, 150; Y. L., 197; Waterf., C., 2.50; Westm., 3. **Philadelphia**—North—Abingt., 66; Mrs. J. M. Colton, 100; P. S., 2; Chestnut Hill, 1st, 5; Eddingt., 40; Germant., 1st, S., 60; Holmesb., 95c.; N. Hope, 2; Oak Lane, 15. **Washington**—Burgettst., 1st, 6; Cross Cr., 17.50; E. Buffalo, 8; Florence, 17.50; C., 5; L. Ten-Mile, 8.75; Mill Cr., 20; Pigeon, Cr., 13; Up. Buffalo, 5; Up. Ten-Mile, 22; C., 10; J., 15; Washingt., 1st, 110; H. M. C., 6.25; Three S. Cls., 26.90; 2d, 21; N. N., 15.25; Gl., 9.55; 4th, 3; W. Alexander, 25. **Wellsb.**—Elkh., 5.88; Kane, 10; Osceola, 3; Tioga, 1.33. **Westminster**—Columbia, 25; Lancaster, 1st, 20; C., 15; Marietta, 9.05; Stewartst., F. S., 50.....\$4,289.77

SOUTH DAKOTA—Synodical, 10.....\$10

TENNESSEE—French Broad—Allenstand, Y. P., 2.50; Burnsv., 1.25; Bank's Cr., 1.50; Marshall-Couper Meml., E. W., 6; Oakland Hts., 9.65; Farm, 1.84; Reems Cr. & Beech, 1.21; River, 1.50. **Holston**—Greenv., 53; Mt. Beth., 9.75; Salem, 7; Bd., 1.65; Watauga Av., 16.16. **Kingston**—Chattanooga, 2d, 20.35; Y. L., 1.90; C., 10; J., 7.24; Harriman, 8; Huntsv., 90c.; Kingst., 3; N. Decatur, 13.95; Friends, 25.....\$209.33

WASHINGTON—Alaska—Sitka, 5. **Central Washington**—Clevel., 2; Ellensb., 5; Naches, 3; N. Yakima, 17.62. **Olympia**—Chehalis, 10; Hoquiam, 1.63; Olympia, 6; I., 2.50; J., 3; Puyallup, 1; Ridgef., 2.55; Tacoma, 1st, 2.50; Beth., 3; Immanuel, 6.90; Sprague Meml., 40c. **Puget Sound**—Auburn, 5.40; Ballard, C., 2.90; Brighton, 2.50; Kent, 4.47; N. Haven, 5; C., 2; Seattle, 1st, 25.50; C., 22; Westm., 13.88; C., 12.48. **Spokane**—Post Falls, C., 1. Walla Walla—Kamiah, 2d, 2.50; Moscow, C., 2.50; Waiatsb., 1.....\$176.23

WEST VIRGINIA—Parkersburg—Hughes River, 10; Jarrolds Val., M. L. Bd., 11; Parkersb., 1st, 3.50; Ravenssv., 4.45; Sistersv., 28; Spencer, 1.20; Waverly, 4. Wheeling—Fks. of Wheeling, 15; C. Bd., 4; Mounds, 18. **Wellsb.** 3; Wheeling, 1st, 76.....\$178.15

WISCONSIN—By Rev. J. A. Wislizenus, 34.00. **Chippewa**—Chetek, 3.05; Chippewa Falls, 4; Pt. Wing, 6.17; Stanley, 5; W. Superior, 9.50. **Madison**—Bellev., S., 3.30; Kilbourn, 2; Madison, 40; Waunakee, 2.25. **Milwaukee**—Beavertown, 1st, 3; Cambridge, C., 2; Milwaukee, K., 8.50; Grace, 5; Immanuel, 115; Perseverance, 6; Ottawa, 1st, 2; Racine, 1st, 25; C., 15. **Winnebago**—Buffalo, Ch., 10.31; Fond du Lac, 1.45; Greenwood, Ch., 11.06; Green Bay, Grace Ch., 1.61; Marinette, 11; S., 10; Merrill, 5; Neenah, 30; Oconto, 5; Omro, 44c.; Oshkosh, 10; Stevens Pt., 20; Wausau, 10; W. Merrill, 5.....\$422.58

MISCELLANEOUS.

Interest, 318.58; Mrs. A. I. Bulkley, 18.75; Rent & Sales, 130.90; Board & Tuition, 8,653.50; Literature, 389.93; Miss M. Beckman, 2; Mrs. A. M. Barnes, 300; Miss A. C. Condit, 5.50; Miss S. L. Conklin, 2.08; Rev. D. S. Dodge, 300; Mrs. W. Edwards, 20; A friend, 5; Bal. of note, F. E. Franklin, 15; M. H. Hall, 1.50; Miss C. Hood, 10; Mrs. R. M. Hennion, 15; Mrs. R. N. Isham, 80; by Mrs. James, 16; M. C. Johnson, 3; A. E. Kitzweller, 25; Mrs. T. A. Leggett, 150; Miss L. Murphy, 10; by Rev. S. J. McClenaghan, 150; H. S. Niles, 8.75; Mrs. E. S. Nisbet, 50; Miss M. W. Prentiss, 1; Miss F. Pent, 10; by Mrs. Pingry, 7; Mrs. A. P. Reid, 10; Mr. S. B. Strong, 50; Miss S. B. Spotswood, 50; Miss A. R. Spotswood, 50; Miss J. F. Stillman, 40; Sales, 2.85; L. McC. T., 5; Miss M. Walsh, 37.50; Bklyn Y. M. C. A., 5; Z., 2.....\$10,960.84

MRS. EMELINE F. PIERSON FUND.

Interest, 1.30.....\$130

LEGACIES.

Estate of Chas. Long, 100.....\$100

KIRKWOOD MEMORIAL.

Interest, 1.78. **Boulder Pr.**—Tinnah, 7. **Denver Pr.**—Denver, 23d Av., 2.50; Cent., 23. **Gunnison Pr.**—Grand Junc., 2.50. **Pueblo Pr.**—Pueblo, 1st, 13....\$49.78

FUND FOR DISABLED TEACHERS.

Brooklyn Pr.—Presbl., 1. **Wooster Pr.**—Wooster Westm., 1. **Carlisle Pr.**—Greencastle, 2.55; Harrisb., Market Sq., 1. **Huntingdon Pr.**—Bedf., 1. **Mrs. S. B. Brownell**, N. Y., 6.....\$12.55

Total.....\$35,824.71

(Miss) S. F. LINCOLN, Treas.,
156 Fifth Ave., New York.


HOME MISSION MONTHLY

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EDITORIAL NOTES

HE mission topic for January is, Standard of Christianity in America; correlated with America's position and prestige, her strength and weakness, and her spiritual need. Strong words by strong men in the church, written specially for our pages this month, are found in the short, ringing, pungent articles on the varying phases of the theme. Dr. Edgar P. Hill, of Portland, Oregon; Dr. Teunis S. Hamlin, of Washington, D. C.; Dr. Wilson Phraner, of the Home Mission Board; Dr. Henry T. McEwen, of Amsterdam, N. Y.; Dr. Cleland McAfee, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Dr. George C. Yeisley, of Hudson, N. Y., have summed up in forceful and stirring words present-day conditions.

✿
IF by increased prosperity we mean increased material output and power of productivity; if by prosperity we mean that in the mass our people are richer than in any previous period, and our influence in the councils of the nations established, as never before; if these things as a whole constitute national prosperity, then, as never before, we are in a time of the very greatest prosperity. But is there not with a nation as with an individual, apart from the mere outward life, an inner spirit or soul? And what shall it profit our country to gain the whole world and lose its own soul?—PETER S. GROSSCUP.

✿
THE strength of our nation lies in the kind of men it produces. If its men have no fear of God it will take but a short line to write the fate of America; to insure its future, let us Christianize this generation.

✿
ONCE more the Woman's Board numbers Mrs. John F. Pingry among the office force at headquarters. When Mrs. Pierson was taken from earthly labor, Mrs. Pingry stood in the breach, faithfully and successfully, retiring for needed rest only

when a secretary was chosen two years ago. Upon Dr. McAfee's recent resignation as School Superintendent, it was found advisable to have some one as office secretary of the school work, as the duties of Mr. Craig, the newly chosen Assistant Superintendent, make it necessary for him to spend much time on the field, looking after the interests of the schools. Mrs. Pingry's absolute familiarity with the entire field qualifies her for rendering just the assistance needed, and at the solicitation of the Board she has accepted the position, at least for the present.

✿
THE trials which a missionary worker encounters in discharging her duties are not always of the expected sort, nor are they those which may be definitely enumerated to others. Yet it is natural to sometimes grow weary of the daily pressure, and even a devoted worker must be pardoned if she should accept with some readiness the new environment when a change of fields is proposed to her, feeling that at least the trials will not be the same old ones with which she has become painfully familiar. Recently a change of this sort was proposed to a worker who had proved her devotion and usefulness in such measure that she was deemed just the one to fill an important and more agreeable position in a less exacting field. But the change was declined. Here is a bit from her letter:

"Although I do not like to speak about it, there are many perplexities, trials and yearnings in missionary work, and I have often wished that I might talk these things over with you, not in a complaining way, but for advice and counsel, that I might thereby be wiser and more useful. The greatest longing of my heart is that I may more fully surrender self, and be used of the Master just as He wills. While I am sure that I should have enjoyed the work on the field proposed, I am more fully convinced that it is His will for me

to remain here at the present time, perhaps at greater cost, but with richer, fuller blessing."



NEW MEXICO rejoices in a fine harvest of grain, and plenty of fruit. To know what this means to the people one need but recall the past two years of drought, when crops failed, stock died for want of nourishment, and there was much suffering in the little Mexican plazas.



IN ARIZONA there has been more rain this past year, also, and hence it has been possible for the Pima Indians to grow some crops, even though they have not yet the greatly needed reservoir. Our superintendent at Tucson says that "the Indian children returned to school this autumn stronger and better clothed than for a number of years; often in late years they returned from their summer vacation literally half starved."



Now steps to the front the American party with its magnificent victory in the recent election in Salt Lake City! The Mormon hierarch, Smith, may find as did one Tweed, that it is not always safe to throw down the gauntlet in the face of an outraged sense of honesty and decency, demanding, with an insolent effrontery, "What are you going to do about it?" Many of the self-respecting Mormon men and women in Utah have joined the non-Mormons in answering the question in the recent election by asserting their right to liberty of voice and vote.



ONE is not a little amazed to see the utterances of a perjurer, an open and self-confessed law breaker, a man who is a five-fold polygamist, gravely and respectfully quoted and set over against the proven testimony and established facts in the case, as "The other side," in the columns of a reputable journal purporting to be published in the higher interests of American life and lofty ideals, and this without even the timid strictures which are ventured upon in political newspapers. It would seem that no one well informed would thus tacitly assume the innocence of such a culprit—who is no less than the dishonored president of the Mormon Church. Nor would we expect any to be influenced by Smith's expressions of surprise that

what he calls "the atrocious and absurd calumnies propagated against the Mormons can be so easily swallowed and assimilated by the sober, sensible, discriminating, and usually fair-minded American people." Which statement he follows by proceeding to lightly and airily dismiss the proven charges against himself, as "the hackneyed question of polygamy and the equally well-worn subject of Church and State," devoting the main statements in his article to an attempt to cloak what appears to be very much like graft in the disposal of Mormon tithing funds.



"I HAVE heard something about a twentieth birthday celebration for the HOME MISSION MONTHLY. Please tell me about it; is it too late for our society to join in the celebration?"

It is not too late to participate. The close of the present volume marks the twentieth anniversary of the magazine. Every church is asked to join in this celebration in a most practical way—by sending in new subscribers. The list of those who will thus participate is already growing in a most satisfactory manner. It is the wish of the Woman's Board that before the year is over it shall include every auxiliary society. An advance of six hundred subscriptions was made in October and November over the same months last year.



THIS fine plan of enlisting co-operation among the local societies was evolved by the Minneapolis Presbyterian Secretary of Literature, who auctioned off "blocks," not of real estate, but of magazines, at their Rally Meeting, securing bids for seventy-three from the different churches as the increase that they would strive to secure to the HOME MISSION MONTHLY subscription list.

Last month we made an important request in this space. It had to do with the matter of prompt renewals; we now tender our thanks to the many who responded. We again make a similar request—that all renewals possible be sent to us during the first ten days of January.



NATIVE HUT AT CAGUAS, PORTO RICO

OUR Presbyterian Hospital at San Juan, Porto Rico, continues to grow in favor. Everywhere throughout the Island all classes, rich and poor, speak in its praise. The out practice at Palo Alto is a marked feature, and the crowd of patients increase from week to week, the natives coming from long distances for treatment in such numbers that it is impossible to see all in one day. Dr. Frost tells something of the situation. She says of this important work:

"Either Dr. Colbert or I go up there every Friday. We reach the town about eleven o'clock in the morning, and do not leave until after six o'clock. In that time we average about 150 patients treated. All are expected to pay something for their medicine. There has been a steady increase both in numbers and receipts. The lack of time has seemed to be all that limited the amount of work done. Patients often come on Friday, get their number, go home, and come back the next Friday so that they can be one of the first to obtain treatment on returning. Often the number turned away would make a small clinic in itself."

WORD has come of the passing away of Mrs. A. E. W. Robertson, the veteran missionary of Indian Territory. Hers was a fruitful life, a peaceful and useful old age, and a happy transition to heavenly scenes.

JAMES HAYES is again among the Shiv-wit Indians of Utah, leading souls out from heathenism. He is much surprised at the great advance in intelligent faith and commendable living that these Indians have made since his last visit.

THE first National conference ever held in the United States upon the subject of Immigration, was held last month in New York City, under the auspices of the National Civic Federation. Its delegates were appointed by the Governors of the States and Territories, and the commercial, economic, ecclesiastical, labor and agricultural organizations. A problem considered was immigration in its relation to the industrial and social conditions of the land, including the adequacy of existing legislation, the efficacy with which present laws are administered, and the need for new legislation.



WRANGELL, ALASKA

The illustrations on this and the preceding page suggest the broad latitude of Home Missions, extending from Porto Rico to Alaska. The standard of Christianity in America should be exalted if all our people are to be saved.

STANDARD OF CHRISTIANITY IN AMERICA

By Clelannd McAfee, D. D.



THE standard of Christianity in America is increasingly the standard of the world. It is the only nation which, without an official religion, yet spreads no protecting wing over any alien faith. It is not the protector of Mohammedanism as England in India. It has not the relation to heathen faiths maintained by Germany and France in Africa. It is the place where faith is freest, where the Church is chained at no point, by establishment, or subsidy, or disfavor.

What the Gospel of Christ comes to here will be the argument of the world for or against it. It is not a question whether free institutions can originate apart from the faith of Christ. History settles their connection. Rather, the question is whether free institutions can be maintained without that faith, once they are founded.

We and the following generations will answer that. Broadening our national life we must needs tighten our grip on our national faith. Our fathers founded the nation on that faith. Their sons must maintain it there. In it lies not the hope of the nation alone but the hope of the world.

AMERICA'S POSITION AND PRESTIGE

By Wilson Phraner, D. D.

THE marvelous rapidity with which our country has grown and developed, during the brief period of our national life, seems more like the record of romance or fiction than of actual fact. There has been nothing to compare with it in the history of any other nation. It is only one hundred and sixteen years

since the adoption of our national constitution, and yet we are found occupying to day a position of influence and prestige and power in some respects unequaled by any other nation. The territory of the original thirteen States was but 128,000 square miles, in New England and along the Atlantic border. By nine accessions

of territory, which have cost the nation less than ninety millions of dollars, our national territory to-day extends over 3,771,000 square miles, a territory larger than all Europe, leaving out Russia. We have been successful in each of our five wars, and the principle on behalf of which these wars were waged has in every case been vindicated, to the honor of our nation and the blessing of humanity and the world. We have a country which for diversity of climate, fertility of soil, and variety of production is scarcely surpassed by that of any nation of the world. Truly this is a goodly land in which God has given us our home.

The rapid increase of our population has also been unparalleled in the history of nations. Our first census, taken in 1790, reported 3,929,214. In a little more than one hundred years we have about 84,000,000 of people, a population double that of the mother country; more than twice the population of France; one-third larger than the population of Germany; larger, indeed, than any nation of Europe—Russia, alone, with her 130,000,000, excepted. To the normal increase of our population fully one-third has been added by immigration. The census of 1900 shows thirty-four per cent. of our population to be of foreign parentage—coming not, as formerly, from Great Britain and France and Holland and Germany and Scandania, but largely from southern and south-eastern Europe and Russia. Whatever this may suggest, as to the character and quality of our more recent immigration, yet the fact

remains that the swelling tide of our immigration increases from year to year, so that in some of our leading cities, and, indeed, in some of the States of our Union, the number of foreigners, including the first and second generations, far exceeds that of those "to the manner born."

But there is still another respect in which the development and growth of our nation has been phenomenal, and that is with regard to our increase in wealth. Though so young as a nation compared with many others, yet we are to-day by far the richest nation of the world, our aggregate wealth amounting, according to the last report from the Commercial Bureau at Washington, to the enormous sum of 110,000,000,000 of dollars, or about double that of Great Britain, which is the richest nation of Europe. Indeed, though having double the population of Great Britain, yet the per capita wealth of our people is nearly equal to that of the mother country, the figures being a little over \$1,300 for every man, woman and child in our country, while in Great Britain it is only about \$1,400. Such, in brief, and in part, is the marvelous story of our national progress and development.

Again, I say, the record seems more like romance than actual history. But such has been God's wondrous dealings with us as a nation. What peculiar advantages and privileges and opportunities and responsibilities does such a record suggest? Verily, "He hath not dealt so with any nation, and as for His judgments we have not known them. Praise ye the Lord."

AN ESSENTIAL

By George C. Yeisley, D. D.



OUR civilization does not lack cleverness and culture. Its great need is conscience and character. The root-trouble, in our body politic, is not in wealth, trusts, great aggregations of men and means, but in the characters of the individuals who possess and control these. Many such—sometimes the most clever and influential—have a code of conduct contrary to the principles and precepts of Christianity.

The important and essential function of our religion is to develop the moral and spiritual life of the individual. Civilization, after all, is made up of men, women and children. As are the individuals, so is the civilization. The gospel of Christ proclaimed faithfully and made effectual in the hearts and lives of those gathered in the Christian churches of the nation, is the great hope and only salvation of our civilization.

IF WE DO NOT SEE THAT THE IMMIGRANT AND THE CHILDREN OF THE IMMIGRANT ARE RAISED UP, MOST ASSUREDLY OUR OWN CHILDREN AND OUR CHILDREN'S CHILDREN WILL BE PULLED DOWN. *Theodore Roosevelt.*

A REPUBLIC IS THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SPIRIT; A REPUBLIC DEPENDS UPON THE SELF-CONTROL OF EACH MEMBER; YOU CANNOT MAKE A REPUBLIC OUT OF MUSCLES AND PRAIRIES AND ROCKY MOUNTAINS; REPUBLICS ARE MADE OF THE SPIRIT.—*Sidney Lanier.*

I SAY NOT THAT WE MUST FORSAKE OTHER AND DISTANT FIELDS OF DUTY. I ONLY SAY THERE CAN BE NO OTHER DUTY AT ALL COMPARABLE TO THE DUTY OF SAVING OUR COUNTRY; NONE THAT GOD SO MANIFESTLY IMPOSES.—*Horace Bushnell.*

AMERICA'S STRENGTH AND WEAKNESS

By Henry T. McEwen, D.D.

WHEN a nation has sown the wind for more than a century, it ought not to be surprised at the arrival of the whirlwind. For more than a hundred years we have written in the copy books, and dinned into the ears of American children, that "Knowledge is power." We should also teach that it is not the possession of power, but its use which is vital. Until you can truthfully write, "Knowledge is righteousness," you have not touched the core of the matter. We have exalted *ability* instead of *fidelity*, and have worshipped at the shrine of *success* instead of the altar of *holiness*. In His plan of education, God makes the heart supreme, and the head subordinate. Man has reversed the divine order and is surprised at his failure. Not ignorance, but wickedness was the undoing of every one of our rascals of high finance. They needed not new heads, but clean hearts. Not education for the head, but regeneration for the heart.

I am very much more concerned about prevention for the future than about retribution for the past. I verily believe that we can rely upon an aroused and indignant public sentiment to see that substantial justice is meted out through the courts. The first great duty of the American people is to stand at the bar of their own truer judgment and plead guilty to the charge of low ideals and lax methods. Only infinite wisdom can be trusted with unlimited power. Fidelity, not ability, is the only and the final test of life. "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life." Parents, preachers, teachers, citizens! every energy must be bent to secure fidelity. When the young exclaim in bitterness of soul, "It does not pay to be honest," we should answer at once, "We do not wish you to be honest because it pays, but because it is right."

Honesty is not a question of dollars but of duties, not of money but of manhood. He who is honest only because it pays, will be dishonest when it will bring quicker returns and larger profits. An enlightened self-interest is rarely a safe guide. We are often in doubt as to what will in the long run pay best, we are rarely if ever in doubt as to what is right. It is the Peters who boldly declare, "We ought to obey God rather than men," or the Luthers exclaiming, "Here I stand, I cannot do otherwise, God help me, Amen," who constitute the strength and stay of a nation. He who does right because it is right, without thought of other reward, nerves himself for conquest. He who does right because it pays is poisoned with the malaria of self.

The people supremely long, not for ability, but for fidelity.

When God gave the commandment, "Thou shalt not steal," to Israel, the temptations were neither numerous nor mighty. There were no real estate booms. Markets could not be cornered. Mining stocks had not yet been devised. Never before did wealth confer such position and power as now. Our hope is not in weakening the force of the attack, but in strengthening the defense. God did not have to destroy the wealth and power of Egypt in order to secure Moses as leader for Israel. "He chose rather to be evil entreated with the people of God, than to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season. He accounted the reproach of Christ greater riches than the treasures of Egypt." We live as we love. "Where the treasure is there will the heart be also." Because Jesus Christ loved God with all His heart, mind, soul, and strength, he cared more for the doing of God's will than for anything else in the world. That and that only can make us willing and able to endure the monotony and the crises of life.



THE DESERT MYSTERY—CASA GRANDE

This wonderful old ruin of Arizona has long excited the wonder of ethnologists. Dr. Spining's lines, which first appeared in the *Independent*, give the atmosphere of mystery and speculation which surround this desert sentinel.

CASA GRANDE

By George Lawrence Spining, D. D.

"Congress has made an appropriation of \$2,000 to place a roof of corrugated iron over Casa Grande."

IN the wilds of Arizona there's an ancient people's land,
 Land of ruins over mesas, cañons, cliffs, and desert sand,
 Crumbled towns and habitations, hearthstones of unnumbered hosts,
Débris of forgotten nations, nations turned to dust and ghosts.
 Grand canals, the life and glory of a desert once in bloom,
 Lava-filled, now tell the story of a dreadful day of doom—
 Doom to dwellers on the housetops, and to grinders at the mills,
 Doom to toilers midst the field crops, and to shepherds on the hills—
 Day when roaring hills and mountains shot the heavens with ashen rain,
 And from burning streams and fountains fiery serpents swarmed the plain.
 Now, when midnight hides the mesa, lowly voices in the gloom
 Chant the redman's mournful saga of an ancient people's doom.
 Massive, roofless, and forsaken, wreck amidst this arid strand,
 Lightning scarred and earthquake shaken, stands the ruin Casa Grande.
 Lofty walls without inscription, builders vanished in the skies,
 Darkness deeper than Egyptian veils their secret from our eyes;—
 Mystery to bards and sages, Sphinx of Western Wonderland,
 Wreck of prehistoric ages, whence art thou, O Casa Grande?



WHAT AMERICA'S STANDARD SHOULD BE

By Tunis S. Hamlin, D. D.

THE United States should be as potent in influence throughout the world for Christianity as it now confessedly is for freedom, education and the commercial open door. This is possible only if our religious life shall be sound, sane, vigorous and aggressive: and equally if our morals shall be those of the New Covenant. Just now the disclosures of a low sense of integrity, and of conscience blunted by mad lust for money, are not a little discouraging. But our people at large are true, honest and faithful. The world can and does trust us. But it should be the constant aim of every Christian to make himself, and so others, and eventually all, more worthy of trust than ever before.



ON A WESTERN FRONTIER—A MINING REGION IN MONTANA
Photographed on a moonlight night

AMERICA'S SPIRITUAL NEED

By Edgar P. Hill, D. D.

AMERICA is groping toward God. There is a prophetic unrest everywhere. Multitudes are realizing an awful need, but all do not know that God alone can supply it.

Let a single example be cited. The country is standing aghast at the revelation of corruption throughout the land. Men occupying positions of highest responsibility have been found to be unfaithful to their trusts. From the Atlantic to the Pacific the exposures have been going on. It seems as if graft has become almost a national disease.

Just here we venture a modest query: "Has this decadence of morals any vital relation to the decadence of religion?" For two decades thoughtful men have been drawing attention to the fact that the things of religion were being neglected. The Sabbath Day has been desecrated. Leading business men have been going to the golf links instead of the house of God. Multitudes do not hesitate to say they have lost faith in the unseen world. A wave of materialism has been sweeping over the land. Now, behold, the fact is revealed that the country is honeycombed with corruption.

Have we here merely a coincidence? When Israel became corrupt, when bribe givers and bribe takers were everywhere in evidence, and the poor were being robbed, the prophets explained the situation by declaring that the people had forsaken God,

were desecrating His holy day and ignoring His holy will. Is it not time some modern prophet were standing forth to echo the message of Isaiah and Ezekiel and to say to the people of America, "What you need is the gospel of Jesus Christ which you have been ignoring." What is now demanded is a genuine revival of old fashioned religion that shall make sin seem the awful thing it is, that shall stir men's consciences and make them realize the overwhelming importance of the things of God. Yes, America needs the old fashioned gospel and needs it much.

A NOTE OF DELIVERANCE

By Eva C. Waid

A SALT LAKE CITY paper, printed the morning after the November elections, had this as a headline across its front page, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow." Surely every good citizen of the United States, interested in the preservation of true Americanism and political liberty, must have echoed the stirring phrase when reading the election news from Utah. The sweeping victory of the American party in Salt Lake City, and its large influence throughout the State, seem to be the beginning of that bloodless revolution which will effectually end church domination in politics. The dissensions which divided the forces of the Mormon church, the defiance of Apostle Smoot, who bitterly resents the damaging testimony and insolent attitude of the Mormon officials when called to his defence in Washington, the getting together of a concerted opposition to Mormon rule in municipal affairs—all these things are hopeful signs.

The same wave of investigation and reform which has swept the large cities of the United States and has brought to view the secret of dishonest dealing, bribery and graft in political and commercial lines, is beating against the strongholds of a church hierarchy whose priests give no accounting of their stewardship, whose tithes are brought into the storehouse of men instead of God's storehouse, and whose president cannot even remember the names of all the business enterprises he is connected with.

It is the beginning—but it is not the end. A great conflict politically is ahead of Utah, Montana and Idaho, and every force of evil will be used against this new movement. Doxologies are good, but diligence, determination and dollars will be needed by the leaders of this campaign of deliverance.

How can we help?

Educate, agitate, donate.

A NEW YEAR MESSAGE

From Our President, Mary E. James

"Could ye not watch with me one hour?"

IN St. John's vision of Patmos, before the seven trumpets of the seven angels sounded, heralding marvelous and portentous events, an angel stands before the golden altar with a golden censer filled with incense which he offers *with the prayers of all saints* upon the altar. Then the censor is filled with fire from the altar, and cast into the earth, and great disturbances follow.

Great disturbances have followed the continued prayers offered with the incense of praise and thanksgiving in Australia, South Africa, Wales, and England. One of our notable Bible students has said, "God will not work without us. We have our part in the world's conversion, and our most important part is prayer." "Ye that are the Lord's remembrancers give Him no rest until He establish and make Jerusalem a praise in the earth."

"Give Him no rest" implies that we ourselves rest not, but intercede without ceasing for a blessing.

In the Roman Catholic Church, the evening before Good Friday is "watch night," when in commemoration of Christ's agony in the garden, those who so desire, can "watch" through different periods of the evening service.

A devout Catholic woman, a masseuse, busy all day in her fatiguing work, said to me: "I watched all night Thursday night. I said to our Lord, 'I will not watch one hour, I will watch all night.'"

Are we watching one hour with our Lord for the blessing we so greatly need? Are we praying without ceasing? Are we wrestling in prayer as Jacob did, saying, "I will not let Thee go except Thou bless me?"

The blessing is even now with us. The

present widespread exposure of fraud and graft, the dishonesty in business and politics so universally decried, the condemnation of "tainted money," show an awakening of the public conscience—the influence of the Holy Spirit convincing of sin. But let us continue in prayer until we ourselves are so purged from worldliness and materialism, so filled with the

Spirit that the spontaneous cry of our hearts shall be not self or selfish interests, but

"Hallowed be Thy Name,
Thy Kingdom come,
Thy Will be done;"

then will the new year be a year of joy and blessing such as we have never before realized.

MARY E. JAMES.

THE POTENCY OF ADVERTISING IN MATTERS MISSIONARY

By Delos Edwin Finks

ADVERTISING is a great art. There are large firms who make it their sole business to continually invent new ways to catch the eye and capture the public. Advertising is also a great promoter. Dun tells us that eighty per cent. of the firms that fail in business are those who never advertise. Evidently a host do not realize the potency of advertising.

Judicious advertising is good common sense. Told quickly it is simply letting people know their privilege, arousing them to seize their opportunity. It means all the difference between success and failure in religious matters as well as in business. Good things are wasted on every community continually because poorly advertised. Missionaries, with thrilling stories of facts, afire with zeal, who would kindle the dullest town if they had a fair hearing, have an audience of perhaps little more than a baker's dozen of good women, the very ones who need arousing least. Why? Simply because the community did not realize the value of the occasion; effective advertising was lacking. Those having the matter in charge failed at a vital point, and the result was almost, or perhaps altogether, a lost effort.

Common courtesy to a speaker demands that the proposed event be widely known; for consider how great an imposition is put upon an officer of a Board, a secretary, or a missionary when asked to leave other duties and address a mere handful of people when a large audience would have been entirely possible had all proper means been used. If it is worth having a speaker at all for a missionary meeting, is it not worth making the most of the occasion? Many would gladly come if the event were attractively set forth, for it goes without saying that people go where they are interested and drawn, or they are among the "stay-at-homes."

But many churches seem positively afraid of the idea of advertising, as if it were a doubtful thing to do. We are not favoring sensational advertising, but honest, well put information—just what people are entitled to and are really defrauded of if it is withheld. What we emphatically urge is using the wisdom of the world which our Master advocated and which his followers are often woefully slow in putting into practice.

Observe how the world markets its wares. We see plainly, by the great page advertisements of the day, that the object is to inform

the public and spread that information broadcast, and this for a personal and temporary gain. But when it comes to spreading the knowledge and power of Christ's kingdom we have an unselfish object and a lofty aim. Here then comes in the obligation. A speaker has been invited to address a meeting, to tell the people the story of one particular field in which he or she has been laboring, or it may be to give a broad, inspiring survey of the whole great field from some unusual vantage point. Will there be an audience to work on? Have the interesting facts about the speaker and the mission been already seized upon to make capital for the occasion? Have the people realized their opportunity beforehand? If not, then valuable energy will run to waste. The visit would better be postponed till fitting preparation has been made. On the other hand, if attractive features and telling facts have kindled interest, even before the audience assembles, and it is already worked up to a point of expectancy that perhaps breaks out in applause as the speaker appears, no one need be told it gives great vantage ground at the outset. Remember, those in charge of the affair can kindle anticipation, double the size of the audience, and quadruple good results by wise, diligent preparation. A speaker went at large expense to a place, by invitation, on one occasion, and an audience of seventeen persons, mostly women and children, greeted him. He was bold enough to seek out the one in charge and ask her if the occasion had been well advertised. "Yes," she replied innocently, "I told everyone that came to my house." Others, indignant at such a failure, took it up and went through the town next day informing, and announcing a second address, and as a result the house was packed to the very top of the gallery. That was the difference between advertising and not advertising.

In preparing for a special meeting, here is a summary of

PRACTICAL POINTERS

for advertising:

First, arrest the attention. If you fail in that you fail altogether. Catch the eye by some means. Catch the ear by some strain. Use a variety of ways and means—you will need to be versatile. Some think there is but a single way of doing a thing—the way they have always done. Often a good speech or address has wasted its power largely because it had to depend for its hearers on a perfunctory pulpit notice, utterly devoid of particulars

or attractive features. A bare pulpit statement is never enough. If there is a message for the public see that the public gets it. Give the message wings and let it fly into every home, even if it takes a postal or postage stamp to carry it.

Printer's ink is a ready-at-hand agent; but it makes a great difference how it is spread out. The virtue is not so much in the ink as in the art. Its attractive use makes it a powerful ally in rallying an audience. Let it not, then, be robbed of its force by being stripped of all its attractiveness and left with only bare facts of names and dates and place. With the printer's ink mix in some color and freshness of thought. Local newspapers are often of valuable service if the notice is written up in bright, interesting paragraphs. If your pen cannot do this then borrow one that can.

Announce again and again; once may be said

to be never enough. Repetition deepens the impression and fastens it firmly in the mind. Effective advertisers never apologize for repetition. It is a frequent mistake to take it for granted that all know because a few know; it is far better to work on the plan that no one knows. It is always safe to repeat over and over.

Pass along the good word from mouth to mouth—one of the best ways of advertising. A personal invitation will often serve when all other means fail. Create an interest in this way by getting people talking on the subject.

Finally, keep at it till the last sun goes down. That is the earliest moment you can relax your energy with safety and a good conscience. The best of objects demands the best means, and "the best means assure the best results in religion as in secular undertakings."

A JANUARY OUTLOOK

From the Secretary's Desk

WORK for Home Missions is patriotic service. It brings the Gospel within reach of the exceptional people in our own land, and through the power of the Gospel alone can a country be evangelized.

In this work the mission school plays an important part. The habits of fathers and mothers may not be easily changed, but when the children of the home are brought in contact with Christian civilization, it touches the very center of the home life and whole communities have been transformed in this way.

The history of the Woman's Board is a record of unbroken advance in gifts, which has meant increased opportunities for extending the school work intrusted to it.

Shall we not aim to make our twenty-seventh year even better than the twenty-sixth?

The faithfulness with which auxiliary societies meet their pledges each year is cause for gratitude, and of this we may be certain—that they will not be any less faithful this year than last.

Realizing that from the general fund all obligations not otherwise provided for must be met, as well as expenses to meet unforeseen needs and repairs, made necessary by storms or by accidents, the General Fund ought

to be considered in the light of a pledge, and we sincerely hope the gifts to it may not be any less this year than last.

But what about the advance?



CLASS AT OUR TRAINING SCHOOL, TUCSON, ARIZONA
Most of the pupils in the school are intelligent and consistent Christians

At some of the synodical meetings the presbyterial presidents were fearful that the fifteen per cent. advance for evangelization and

work for foreigners might not be reached; yet there was not a single one of these synods in which the call for work among foreign-speaking people was not presented, and when it was found that part of this advance could be used to meet this need within the bounds of that very synod, without exception officers were ready to present the plea.

We are very desirous that this year we may be able to pay all the expenses of the school work, to contribute for evangelization the \$28,000 we have assumed for the Assembly's Board, and to recommend a large advance for work among foreigners.

The building and repair fund must not be forgotten, and may we not depend upon auxiliary presidents to so present the claims of this fund that every member of the society may have an opportunity to contribute, a large or small amount, according to her ability? Envelopes for both funds will be furnished on application to the Literature Department. As special objects for this fund have been assigned to presbyterial societies, it will require extra writing on the part of presbyterial officers to make these objects clear, but we have no doubt each one will do

her part. Special help will be furnished from the office of the Woman's Home Board in the form of special leaflets.

Of the importance of these funds, I cannot here speak in detail, but no need has been presented which is not a real need. The new building at Wolf Point, the girls' dormitories at both Mt. Pleasant and Logan, Utah, the funds for the new plant at Mayaguez, Porto Rico, which is to be for Porto Rico what the Normal and Collegiate Institute at Asheville is for the South, the fund to move and repair the building at Point Barrow, Alaska, all these are necessities; and in the matter of repairs all who own property know that repairs must be kept up or property quickly depreciates in value.

The advance called for then simply means an opportunity given each woman in the church to share in the erection of new buildings and in the care of the property we already have.

Let our answer to the question of 1906 be, "All pledges met and every member sharing in the advance." Resolutions at the beginning of a new year are good; acts are better.

Let us make 1906 a year of increased opportunity for serving our Master, because we have made it a year of increased gifts for His service

CURRENT EVENTS

Chronicle by the Assistant Superintendent of Schools

THE ALASKAN FIELD.—Sitka, Alaska. After a busy summer of log hauling, ditch digging, fence and chimney building, and various other labors under the direction of the new superintendent, school work began in the fall with encouraging prospects.

Miss Katherine Hanna, formerly at Neah Bay, Washington, is now teaching at Sitka, having returned to Home Mission work with renewed strength.

✱

THE INDIAN FIELD.—Hoopa, California. The missionary, Miss Chase, sees now the fruit of her labors in an organized church, with twenty-three Indian members and a full blood Indian elder.

✱

THE ISLANDS.—Two new missionary teachers sailed for Porto Rico in December, Miss Helen T. Layport going to Lares to assist Miss Tompkins, who was transferred from the Playa school at Mayaguez, and Miss Helen L. Keil taking the place left vacant by Miss Tompkins at Mayaguez Playa.

✱

THE NEW MEXICAN FIELD.—A song of praise will be heard in the mountains of New Mexico when it is known that a school chapel and a teachers' home are proposed for Las Truchas. Miss Allison writes that she is happy, happy in her work, and Polita Padilla is proving herself a true mission teacher. Already \$750 have been raised for these buildings. Another \$500 is needed.

Miss Carrie E. Fenton, for a number of years the faithful teacher at Las Placitas, New Mexico, has been appointed to Embudo, and is now at work.

Miss Elizabeth M. Rogers, who did fine work at Embudo, returns to Roswell, New Mexico, becoming the wife of a prominent merchant there. The First Presbyterian Church, of Roswell, organized some five years ago as the "only Presbyterian Church in Pecos Valley," now numbers 300, and with the five other churches since organized has been formed into a new Presbytery.

The school at Raton, under the efficient management of Miss Alexia Duncan, is full to overflowing, and urgent calls come to the office for an additional teacher.

Miss Helen Snyder, of Roswell, New Mexico, who has been "raised on Home Missions," and who from her childhood has been looking forward to Home Mission work, comes to the Board with the highest testimonials, and has been appointed to Aguadilla, Porto Rico, as primary teacher.

✱

THE MORMON FIELD.—Miss Amy Quinton, of Payson, Utah, who has been the primary teacher, has been compelled to resign on account of illness.

Miss Clara Huber, who was called from Mendon to assist in the work in the Collegiate Institute, Salt Lake City, has returned, to the great delight of her pupils at Mendon, and Miss Lena Briggs takes her place at Salt Lake City.

Mr. J. M. Cathcart has been appointed Principal of New Jersey Academy, Logan. Miss McBride, who was acting principal during the vacancy, met the need in such a manner as to draw forth much commendation, and Mr. Cathcart takes up the work with most favorable prospects. Permission has been already

given to place upon the grounds at Logan the material for the foundation of the new building, and we hope the fund will be completed so that within the next year the building can be erected and well equipped.

✱

THE MOUNTAINEER FIELD.—At Mount Vernon, Kentucky, the first year of the Brown Memorial School is very promising.

New work has also been started at Allardt, Tennessee, with Miss Kilgore as missionary.

It has been necessary for Dr.

absence, has been granted a vacation, and is now taking her rest in visiting the schools of North Carolina.

The Assistant Superintendent spent a few days at Asheville, and on his return made the



DRILL AT TUCSON

The fund awaits completion for the greatly needed building at Tucson. Lack of room not only hampers advance but closes the door of opportunity to many waiting ones.

Alice French Mills, Dry Creek, W. Va., to return North and await further gain in strength after her attack of fever.

It is with heart-felt gratitude that recognition is made of the fact that Miss Florence Stephenson has entirely recovered from her serious illness, and is able to resume her duties as principal of the Home Industrial School at Asheville. Many prayers were offered for her during the weeks of anxiety, and the answer brings joy to many hearts. Miss Mary Johns, who looked after the interests of the school with such efficiency during Miss Stephenson's

statement, that if all the money that has been spent by the Presbyterian Church in the South-land had not accomplished more than what is to be seen at Asheville, it would have ten thousand times repaid for all that

has been done. To look in upon the Normal and Collegiate and the Home Industrial, and see the workers there, with the splendid bands of young women being trained in such a way as to fit them for the duties of life, and at the same time given the gospel which fits for the life beyond; and then go to the Farm School, and see the young men being fitted for citizenship here and hereafter, is a sight not to be forgotten by any one interested in young men and young women. And these are only three of the sixty schools that we have in the mountains of the South!

FREEDMEN

OUR Danville school is an illustration of the work that is being done among the colored people in the South. It is not a boarding school, because a boarding school is not a necessity in that city of 17,000 population, with a population of 8,000 colored people. The children attend the school from the ages of six to twenty-one and twenty-two. The grades are from the first primary to the High School grade.

The white people in Danville know that the teachers and pupils in our school are doing that city a great deal of good. The pupils who attend—there are three hundred in regular attendance—come not only from our own county but from five other counties. How do they get along without any boarding department? They live as servants and help with the work before and after school and support themselves; they hire

themselves to the white people and work with them for their board. There are four boys in that school who walk ten miles a day, and this year is the first they have missed a day, and that because the creek was so high they could not cross it. Some walk three and four or even five and six miles a day. The mothers are generally washerwomen, giving the whole week to

that kind of work; and the girls return to their homes at night and work with a will to help those mothers, that they may come to school next day.

The boys are no less thrifty, nor are the men. All are learning to have a respect for the home as well as liberty and education. We must educate them to believe in all of these.

AUTUMN OCCUPATIONS IN THE MOUNTAINS

By Alice French Mills, M. D.

THE changes of the season are especially full of beauty in the mountains.

As our house stands on a hill, we are not so shut in as most of the houses are, and our view to the north and west is quite extensive. In winter, when the trees are bare of leaves, the ridges and hollows of the distant mountains stand out bold and plain, and two or three houses in the valley below seem quite near although they are more than a mile away.

It is then that we get really acquainted with the mountain scenery. Rugged and cold and harsh the lines of mountains look when the leaves first fall in the autumn, but when the snow comes and covers them, the lights and shadows of passing clouds, and the rays of the rising and setting sun lend them peculiar beauty; touching the tops and leaving the hollows dark and black.

In the autumn all hands—men, women, and children—get in the crop. Every one raises corn and the fodder must be "pulled" and made ready for winter.

The blades are first stripped from the corn-stalks and tied in bundles. If the season is a good one, and if the fodder does not "burn," this is the kind of "roughness" our horses are especially fond of, and we always try to buy a good supply. Then the corn is "topped," and the tops put in bundles, and last of all the ears are pulled and husked, generally in the field, while the stalks are left standing and ploughed or dug in, next spring.

Next to corn-bread, beans are the principal article of diet the whole year through. The big iron kettle filled with beans and a large piece of "meat" (pork) is put on the fire almost as soon as breakfast is over, and served up for dinner and supper, day after day, "hand running." Beans cooked in the hull or pod are preferred to shelled beans, therefore cornfield beans are planted late and picked when the fodder is gathered. They are put into large sacks and rolled or carried down the steep hillside to the house, where they are stripped of the tough fiber, pierced with a needle and strung on a long string, depending from the rafters overhead in graceful festoons; or they are snapped and spread on the floor of the loft to dry. Many families dry three and four barrels of these "leather-breeches," as they are called, for winter consumption. Pickled beans, partly cooked in the pod and laid down in salt, and prepared in great quantities.

Never was a more hospitable people than the mountaineers. They give you the best they

have, and the missionary who is brave enough to "fall to" and help herself liberally from the central dish of beans, will never fail of a seat at table, and a hearty welcome in any mountain home.

It can be readily seen that in all these occupations of gathering fodder, beans, etc., the children may be very useful, and if the public school is in session, as sometimes occurs, it is closed for two or three weeks that they may take their share of the work.

Every family has its patch of cane and it is a time of great excitement when the mills begin to make their rounds to grind out "those molasses;" as all the cane ripens about the same time, and as there are but few mills they are usually run day and night till the rush is over. This year it rather seriously interfered with the attendance upon some extra meetings held when our synodical superintendent visited us. We went out one night to a nearby house to see the grinding, and found it quite an interesting process. The man who stirs the syrup and decides when it is boiled enough to run off, must be an experienced hand, else the product will be poor. Grandma Streeter says: "We made one hundred gallons of molasses this year, but they aint as good as last year. Sary says they are too thin and I reckon Will Carson didn't know how to run 'em as well as Little Jim did last year. You see, Little Jim is a good, honest puncheon, straight feller, and he won't hurry his run for no man. Wouldn't think we'd use 'em all? Well—no, I don't 'low we will, but the children are powerful hands for molasses, and last year we come nigh disfigurenishing ourselves for some of the neighbors that got out; but there's enough of 'em this year for everybody that wants, and to spare, most likely."

Nuts often help out our bill of fare and the children bring us hazelnuts, beechnuts, hickory, and other nuts, and are pleased to earn something in this way. The "mast" has been unusually abundant this year, as any knowing pig will tell you, and the bacon should be correspondingly sweet. The black "razor backs" run wild in every sense of the word, for they can run like deer, and they fatten on the nuts that fall. There is a large oak tree in our yard whose branches bent under the weight of the acorns, and the first sound that greeted my ears for many mornings was the "ugh, ugh" of the pigs as they sought their breakfast under the wide-spreading limbs that reached far out across the road.

I very greatly doubt if any of my readers en-

joyed a more delightful outing all the year than fell to our lot one mellow day in late summer, when a few of us went out into the deep woods, and spread our lunch on the ground under the big nut tree, and, as the wind tossed the branches, experienced the remarkable sensation of being pelted with nuts as by an unseen assailant. Never did fried squirrel and biscuit taste so good!

A pleasant memory, that outing, these cold, cheerless days, for now the snow is on the mountains and the wind howls through the trees; the squirrels are hiding in winter quarters, and the multitudinous life of the woods is dead. The mountaineer smokes his pipe and

hugs the open fire, while the children wish there was room enough for them all to get around it; and the missionary, hooded and wrapped, till it would seem further wraps were impossible, saddles her horse and goes to Sabbath school, to prayer service, to the house of sickness and of death; too often, alas! to a hill top burial; and if thoughts of home crowd in, now and then, she comforts herself by saying, "there is no man that hath left house, or parents, or brethren . . . for the kingdom of God's sake, who shall not receive manifold more in this present time, and in the world to come, life everlasting."



"MY NATIVE COUNTRY, THEE!"

LATENT POWER

By Catherine V. Silverthorn.

LATENT power—power lying dormant or concealed, power unused in our Church which should be brought forth and developed—this is a theme to be considered. I have been asked to bring to your attention particularly this latent power of the young women who have been fitted by education and practical mental training for Christian activity or leadership, also that of the more mature, capable, but uninterested women in our Church, of whom, alas! there are many.

The last two or three decades have witnessed a tremendous impetus in the education of women; the founding of many of our Women's Colleges, the better equipment of many, and the raising of the standard of others, as well as the practical working out of co-education. This impetus has affected all parts of our country, so that it is the customary thing for the average girl to have at least a year or two away from home at some secondary school or college, after finishing the High School course.

I want to give you a few figures to show how widespread is this higher education of women. In 1902, only two years ago, there were 40,000 women students in the technical schools, co-educational institutions, and women's colleges of the United States.

These figures take no account of students in high schools and secondary schools, boarding schools, academies and seminaries. The students of these schools would swell this former number by many thousands to a great army of young women whose minds, and hearts, and bodies, are being trained to some considerable degree, even though they may not have a finished education.

Aside from non-graduates, if the proportion of graduates be one-fourth or even one-fifth of those who enter college, and our higher institutions of learning, that should bring eight thousand to ten thousand capable, prepared young women yearly into life's activities; and we cannot stop with these numbers, for they

are yearly increasing. The colleges report this fall that their accommodations are strained to their utmost limit.

What proportion of these young women are Christians I do not know, and yet I know that in practically all the women's colleges and secondary schools there is some form of religious training. Some of them are sectarian schools; almost all the rest are founded upon a Christian basis, though the majority are undenominational.

Having been in touch for a number of years with the leading women's colleges through my former connection with a college preparatory school for girls, I know these conditions: That systematic Bible study is required or elective, in practically all of these colleges; the "Volunteer Movement" has touched many; other missionary organizations exist in most; chapel exercises, Sunday school or Sunday Bible classes and prayer meetings are conducted and encouraged; settlement work is calling out the eager workers from co-educational as well as from the distinctively women's institutions; and the Y. W. C. A. has its organization represented in practically all of the higher institutions of learning.

It is regrettable that no religious training is provided for in the State Universities, that not even a formal recognition is given to religion, and yet even in those institutions there are religious organizations among the students, and the Y. W. C. A. especially is doing a good and a great work.

I have briefly suggested these elements of religious training and activity in order that you may see that the college girl *need not be lacking in training* for Christian work, at the same time that she is getting an equipment of general culture and mental concentration, development and poise that are going to make her a leader and worker of force wherever she decides to engage her energies.

This is the latent power which we want—which we must enlist for our Master. If we do not, these energies will be poured out in other directions—not necessarily evil in themselves, probably good—but not the highest, the "best good"—the kind that tells for time and eternity.

I want also to suggest that the time for turning this force into the right channel is the first few years after the return from college. To return to my personal experience: I have seen much of the difficulty of readjustment from the delightful atmosphere and the ideal conditions of college life to the more prosaic, less stimulating and inspiring work-a-day condition of the home life. As the college girl has grown and developed mentally her aims and aspirations, and often her very outlook upon life, have wholly changed, while she finds conditions at home are much as she left them four, three, or two years ago; her ideals and aims are now wholly different from those of her friends who have remained in the old environment. So our college girl often does not quite fit into the old life; the old groove chafes her, and she is in consequence restless and not entirely satisfied or happy.

Now is the time to give her something to do, to turn these aims and aspirations into tangi-

ble work, to give her an outlet for her energies, to begin that training in the Master's work that will fit her for the place she should fill—a worker with an educated, trained mind, or a leader who has herself well in hand, and knows how to intelligently direct others.

Besides these young women just coming home with untried powers and capabilities, there are the maturer women actually connected with our churches, and yet, anomalous as it is, uninterested and inactive in their Master's business—the Master whom they have promised to obey and serve; 530,000 women in our Presbyterian Church, and only 130,000 interested in Home Missions! (H. M. M. Sept. 1903). Only 130,000 realizing the glorious opportunity and honor of service! Only about one-fourth of the total membership obeying the last command of their risen Lord! Then remember also that our Church is a great Missionary Society, the object of which is to aid in the conversion of the world, and that according to our General Assembly minutes every member of the Presbyterian Church is considered a member for life of this missionary organization. What can be done to arouse the latent power in those 400,000 sleeping forces?

The burning question before our societies is how to interest, to enlist this great army of women, young, middle-aged, old, into one army, one unit, under the banner of the Cross for the evangelization of the world.

CORRESPONDENCE

From the Letter of a Mission Teacher

Among several very interesting experiences I have had lately, I believe my attendance at the Mormon meeting is the most interesting. I wanted to know a few things for myself, so attended regularly for four weeks when it did not interfere with our own church service. The people felt sure that I was becoming interested, and so I was, but not in the manner they wished. The whole argument of the discourses was, how much clearer the Book of Mormon is than the Bible. One man said, "I believe if the Book of Mormon were included within the lids of the Bible there would be no objection whatever to its truth, but some people are so sensitive about adding to the Bible." You will pardon the language in the following, but it may be somewhat of an eye-opener: my last Sabbath in Utah I went to the Mormon meeting, and they were having a memorial service for Brigham Young. After having sung his praises, one man got up and said that Brigham Young was a man of power, citing the following incident: "When the Mormons were driven from Illinois they were crossing the river, and when they arrived at their stopping place they had some whiskey aboard which the Indian agent told Brigham he could not land. Brigham said, 'I will land it, and if you spill a drop of it I will spill all your blood.'" It seemed dreadful to compare such a being with Christ, as they were doing, and give such a climax. The people seemed to think it very funny.

PRESBYTERIAL EXCHANGE

Rochester Presbyterian Society mourns the loss of its former president, Mrs. Alling. While Mrs. Alling withdrew from the active duties of the office of president some months ago, becoming honorary president, she still retained an intimate relation with the work. From its very organization she had been identified with the society, first as secretary then as president. Thirty-two years of glad and willing service for the promotion of Christ's kingdom on earth! How rare such consecration!

Mrs. Alling impressed one with a consciousness of power in reserve. In her dignified, yet unassuming bearing, she controlled large numbers without apparent effort; was ready for any emergency, clear in perception, prompt in action, thoroughly equipped with full knowledge of every phase and detail of the work. Her ready sympathy was far-reaching and boundless.

The fruitage of the year is garnered. The laborers have gone home. With ripened sheaves, "a good and faithful servant" from our especial field has gone forth, uniting in the song of "harvest home," as she "entered into the joy" of her Lord. "Silence here, but far beyond us, many voices crying, 'Hail!'"

Illinois Synodical.—The report—prepared by Mrs. G. B. Sanford—which this society gave to Synod, will be enjoyed:

The Woman's Synodical Home Missionary Society may be likened to a bee-farm. The bee-keeper, otherwise known as "General" Robinson, has supervision of the farm, and gives directions when to add top-sections, how to capture new swarms, etc.

The hives are kept in eleven distinct yards and the honey from each is weighed at the end of the year. Of all these, the yard labelled Chicago contains the most hives and produces the most honey. The yard called Ottawa contained the fewest hives last year and the one known as Cairo yielded the least honey. Each hive of bees has a good queen for president, and there are 8,242 workers in all. There are many drones flying about, and but few of them have been induced to enter the hives and go to work. The workers are too busy to kill them off, as genuine bees do. However, there are 756 more workers than last year, and from April 1, 1904, to April 1, 1905, they sent off honey to the amount of \$21,707.00.

It is the aim to have in connection with each strong swarm, a hive of little bees; but as it is very difficult to secure queens for these little swarms, there have been only 49 of them hived and at work this year. They have produced \$1,158 worth of honey. In addition to these, there were 78 stands of Sunday School bees, which contributed \$1,209 worth of their honey to our work the past year. The Christian Endeavor bees, also, added \$1,793 worth of honey, and the Junior Endeavor bees \$194, making a grand total of \$27,531 worth from the whole apiary.

For the present year the sections have been piled high on the main boxes, and each backyard is expected to add at least 15 per cent. to the amount produced by it last year.

By way of food, our bee-keeper and her assistants insist that each hive shall be provided with "magazines" of information, and that the little swarms shall feed on and digest "Over Sea and Land;" and that Home Mission literature of all descriptions shall abound about the hives. With all their efforts there is as yet only one HOME MISSION MONTHLY magazine to each five workers, and that may be the reason it is such hard work to increase the amount of honey produced. . . .

This Missionary honey is sent out to sweeten the bitter places of our land, and to give food in the desert places. The Alaskans, the Indians, the Mormons, the Mexicans, the Negroes, the Mountaineers, the Porto Ricans and the Foreigners are all waiting for it. Every such district receives a little of it—but such a little that there is scarcely a taste all around. And those who receive a taste only, are hungering and calling for more; for the "law of the Lord" which "is perfect," "is more to be desired than gold, yea than much fine gold; sweeter also than honey and the honey-comb."

YOUNG PEOPLE'S NOTES

Two more months after January before we close the books. What of our young people in the home societies, or those in the mission schools, or what of the workers who are representing us at the front?

Changes. Surely this Young People's Department is the one where it is hardest to keep pace with the changes. First there are the new correspondents as presbyterial young people's secretaries—an average of thirty-five or forty each year, besides the new synodical secretaries. Sometimes we are not notified of these changes until months after the election, and while this is hard at headquarters, it is still harder among the societies who have not been told of their assigned work and where changes in the special objects have been of frequent occurrence. Never have so many changes been necessary after the apportionments had been sent out as this year, and the young people have been very patient, though it requires careful vigilance to hold their loyal support under these circumstances. In some instances a different field has been asked for by the presbyterial officers, while in others only a change in the name of the worker has been necessary.

Letters from the field. Those of our missionaries who are privileged to belong to the young people write letters to the secretary which are duplicated and sent to all contributors. This method has a two-fold object: to relieve the missionaries of much of the burden of correspondence, and to keep the societies informed. When we read that the superintendent of the Tucson school was obliged to write over three hundred personal letters last year to those who contribute toward that work, we wonder what our next move toward relief along this line should be. However, when the needs and results of the work are known, the money for its support always follows, and

you will be glad to know that at Tucson our investments have paid, for of the one hundred and forty-five boys and girls, one hundred have become Christians.

In Cuba. One of the teachers recently appointed to Cuba is an Iowa girl supported by the young people of her synod. Her description of the home of our Havana workers follows: "In the country and among the poorer classes you will find the palm leaf shacks consisting of a single room, but our home is like those of the better class of people with plenty of room and air; yet it is a little hard to know where to put things, for these houses have neither closets nor shelves and, because of the peculiar kind of plaster, nails and hooks will not stay in the walls. Plaster is made from the sea sand with all the salt left in it; this draws the moisture from the air and sometimes becomes very damp. Some of the floors are of marble and some of tile, and one never see a carpet here unless during the months of January and February when occasionally people use a small rug. An ordinary broom is rarely used except by street sweepers. Paintings of old Moorish castles, bunches of flowers, scenes in Italy and also of country life are on our wainscoting. These paintings were all imported from Italy and are very rare. Few houses have them, but please do not think the Board of Home Missions spent their money building this beautiful home. It belongs to a Cuban gentlemen. Rents are very high in Cuba, especially for single rooms, so we are fortunate in our home. All the rooms open into each other and out on the corridor. The janitor's rooms to the rear are only half as high as ours, and the two second-floor rooms the same height, so those two floors together are just as high as one of our rooms. Our ceiling forms the roof of the house, and so the two third-floor rooms are on the roof, thus making the back part of the house about twelve feet higher than the front. Two students room on the second floor, and Dr. and Mrs. Greene live on the third. We have several modern conveniences such as gas, but the gas has not worked well since our arrival, so we have used oil. Instead of carrying an oil can as at home, we have to carry our lamp to the corner grocery where we pay fourteen centaros (cents) to have it filled. We cook over alcohol lamps, and the only time we ever feel the need of an American stove or Cuban charcoal stove is when we think of anything baked. Pie and cake, as we know them, are absolutely foreign to the Cuban. They have no conception of them. Their cake is something between a cake and candy, and they have no pie. We buy bread by the yard in three, six, twelve and twenty-four cent loaves. . . . We wash dishes and do all other such work in cold water, for even the Cubans, with their mammoth charcoal stoves, never use hot water for any purpose.

"I hope you remember that it is not my work which I am doing here, and earnestly ask that you pray daily for its success."

Plans for Programs. This is the time of year when requests begin to come for suggestions for the annual meetings of bands and Junior

societies. The following, planned by Miss Nichols, of Albany, (which we hope some day to have in pamphlet form with other similar programs) has been used with good results as an object lesson for children. The title, "Presbyterian Dress Parade," shows that the military form, always pleasing to children, is used. The characters on parade are, first, General Assembly—a boy with cocked hat, epaulets and sword. The Home and Foreign Prayer Calendars hang from a string about his neck and a copy of the Minutes of General Assembly from a ribbon at his side, like a pair of field glasses. Second, the Young People's Secretary, as General's Aide. Third, the synod of ———, as Colonel. Fourth, Synodical Young People's Secretary, as Colonel's orderly. Fifth, Presbytery, as Captain. Sixth, Presbyterial Young People's Secretary, Captain's orderly. Seventh, Young People's Societies. Eighth, Junior Societies. Ninth, Young Ladies' Bands. Tenth, Junior Bands. Each child wears a band plainly lettered with the name of the division or office represented. If there are enough children, one represents each synod on the roll of our Assembly, and others the presbyteries in the synod where the exercise is used. A drill of this kind can not fail to leave an indelible impression on the minds of children.

From Utah comes this Message: I wish it were possible for us to reach more of the Mormon families, but so far only a very few have been in this school. Outwardly they seem very glad to have us visit them in their homes, but as soon as our conversation takes a religious turn, they wrap themselves up in the self-satisfied cloak of Mormonism, and quietly inform us that their church is the only one that is true and God-inspired, and it is for them to tell of the better way. In their ignorance it is very difficult to persuade them to reason with us, for they have been faithfully taught not to reason but to obey. While talking with a man the other day about the Smoot question, and the evidence brought out by the Senate Committee against the Mormon church by Joseph F. Smith and others, I was amazed at the man's ignorance, for he was a man of some importance in the church. Upon further questioning I found out the cause of his ignorance. He considered it heresy to his church to read any other paper than the *Deseret News*, an organ of the Mormon church. Neither could I convince him that it was his duty to find out something about the other side before deciding so positively that the United States Government was persecuting the whole Mormon church through Reed Smoot.

As an example of Mormon methods in conducting public schools, what would you think of a principal who would send one of his boys to the saloon with a water bucket to be filled with beer as a treat to the Eighth Grade pupils after finishing their examination? And what would you think of a School Board that would deliberately hire the same man for another year? He is a man known in the community as profane, a drinker and gambler, and he is not a man of his word, yet he enters upon his fifth year as principal of this public (?) school. But he is a Mormon!

PROGRAM FOR FEBRUARY

Topic for the Month—The Indians

Scripture Reading.—Rom. i., 1-17, or the following texts:

"I am debtor both to the Greeks, and to the Barbarians, both to the wise and unwise."—Rom. i., 14.

"When thou shalt vow a vow unto the Lord thy God, thou shalt not slack to pay it, for the Lord thy God will surely require it of thee; and it would be a sin in thee."—Deut. xxiii., 21.

"Withhold not good from them to whom it is due, when it is in the power of thine hand to do it."—Prov. iii., 27.

"Owe no man anything but to love one another; for he that loveth another fulfilleth the law."—Rom. xiii., 8.

"Be it known therefore unto you that the salvation of God is sent unto the Gentiles, and that they will hear it."—Acts xxviii., 28.

"Go ye therefore and teach all nations . . . Teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you."—Matt. xxviii., 19, 20.

Paul gloried in the gospel's divine origin, an abundant proof of which was manifested in its saving power.

He knew its perfect adaptation to all mankind, and that all might possess its benefits by the exercise of simple faith. This is what Paul longed to tell in Rome, and everywhere; he acknowledged that he had received the gospel in trust for his fellow men, and he desired to redeem that obligation in the most effectual manner. He felt himself a debtor to publish the gospel to the whole world.

Like Paul we have received the commission to "go and preach the gospel to every creature."—Mark xvi., 15.

There is no salvation or hope for man except in the gospel of Christ. Paul gloried in it; do we? Have we this consuming zeal; this transcendent desire to pay the debt we owe to all who do not know Christ as their Saviour?

The American Christian is in a peculiar way a debtor to the "Barbarians" of our own land.

To the Indians, robbed as they have been of their rightful ownership of their native land, we are under obligation, not only to restore to them sufficient territory, but to provide an opportunity for them to gain an inheritance in that "better country that is an heavenly." Let us remember that just in the degree we possess that which others lack, are we their debtors. Possessing the abundant riches of His grace, we are under obligation to distribute them according to the need of others.

SARAH S. PADDOCK

Bible Study.—Let the leader give careful thought to developing the foregoing. Outline exposition of Scripture appropriate to the subject; the program will be given each month, hereafter.

The Indians.—Their primitive state and present condition. What they are doing for themselves. What we are doing for them.

Sufficient information to meet the need of any who are to speak or write on these three points may be obtained by consulting files of the HOME MISSION MONTHLY, and from leaflets published by the Woman's Board.

The exercises may resolve themselves into a Round Table by aid of the Home Mission Prayer Calendar, each of the twenty-eight sections which make up the month of February being assigned to members, in advance, who shall respond in order by giving (from memory preferably) the names of missionaries, station, information and text.

Another arrangement of the program would put this Round Table first, or rather inclusive, the whole subject to be set forth by picturing past and present conditions in connection with the naming of the stations and workers, as given in the Calendar.

Prayer and song should have prominent place, being interspersed at frequent intervals during the exercises.

Day of Humiliation and Prayer

In accordance with our custom February 23d will be observed as an Interdenominational Day of Prayer. Programs can be ordered through the Literature Department, fifty cents per hundred.

It is advised that when practicable all the missionary societies of the various denominations shall be invited to participate in the program.

Let us unite our prayers that our land may be delivered from the evils with which it

is confronted: for such an outpouring of the Holy Spirit as will reach the hearts of the heedless and unconcerned; and for a great revival that will waken the entire church.

"Take Aim"

In view of the fact that some say of our Advance Movement that "we are attempting too much—it cannot be done"—is not the following from Archbishop Leighton a good motto to fling out? "Though an archer shoot not so high as he aims, yet the higher he takes his aim the higher he shoots."

ALICE J. D. ROBINSON.

Please Observe

When writing to the Literature Department for leaflets or other supplies, if subscriptions for the HOME MISSION MONTHLY are also enclosed be sure to place the names of subscribers on a separate sheet, dating same, giving also the name and address of the person sending the subscriptions

OUR CHILDREN

There lies before me a small map of the United States, published and sent out by the Editor of *Over Sea and Land*. The outlined states contain, besides their names, two sets of figures representing the number of copies of *Over Sea and Land* taken in March 1905, and again in July, 1905. A most gratifying increase of subscriptions is recorded, and yet I am wondering as I study the map whether Presbyterians are dying out, or whether Presbyterians women do not realize the immense importance of a bright, up-to-date, attractive missionary magazine for their children. I recall the story of how a valuable foreign missionary was led to give her life to that service.

Her father was a home missionary and in a box once sent him were a year's numbers of a child's missionary magazine.

The little girl claimed them, and they were read and re-read by her, shaping her thoughts, and at last influencing her entire life.

Now how many copies of *Over Sea and Land* think you were taken in the various States where presumably Presbyterians are living, last July? In Nevada 2, in Arizona 8, in Wyoming 5, in Montana 28, in Texas 44, in Wisconsin 99. Of course, we cannot expect much from such States as Utah (18) or Idaho (22), yet even the largest number of subscriptions in which Pennsylvania carries off the palm, is but 3,714, while the average is only between two and three hundred a year from other synods. Send to 503 Witherspoon Building for sample copies and let us start the New Year with a "pull altogether" for a better showing. Subscription price, 25 cts. per year.

M. E. J.

NEW AND USEFUL ISSUES

A beautiful "Christmas Responsive Reading" has just been published in leaflet form to sell at 75 cents per hundred. It is appropriate for use in almost any service during the Christmas season where a de-

votional exercise is needed. The theme running through the entire reading is "the great Gift".

Two more leaflets in the child-life series which we are publishing, are ready: "*Child Life in New Mexico*", by Miss. Prudence Clark, and "*Children of the Far North*," by Mrs. E. S. Willard.

Miss. Florence Stephenson, the well-known principal of the Home Industrial School at Asheville, has added a new true story to our mountaineer list of narratives. "*Kate and Mephibosheth*" will doubtless be appreciated.

"*The Life of a Mormon Girl*" (price two cents per copy) is the story of only one such life, the perusal of which should convince many that it is a Christian's duty to fight the evils of this so-called religion.

How many societies will order "*The Best Method*" and "*Intelligent Advancement*" for free distribution at their January meeting?

Mrs. Pingry has very ably written "*The Message of an Alaskan Life*" (price five cents per copy), or the story of Miss. Fannie Willard.

Our new *souvenir post cards* are beauties their price is only six cents per dozen, plus post age, which is two cents per dozen; they are useful for invitations or missionary notices.

"*The Best We Have*" is a little poem sold at forty cents per hundred.

For February meetings we have a good list of printed helps on the Indians. (See fourth page of cover of this issue.) Besides these, the use of the stereopticon lantern slides is recommended.

Washington's Birthday: If missionary societies wish to celebrate the anniversary by the use of a stereopticon lecture on Home Missions, they may apply to our literature department, where a definite date for the use of the slides will be granted; we would for this occasion suggest decorating with crepe flags and garlands. Crepe paper napkins will be useful for a social hour if refreshment are served. (See prices on fourth page of cover.)

WHAT SECRETARIES OF LITERATURE SHOULD DO IN JANUARY

They should take account of stock. It is considered the correct thing for all systematic business people to do this sort of work the first month of the year; and stock-taking for a secretary of literature has quite the same meaning that it has for anybody else.

She should examine her records of magazine subscriptions to see that they all correctly entered on her book; also her orders for the Prayer Calendar, and the total amount of leaflet orders. Delinquent subscribers should be called upon and urged to send in their renewals, and the list of women of the congregation should be carefully gone over with a view to securing new subscriptions.

The co-operation of the pastor should be solicited to advertise both from the pulpit and in the weekly church reminder, that subscriptions for the HOME MISSION MONTHLY and orders for the Prayer Calendar may be left with the secretary of literature.

If a file of the leaflet publications of our Woman's Board be kept, she should examine it to see that the leaflets are intact and properly arranged to be loaned to members of the missionary society.

All this should be done that she may be prepared to render her annual report when the blank for it shall be placed in her hands in February.

As January is the time to prepare for the service of Humiliation and Prayer which is held in February, the secretary of literature will do well to secure her authority to order early, self-denial envelopes and programs, which are provided by our Woman's Board for this special meeting.

Local conditions may add other duties to her list of items of work for the first month of the year, but these few which are mentioned will certainly need her attention. S. C. R

RECEIPTS OF WOMAN'S BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS

FOR SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, 1905

Abbreviations are used to economize space, viz.: Silver anniversary, *; Sunday School, S.; Senior Christian Endeavor, C.; Junior, J.; Intermediate, I.; Boys' Brigade, Brig.; Girls' Band, G.; Boys' Band, B.; other names of bands by initial letters—as Busy Bees, B. B. Last syllable is omitted in words ending with ville, port, town, field, etc.

RECEIPTS FOR FREEMEN FOR SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER, 1905.

BALTIMORE.—Baltimore—Baltimore, Brown Mem., 10; Cov., 1; Fulton Av., 1; Lafayette Sq., 10; Deer Cr., 1; Frederick, 2; Govan St., 2; Havre de Grace, 1. **New Castle**—Wilmington, Hanover St., H. S., 10; West, 2.50. **Washington City**—Wash. Cy., 4th, S. M. S., 47c.; 15th St., 5; Eckingt., 3; Garden Meml., 1; Metropolitan, 5\$54.97

CALIFORNIA.—Benicia—Fult., 2; C., 2.50; Napa, 2.50; San Rafael, 10; Santa Rosa, 10. **Los Angeles**—Azusa, 10; C., 1.50; El Monte, 50c.; Glend., C., 1.40; Hollyw., S., 1; Long Beach, 20; Los Angeles, 2d, 7.50; 3d, 38; Bethesda, C., 2; Cent., 5; Chinese, G. S. Bd., 1.41; Gr. View, 5.65; Imman., 87.55; C., 4.75; Knox, 3; S., 4.22; Pomona, 2.19; Santa Ana, 19.20; Santa Monica, 13; C., 1.25; Tustin, 5. **Oakland**—Berkeley, 1st, 15; So., 2.50; West., 2; Hayward, 5; Oakl., Emman., 1.25; San Leandro, 2.50. **Riverside**—Colt., 2.50; P., 2; Ontario, Westm., 1.50; Redlands, 1; C., 3.65; Riverside, Calv., 12.50; C., 6.25; S., 11.25; San Bernardino, 5. **Sacramento**—Carson Cy.,

C., 5; Chico, C., 2.05; Fair Oaks, 5; Red Bluff, 2.50; C., 65c.; Sacramento, Fremont Pk., C., 2; Westmr., C., 65c. **San Francisco**—San Francisco, 1st, 19.50; Calv., 27; C., 10; Holly Pk., 5; Meml., 1.50; Mizpah, 4; Trinity, 25; Westmr., 15. **San Jose**—Los Gatos, 2.50; Milpitas, 2; C., 1; Palo Alto, 3; San Jose, 1st, 11; C., 2.50; P. S., 5; 2d, 5; Skyland, 1.50; Watsonv., 3. **Santa Barbara**—Carpinteria, 2; C., 1; El Monticito, C., 3; Nordhoff, C., 1.25; Santa Barbara, 2; C., 1.70; Santa Maria, 1; Santa Paula, C., 2; Ventura, 1. **Stockton**—Bakersf., 50c.; Fowler, 1.50; C., 8.25; Fresno, 3.50; Miss Sayre, 2; Madera, 70c.; C., 1.50; Modesto, 60c.; Sonora, 50c.; Stockt., 10; Woodbr., 50c.\$540.87

CATAWBA.—Southern Virginia—Chath., 74c.; Coulter Mission, 1; Danv., Holbrook St., 1.50; Great Creek, 75c.; Richmond, 2\$5.99

COLORADO.—Boulder—Boulder, 20; Fossil Ck., 2; La Porte, 2; La Salle, 1.03. **Denver**—Denver, Cent., 44.50; So. Bway., 3; York St., 5. **Gunnison**—Glenw. Spgs., S., 2; Grand Junc., 1.50; Ouray, 4. **Pueblo**—Canon City, 7.50; Colo. Spgs., 1st, 75; 2d, 3; Cripple Ck., 2.50; Las Animas, 1.50; Pueblo, Mesa, 2.50; Westmr., 4.65; Rocky Ford, 6.75\$188.43

ILLINOIS.—Synodical, 10. **Alton**—Carrollt., C., 13; Chester, 10; Greenv., 4.50; Sparta, 5. **Bloomington**—Bloomingt., 1st, 30; 2d, 10; F. P. U., 16; Chenoa, 12.5; Danv., Beth., 1; El Paso, 1.50; Gibson, Cy., 12.75; Heyworth, 2.50; Lexington, 5; Onarga, 2.50; Piper Cy., C., 2.50; Pontiac, 5; Rankin, C.; Rossv., C., 1; Waynesv., 5. **Cairo**—Harrish, 1.50. **Chicago**—Buckingham, 2; Chicago, 6th, 35; 52d Av., 3; Beth., 3; S., 13.13; Buena Meml., 10; Cent. Pk., 4; Edgewater, 6; Fullert, Av., 8; Miss Crisler, 50; Ravensw., 6; Woodl. Pk., 7; Highl. Pk., 13; Homew., Ch., 5; Joliet, 1st, 15; Lake Forest, 5; Oak Pk., 1st, S., 6.93; Waukegan, 10. **Freeport**—Argyle, 24.21; Freep., 1st, 12; 2d, 6; Harvard, 9.25; Linn and Hebron, 4.50; Marengo, 8; Oregon, 2; Ridgef., C., 1.71; Rockford, Westmr., 7.29; Warren, 2; Winnebago, 7; Mrs. Isham, 50; L. Stoddard, 60; Mrs. David Greenlee, 30. **Mattoon**—Assumption, 1; Charlest., 5.30; Edinb., 3; Kansas, 4; S., 12; Pana, 40; Paris, 9; Shelbyv., 2; Taylorv., 8.75; Vandalia, 3.50. **Ottawa**—Aurora, 2.38; Ausable, Gr., 4; Elgin, 3; Mendota, 4; Rochelle, 14; Sandwich, 3.50; Sreator, J., 10; Waterman, 5; Ch., 3; Shalborn, Gr., S., 1. **Peoria**—Canton, 2; Bd., 25; Delevan, 4; S., 5; Dunlap, 2; Bd., 4; Elmira, 6; Farmingt., 5; Galesb., 10; Green Val., 3; Knoxv., 25; Bd., 5; Lewist., 5; Peoria, 1st, 14; S., 10; 2d, 15; Grace, 5; Vermont, 2; Washington, 1; Yates Cy., 14. **Rock River**—Fult., 6; Keithsh., 1; Morrison, 5. **Schuyler**—Camp Ck., 5; Quincy, 3.85.....\$905.97

INDIANA.—Crawfordsville—Beulah, 12; Crawfordsv., 1st, 10; Cent., 20; A. W. H., 7; Delphi, 12; Fowler, 5.09; Lafayette, 1st, 20; 2d, 8; Lebanon, 4; Oxf., 1.65; Thorntown, 5. **Fort Wayne**—Abion, 2.15; Elkhardt, 6.13; Ft. Wayne, 1st, 6; S., 5; Westmr., 9; Goshen, 8.25; Huntington, 20. **Logansport**—Brookst., 4; Chalmers, C., 1; Concord, 1; Crown, Pt., 3.50; Goodl., 1; Hammond, 3.65; Logansp., 1st, Mrs. L. Groves, 45; Iwavy, 2.50; S., 3.40; Meadow Lake, 1; Michigan Cy., 4; Remington, 1.91; C., 1.87; S., 5.39; Rochester, 3; So. Bend, 1st, C., 20; 1; Trinity, 1; Union Mills, 2; Valparaiso, 3; Walkert., 2. **Muncie**—Alexandria, 3; Gas Cy., 75c.; Marion, 24. **New Albany**—Corydon, 1; Hanover, 2.50; New Albany, 1st, 1.80; 2d, 2; No. Vernon, 2; Orleans, 2; Pleasant Township, 2; Vevay, 2. **Vincennes**—Evansv., 1st Av., 3; Grace, 5; Parke Meml., 1.50; Farmersb., 6; Indiana, 3; Oakl. Cy., 3; Princet., 3.50; Rockp., 2.30; Royal Oak, 75c.; Sullivan, 2.37; Terre Haute, Cent., 5; Washington, 3.55. **White Water**—Aurora, 3; Clarksb., 6; College Cor., 15; Connorsv., 4.50; Greensh., 10; Carson Meml. S., 6.73; Harmony, 1.25; Kingst., 2.95; S., 5.50; Knightst., 2; Lawrenceb., 4; N. Castle, 2.60; Providence, 3; Richmond, 1st, 5.40; Rushv., 3.60; Shelbyv., 19.41; E. V. P. Soc., 5; Union, 90c.....\$456.15

INDIAN TERRITORY.—Sequoyah—Tulsa, 1.55.....\$1.55
IOWA.—Cedar Rapids—Blairst., 4.75; J., 3.75; Cedar Rapids, 1st, 111.15; C., 11.25; Cent. Pk., 6; Clinton, 11; Marion, 19; C., 25; Mechanicsv., 6; Mt. Vernon, 10; Vinton, 17. **Corning**—Emerson, 2; Shenandoah, 60c. **Council Bluffs**—Council Bluffs, 1st, 5; Guthrie Cen., 3; Woodbine, S., 4.60. **Des Moines**—Centrev., 2; Dallas Cent., 5; Des Moines, 6th, 4; Cent., 43; First, 2.50; Highl. Pk., 1.90; Westmr., 3; Dexter, 2; Milo, 2.50; Newt., 3; Russell, 2.50; Winterset, 5. **Dubuque**—Dubuque, Westmr., 19; Chap., 4.85; Hazlet., 4.85; Hopkint., 8; Independence, 1st, 5; S., 23.65; Jessup, 4.79; C., 1.85; Lansing, 1st, 4.85; Maynard, C., 2.50; Unity, 4.55; Pres. Col., 5.38. **Fort Dodge**—Algona, 5; Boone, 5; Carroll, 10; Glidden, 25; Gr. June., 4; Jefferson, C., 3; Lake Cy., 5; Lohrv., 3.10; Poonhontas, 3; Pomeroy, 5; Rockwell Cy., C., 4.85; Spirit Lake, 10. **Iowa**—Bloomf., J., 30c.; C., 50c.; Fairf., 45; Lebanon, 2.50; Middlet., 2; Milt., 2; Morning Sun, 5; Ottumwa, E. End, 2; Whif., C., 1.50. **Iowa City**—Columbus, June., 6; Iowa Cy., 11; Keota, 5; Montezuma, 2; Pleas. Prairie, C., 3; Scott, 3; Summit, C., 3; Unity, 2; Williamsb., 3. **Sioux City**—Alta, C., 75c.; Y. L., 1.88; Battle Ck., 2.03; Early, C., 1.50; Ida Gr., C., 5; Paulina, 6; Sac Cy., 1.50; Storm Lake, 5; Union Township, 5. **Waterloo**—Ackley, 16.50; Cedar Falls, 4; Conrad, 1.25; Greene, 3; Grundy Cen., 22; C., 5; Marshallt., 15; Nevada, 5; Salem, 5; W. Bd., 10; State Cen., 10; Transquility, C., 4; Unity, 3.25.....\$724.18

KANSAS.—Highland—Pallory, 1.03; Bern, 2; Edinbham, 50c.; Hiawatha, 3.20; Holt, 1.40. **Larned**—Genesee, 2; Halstead, 1.72; Hutchins., 3; Lyons, 10; McPherson, 1.25; Ness Cy., 50c.; Sterling, 65c.; C., 75c. **Neosho**—Pattiet., 1; Cherryv., 1; Ft. Scott, 10; Humboldt, 3.85; Iola, 5; Waverly, 5. **Osborne**—Russell, 75c.; Wakeeney, 1.72. **Solomon**—Concordia, 4.20; Minneapolis, 3.98; Poheta, 2.50. **Topeka**—Idana, 1.05; Lawrence, 1.74; Leavenw., 10; C., 10; Manhattan, 12; Oskaloosa, 1.40; Topeka, 3d, 2.....\$105.19

KENTUCKY.—Ebenazer—Lexingt., 2.40.....\$2.40
MICHIGAN.—Synodical, 10. **Detroit**—Detroit, 1st, 14.30; 2d Av., 7; Mrs. Beck, 7.50; Cadillac Av., C., 1.50; Forest Av., W. U., 4.88; Fort St., W. L., 6.25; Meml., 5; Mif., 6.25; Mt. Clemens, 5; Northv., 4.40; M. E. Taylor, Trustee L. Taylor Fund; 100. **Flint**

—Marlette, 1st, 3; Morrice, 2. **Grand Rapids**—Gr. Haven, 5.25; Gr. Rapids, 1st, 9; Y. W., 3; 3d, 2; Inman., 3; C., 2; Westmr., 3.45; C., 3; Ionia, 2; Spring Lake, 50c. **Kalamazoo**—Edwardsb., 2; Kalamazoo, 1st, 9.50; Plainv., 7; C., 5. **Lake Superior**—Marquette, 1.50. **Lansing**—Albion, 2; Battle Creek, 2; Brooklyn, 9.50; Concord, 2; Homer, 2; C., 3.50; Jackson, 5; Lansing, 1st, 7; Franklin Av., 2; Marshall, 1.66; Mason, 5. **Monroe**—Adrian, C., 9.50; Coldwater, H. S., 2; Halloway, 2; Hillsd., 5; Monroe, 10. **Petoskey**—Boyne, 75c.; Cadillac, 27.25; E. Jordan, 3; Greenw., 1; Harbor Spgs., 3; Petosky, 27.25; Traverse Cy., 1. **Saginaw**—Bay Cy., Meml., 2. **\$384.19**

MINNESOTA.—Adams—Euclid, 2.50; Hallock, 30c. **Duluth**—Duluth, 1st, 6.07; Glen Avon, 4.48; Lakeside, Irvin, 2.95; Two Harbors, 2.80. **Mankato**—Delhi, 3; Luverne, 3; Marshall, 2.50; Morgan, 2; Redwood Falls, 6.04; St. Peter, 2.50; Winnebago, 4. **Minneapolis**—Maple Plain, 1; Minneapolis, Andrew, 8.35; Grace, 2.25; Oliver, S., 3.22. **St. Paul**—Hamlin, 2.41; Hastings, 1; Macester, 30; Red Wing, 5.50; Stillwater, 4; S., 4.50; St. Paul, Bethelme, 5; Dayton Av., 6.25; House of Hope, 45.18; Westmr., 3.25.....\$132.35

MISSOURI.—Hannibal—Kirksv., 5; Macon, 30c.; Moberly, 3.65. **Kansas City**—Drexel, 1.85; Independence, 1st, 16.35; Sedalia, Cent., 75c. **Ozark**—Carthage, 5; Joplin, 1st, 5; Neosho, 5; C., 2.50; Springt., 2d, 2.98; Calv., S., 3.65. **Platte**—Cameron, 2.21; Grant Cy., 3; Hamilton, 4; R. or S. Bd., 25c.; Maryv., 3.58; Parkv., 17.20; B. B., 1.60; Stamb., 2; St. Joseph, 3d St., W. A., 3; Hope, 2; Westmr., 8; Tarkio, 10; C., 2.50; Tina, 2; Trent, 1. **St. Louis**—St. Louis, 1st, C., 7.50; Cote Brillante, C., 1.70; Covenant, C., 1.25; Curby Meml., 8.60; C., 1.55; Lafayette Pk., 5.36; Leonard Av., 3; No. Cabanne, 1; Tyler Pl., 6; C., 1; West, 11.25; Winnebago, 3.60.....\$166.18

MONTANA.—Synodical, 8. **Butte**—Anaconda, 2.30; Butte, 9.20. **Great Falls**—Great Falls, 2.20. **Helena**—Boulder, 6.01; Bozeman, 2.80; Cent. Pk., 1.20; Manhattan, 2.....\$33.71

NEBRASKA.—Hastings—Bethel, 70c.; Hastings, 3.05; Nelson, 4.80; Superior, 50c.; C., 72c. **Kearney**—Cent. Cy., 3.07; Fuller, 5.74; Gibbor, 2; Kearney, 2.68; Lexington, 1.38; No. Platte, 5; Ord, C., 1.50; Shelt., 3; St. Edwards, 3.20; St. Paul, 8; Wilson, Meml., 2.16. **Nebraska City**—Alexandria, 1.40; Beatrice, 12.40; C., 5.40; Blue Spgs., 2; Diller, 2.40; Fairb., 89c; Gresham, 82c.; Humboldt, 2.40; Lincoln, 1st, C., 15; Neb. Cy., 2.17; Palmyra, 1.65; Plattsm., 2.05; Staplehurst, 1.30; Table Rock, 1.68; Tecumseh, 4; Utien, 1.10. **Niobrara**—Coleridge, 2.40; C., 92c.; Emerson, 2; Hartingt., 7.50; Laurel, 2; Logan Vign, 25c.; Pender, 1; Ponca, C., 70c.; Randolph, C., 12.50; Stuart, 60c.; Wakef., 5; C., 4.50; Wayne, 3.25; Winnebago, C., 1. **Omaha**—Bancroft, C., 4; Bellevue, 1.20; C., 2.50; Columbus, 40c.; Colon, 1.15; Craig, 1.27; Lyons, 2.95; C., 2.50; 1. 1.80; J., 1.40; Monroe, 1.42; Omaha, 1st, 12.84; 2d, 3.37; 3d, 1; Castellar, 2.95; Clifton Hill, 56c.; Freshb., dec. 90c.; Knox, 5.20; Lowe Av., 4; Westmr., 7.81; Y. W., 75c.; Schuyler, 3; C., 2.40; Silver Creek, 75c.; So. Omaha, 5.73; Tekamah, 1; Waterloo, 3; C., 60c.....\$223.94

NEW JERSEY.—Elizabeth—Califon, 9; Cranf., 3; Elizabeth, Westmr., 2; Lamingt., 8; Woodb., 5. **Jersey City**—Jersey City, Claremont, D. Bd., 13; Leonia, 1.42. **Monmouth**—Atlantic Highl., 5.80. **Morris** and **Orange**—E. Orange, Bethel, 24.23. **New Brunswick**—Bound Br., 5; Dayt., 3; Lawrencev., 4; Trent, 1st, 5; 4th, 5.....\$93.45

NEW MEXICO.—Rio Grande—Roswell, 1st, 7.05.....\$7.05

NEW YORK.—Albany—Albany, 1st, 11.61; 3d, 5; Menand's Beth., 34c.; W. End, 1.50; Amsterdam, 2d, 4.34; Emman., 3.34; Ballst. Spa, 3.50; Corinth, 84c.; Gloversv., 4.34; Kingsboro Av., 5.84; Jermian Meml., 2; Johnst., 3.50; Luzerne, 1.34; N. Scott, 70c.; Rensselaer, 50c.; Saratoga Spgs., 1st, 5.50; 2d, 2.50; Schenectady, 1st, 4.16; Union, 50c.; Voorhesv., 50c.; Freshb., dec. 90c. 5. **Binghamton**—Waverly, 1st, M. S., 20. **Boston**—Antrim, 2; Boston, 1st, P. H. Bd., 2; E. Boston, 10; Newbury., 25; Portl., Park St., 5; Providence, 1st, 5; C., 11.25; Quincy, 2.50; Roxb., 5; Worcester, 1st, 4. **Brooklyn**—Brooklyn, Pursea, 10; S., 25; Lafayette Av., 70; So. 3d St., Y. L., 1.30; Throop Av., S. S., 25. **Buffalo**—Buffalo, Cent., 25; Cov., 5; Springv., 5; Westf., 40. **Cayuga**—Auburn, Calv., 5; Cent., S. S., 11.37; Aurora, L. A. C. W., 10; Cayuga, 5; Dryden, 3; Weeds, 6. **Chemung**—Elmira, 1st, 10; Montour Falls, 5; Sugar Hill, 1. **Columbia**—Hudson, 1st, 5; Upb., 2.50. **Genesee**—Attica, 6.25; Bergen, 5; Stone Ch., M. B. Bd., 5; Warsaw, 5. **Geneva**—Geneva, No. 17.50. **Hudson**—Florida, C., 5; Monroe, S., 2.67; Ridgef., S., 14.88. **Long Isl.**—Amagansett, 5; Bridgehampt., 15.32; C., 5; Cutchogue, 4; Bd., 3; E. Hampt., C. S.; B. Moriches, 5; Franklinv., 7; C., 1; Greep., 7; C., 3; Mattituck, 50c.; Middlet., 58c.; Port Jefferson, C., 5; Setauket, Stony Br., C., 2; Shelter Island, Bd., 2.50; Southampt., 14; So. Haven, C., 1; Southold, C., 2; Wainscott, C., 1; W. Hampt., 75c.; Yaphank, 4. **Nassau**—Elmhurst, 10; Whitestone, S., 5. **New York**—New York, Lenox, 20; Madison

Av., M. C., 45. **Niagara**—Barre Cen., C., 3; Holley, 5; Lewist., 2.50; C., 5; Lockp., 2d, C., 1; Niagara Falls, 1st, 6.25; Pierce Av., 12; Somerset, 5. **North River**—Little Britain, 5.25; Newb., Calv., 6; N. Hamb., 1.95. **Otego**—Oneonta, 10; Stamf., 14. **Rochester**—Genesee, S. G., 25; Rochester, Cent., G. M. C., 25; Tuscarora, 2.90. **St. Lawrence**—Adams, 1; Canton, 2.50; P. S., 8; Chaumont, 5; C., 5; Gouverneur, 10; Morrist., 4; Potsd., 3.75; Rossie, 4; Waddingt., Scotch, 30. **Steuben**—Arkp., 3; Avoca, C., 2; Canaseraga, 4; Canisteo, 15; Cornp., 18.50. **Syracuse**—Canastota, M. C., 10; Chittenango, Y. L., 7.90; Fulton, 10; Pompey, 5; Skaneateles, 1; Syracuse, 1st Ward, 10; S. Bd., 1.50; Westmr., M. Bd., 5. **Troy**—Langsh., Olver, 9; Mechanicv., 10; Salem, 15; Schaghticoe, 12.50; Troy, Westmr., S., 15; Y. P. A., 10. **Utica**—Rome, 30; Verona, 6.50; W. Camden, C., 2. **Westchester**—Croton Falls, 50c.; Gilead, 2; Harrison, 5; Huguenot Meml., 5; Mt. Vernon, 1st, 12.25; Ossining, 14.10; Shepard Meml., 20; So. Salem, F. C. S., 1.25.....\$1,132.77

NORTH DAKOTA—Fargo—Casselt., 3.....\$3

OHIO—Bellefontaine—Huntsv., J., 1; Up. Sandusky, J., 50c. **Cincinnati**—Cincinnati, 2d, 2; 4th, Y. L., 12.50; 7th, 5.75; Mohawk, 1.25; No., 4; Walnut Hills, 1st, 29; West., 2.50; College Hill, Glend., 2.75; Hartw., 2.50; Madison, 1.50; Montgomery, 1; N. Richmond, 1.31; Norw., 3.50; Pleas. Ridge, 75c.; Wyoming, 12.60. **Cleveland**—Clevel., 2d, 33; Beckwith Meml., 9; Boulevard, 5; C., 2; Case Av., 7.20; Euclid Av., S., 7.21; No., 20; Old Stone, 50; Woodl. Av., 50. **Columbus**—Lancaster, 6. **Dayton**—Dayton, 3d St., E. W. W. S., 6; Pk., 9; Fletcher, 2; Greenv., 5; Hamilton, Westmr., 3; N. Jersey, 2; Springf., 1st, 35; Troy, Mrs. H. Drury, 45. **Huron**—Milan, 4.40; Monroev., 4; Olena, 4; S., 5; C., 5. **Lima**—Findlay, 2d, 1; Van Wert, 6. **Marion**—Marion, 15.28. **Maumee**—Bowling Green, 15.52; Bryan, 3.89; C., 5; Delta, 3.27; Dunbridge, 4.85; Hicksv., 2; Napoleon, 3.25; No. Baltimore, 10; Pleasant Ridge, 3.76; Toledo, 3d, 10; Collingw. Av., 10; E. Side, 4.85; Weston, 10; W. Unity, 4. **Portsmouth**—Mt. Leigh, 5; Russellv., 3. **Steubenville**—E. Liverpool, 1st, 50; Steubenv., 1st, 5; 5; Two Bridges, 10; C., 5; Trichsv., 12; Wells, 25.50; Yellow Cr., 26; C., 5. **Wooster**—Wooster, 1st, 5; Westmr., 15. **Zanesville**—Adams' Mills, 5; Coshocton, 50c.; Granv., 7.60; Hanover, 2; Pataskala, 3; Zanesv., 1st, A. Bd., 4.51; 2d, Y. L., 5; Brigh-ton, 5.....\$725.00

OREGON—Grande Ronde—Elgin, 67c.; La Grande, C., 2.30. **Portland**—Mt. Tabor, 2.60; Portl., 19.42; Y. L., 7.95; 3d, 3.80; Calv., 2.65; Forbes, C., 50c.; Marshall, 1; Mizpah, 1.20; Westmr., 3. **Southern Oregon**—Jacksonv., C., 1. **Willamette**—Albany, 3; Brownsv., C., 2.....\$211.09

PENNSYLVANIA—Allegheny—Avalon, 5; Ben Avon, 30; C., 5; Millv., 30; Sewickley, 12.50. **Blairsville**—Blairsv., 50c.; Braddock, Calv., 2.17; Cresson, 2.50; Derry, 14.50; Johnst., 1st, I. W. T. Bd., 1.50; Windber, 2. **Butler**—Allegheny, 2; Concord, 8; Evans Cy., 5; Grov. Cy., 9.60; Martinsb., C., 15; No. Liberty, 5; Slippery Rk., 3.50; W. Sunb., 15; Zellenpole, 5. **Carlisle**—Bloomf., 1; C., 3; Carlisle, 1st, 10.15; C., 5; 2d, 53.12; Chambersb., C., 10; Falling Sp., 50; B. B., 12.50; Duncannon, 3.75; Gettysb., S., 2.09; Green Castle, 10.50; Harrisb., Market Sq., 3.30; J., 5; Wed. eve., 1.72; St. Dept. S., 9.56; J. A. W. Bd., 5; Pine St., 130.79; M. C., 3; Mrs. Shoemaker's Cl., 5; Lebanon, 4th St., 5; Y. L., 5; Low. Marsh Ck., S., 3; Mercersb., 58c.; S., 5.17; Middle Spring, Y. L., 2.50; Monaghan, S., 2; Paxt., Y. L. & C. G., 15; Robert Kennedy Meml., C., 2; Shippensb., 11; Steelt., 1st, 14; Up. Path Val., 10; Wilson College, Y. W. C. A., 35. **Chester**—Honey Brook, 2; Kennett Sq., 3; W. Chester, Westmr., 10. **Clarion**—Presbl. Soc., 10. **Erie**—Cochran, 7; Conneautv., 6; Erie, Pk., 32; Meadv., 1st, 7.50; Y. L., 50; Miss Brawley, 2; Mercer, 1st, 6; N. Vernon, 5; No. East, 65; Oil City, 2; Pleasant, 7.50; Stoneb., 5; Tidout, 25; Titusv., Y. L., 12; Transfer, 1; C., 3; Warren, 2d, 1.63; Westmr., 3. **Huntingdon**—Alexandria, 10; Altoona, 1st, Y. L., 40; 3d, 8; Bellefonte, 10; Buffalo Run, 1; Clearf., 44; C., 5; K. D., 10; F. G. C., 25; S., 4; Curwensv., 2; E. Kishacoquillas, C., 5; Everett, 3; Hollidaysb., 7; Y. W., 2; Huntingdon, 16; Y. L., 15; S., 7; Juniata, 2; Y. L., 5; C., 3; Mann's Choice, 5; Milroy, P. C., 3; Mt. Union, 2; C., 1; Osceola Mills, C., 1; Petersb., 2; Phillipsb., 4; Schellsb., 2; Shade Gap, 1; Sinking Ck., 1; Sinking Val., G. Bd., 1; C., 1; State Col., 3; Tyrone, 2; Y. W., 5; S., 13; Up. Tuscarora, 5; W. Kishacoquillas, 5. **Lackawanna**—Troy, 6.25; S., 10; W. Pittst., Miss Strong's B. Cl., 4. **Northumberland**—Bloomsb., 2.50; Jersey Shore, 8; Lewisl., C. W., 5; Lock Haven, 1.50. **Philadelphia**—Philadelphia, 1st, 50. **Philadelphia**—North—Ablngt., 10; In Mem. Mrs. M. Colton, 50; Ambler, 4; Ashbourne, 5; Carmel, 7.50; Doylest., J., 5; Eddingt., 1.25; Manayunk, 20; Newt., 5. **Pittsburg**—Crafc., 11.45; McDonald, 5; Monongahela, 15; Oakf., F. Nes-bit Mem. Bd., 40; Pittsb., 1st, 14; 6th, 3.34; E. End,

1.47; Highl., 7.50. **Redstone**—Brownsv., 10; Dunlap's Ck., 5; E. McKeesp., B. W., 1. **Washington**—Burgettst., 1st, 13; E. Buffalo, 5; Mill Ck., 20; Wash-ingt., 1st, 16; 2d, G. G., 16.30; 3d, 15; W. Alexan-der, 25. **Wellsboro**—Manst., 2.40.....\$1,694.57

SOUTH DAKOTA—Aberdeen—Aberdeen, 15; J., 1; Britton, 8.50; Castlew., C., 2; Eureka, 5.20; C., 2; Everts, C., 2; Groton, C., 2; Langf., C., 2; Pierpont, 3; C., 2; Sisset., C., 2. **Central Dakota**—Huron, 10. **Southern Dakota**—Alexandria, 2; Bridgewater, 2; Can-istota, 9; Hurley, 2; Mitchell, 2; Parker, 2; C., 2; Scott., 5.....\$82.70

TENNESSEE—Holston—Bristol, 9th St., 1; Mount Bethel, 2.05. **Kingston**—Chartanooga, 2d, 4.40; Y. L., 3.34; N. Decatur, 2. **Union**—Fort Sanders, 50c.; Hope-ville, 1.25; Knoxville, 2d, 1; 4th, 5; Mt. Zion, 1; N. Providence, 3; Rockf., 1; Shannond., 10; Spring Place, 1; St. Paul's, 1; Westmr., 1.....\$38.54

TEXAS—Austin—Fort Davis, 15.....\$15

WASHINGTON—Alaska—Sitka, 70c. **Central Wash-ington**—Ellensb., 5; Goldend., 2. **Olympia**—Aberdeen, 6.10; Centralia, 7.86; Olympia, 2; Ridgef., 45c.; Ta-coma, Beth., 1.50; Imman., 9.25. **Puget Sound**—Beth-any, 7.75; Brighton, 50c.; Kent, 5.78; Seattle, 1st, 8; C., 11; Calv., 1; Westmr., 13.89. **Walla Walla**—Kamiah, 2d, 1; Moscow, C., 2.50; Waiatsb., 65c. \$86.93

WEST VIRGINIA—Wheeling—Wheeling, 1st, 12. **12. WISCONSIN**—Chippewa—Ashl., 10; Bethel, C., 2; Eau Claire, 4.55; Hudson, 4.35. **La Crosse**—Presbl. Soc., 4.20. **Madison**—Kilbourn, 1; Madison, 3. **Mil-waukee**—Beaverdam, 1st, 3; Cambridge, 5; Milwaukee, Beth., C., 2.50; Calv., 5; Perseverance, 17; Ottawa, 1st, 2; Waukesha, 3; C., 5. **Winnebago**—Fond du Lac, 1.45; S., 28; Marshf., 3.....\$104.05

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mrs. C. L. Roberts, 15; A. R. Spotswood, 50; Mrs. E. E. Swift, 100; Dr. E. P. Swift, 100.....\$265.00

Total\$8,397.22

(MISS) S. F. LINCOLN, Treas.,

156 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

RECEIPTS FOR WOMAN'S BOARD, NOV., 1905.

ATLANTIC—Atlantic—Eutawv., 1st, 1.50; James Is., 1; Olivet, 1; Wallingt., 1; Zion, 1. **Fairfield**—Bethel-hem, 2d, 1.25; Hermon, 1; Ladson, 1.75; Mt. Tabor, 50c.....\$10

BALTIMORE—Synodical, 6. **Baltimore**—Baltimore, Brown Meml., Ch., 1.20; H. Dept. S., 50; Piney Ck., B. Cl., 2.25. **New Castle**—Delaware Cy., C., 3; Make-mie, Meml., 2; C., 1.50; Pencader, C., 1.25; Port Penn, 4; Wilmington, Cent., C., 4; J., 4; Hanover, Mrs. M. L. Brotes, 50; C., 6.50; S., 13.81; H. S., 2.50; Rodney St., Miss Canby, 50; Miss E. P. Bissell, 25; C. W. Bd., 10; N. Bd., 6. **Washington City**—Darnest., 12.16; Takoma Pk., 4; Washington, Garden Meml., S., 2.75; Metropolitan, M. Bd., 12.50; N. Y. Ave., W. S., 13; Y. W., 25; Beth. Chap. Brig., 6.75; Wash. Hts., 12; Western, * 5; Mrs. Jenks, 50c.....\$1,455.47

CALIFORNIA—Benicia—Fulton, C., 10; Hoopa, 10; St. Helena, 10. **Los Angeles**—Long Beach, 25. **Oakland**—Berkeley, 1st, Y. W., 12.50; C., 10; Westmr., C., 1.25; Danv., 2.50; Fruitv., 2; Livermore, 3.50; Oakl., Bkly., 1. **Centralia**, 9.40; Presbl., 54.....\$150.85

CATAWBA—Southern Virginia—Burkev. Ing. Sem., C. E. Coulter Bd., 5.....\$5

COLORADO—Gunnison—Ouray, S., 5. **Pueblo**—Canon City, C., 10; Cripple Ck., 2.50; Florence, 4.35; Pueblo, 1st, C., 12.50; Fountain, 5; Westmr., 10; Rocky Ford, 5; C., 3.75.....\$61.10

ILLINOIS—Chicago—Chicago, Normal Pk., C., 2.50; Du Page, Ch. & S. S., 11.55. **Ottawa**—Ottawa, 10.....\$24.05

INDIANA—Crawfordsville—Judson, Guion, S., 2.19; Rockville, Meml., S., 7.89. **Fort Wayne**—Blufft., 5; Elkhart, 6.50; Ft. Wayne, 3d, 10.50; Westmr., 4.50; Goshen, Y. L., 8.25; Kendallv., 6.45; Ligonier, J., 2; Lima, 2; Warsaw, 8.55. **Indianapolis**—Bloomington, 4.95; Ind., W. C., S., 7.5; Brazil, 50; Columbus, 11.80; Franklin, 11.45; Greencastle, 5; Hopewell, C., 15; J., 4.30; Indianapolis, 1st, 35; Y. W., 8.50; P. Cl., 3; 2d, 35; Bd., 15; 6th, 5.70; 7th, J., 3; E. Wash. St., 4; C., 5; Home, C., 1; Meml., C., 31.28; Taber-nacle, 13.75; Poland, 16; * 2.05; Southp., 5; Spencer, S., 3; Whitel., 6.50. **Muncie**—Anderson, Mrs. G. Lilly, * 1; Muncie, 1st, Pri. S., 5; Presbl., * 5. **New Albany**—Bedford, S., 3; 25; Brownst., 2; Jeffersonv., 5. \$485.75

INDIAN TERRITORY—Cimarron—Enid, 8. **Washita**—Purcell, 1st, 2.....\$10

IOWA—Cedar Rapids—Atkins, S., 4.38. **Des Moines**—Albia, 25; Charlton, 5; Des Moines, 6th, 10; Indianola, C., 5; Knoxville, 4.50; Winterst., 10.65. **Fort Dodge**—Armstrong, 5.75; Estherv., 4.50; Ponda, 3; Glidden, 5; Jefferson, 5.75; S., 4.50; Lake Pk., Ch., 1. **Iowa**—Ottumwa, 10. **Iowa City**—Bethel, 12; Iowa City, 21.50; Washingt., S., 12.83. **Sioux City**—Alta, Y. L., 12.50. **Waterloo**—Ackley, 2.05; Cedar Falls, 75c.; Clarksv., 5.05; Greene, 1; Grundy Cen., 1.63; La Porte, 2.50; Nevada, 1.50; Salem, 2.12; State Cen., 1.50; Tran-quility, 1.55; L. L., 1.36; Unity, 4.50; Waterloo, 1; Presbl. S. C., 5.....\$194.37

KANSAS.—Emporia—Eldorado, 4.20; Emporia, 7; Florence, 3.25; Indianola, 5; Newton, 13; Osage Cy., 5.51; Wichita, 1st, 90; Calv., 8; W. Side, 1.25; C. No. 1, 3.75; C. No. 2, 3.75; Highland—Berm., 5; Cleburne, Bohemian, 8, 3.75; Edinburg, 1.40; Highland, 10; Holton, 30; C. 2; Horton, S. 5; Neosho—Pleasant, S. 2.50. **Solomon**—Abilene, 14.65; C. 5; Beloit, J. 5; Benningt., 1.95; C. 1.30; Culver, 1.95; Lincoln, C., 6.04; Salina, 5.33; Solomon, 5; C., 2.55.....\$272.63

MICHIGAN.—Detroit—Bethany, 15; Forest Ave., W. L., 20.75; Fort St., 200; Scovel Meml., 6; C., 8; Trumbull Ave., W. C. W., 14; Westm., Mrs. T. McGregor, 400; E. Nankin, C. 1; Highl. Pk., 12; Ypsilanti, W. P. L., 30.08; Presbl., 16.51; Flint—Caro, 10; Elk, 2.40; Port Huron, Westm., 5.60. **Grand Rapids**—Gr. Haven, C., 2.43; Grand Rapids, 1st, Union C., 6.70; Ionia, C., 4; Muir, C. 3. **Kalamazoo**—Three Rivers, S., 7.75. **Lansing**—Marshall, S., 3.84. **Monroe**—Coldwater, 2.75; Hillsd., 5; Palmyra, C., 5. **Saginaw**—Alma, 12.50; Bay Cy., 1st, 12; C. 20; Ithaca, C., 2.80; Saginaw, 1st, 16.20; K. M., 3; Warren Ave., 14.55; Wash. Ave., 3.....\$865.95

MINNESOTA.—Adams—Red Lake Falls, S., 1.53. Duluth—Carl., 50c; Duluth, 1st, Mrs. J. J. Arnold, 25; L. L. Laidie, 1st, 12; Sandstone, 2. **Winona**—Albert Lea, 8; Rochester, 10; Winona, 9.....\$68.03

MONTANA.—Butte—Missoula, 4. **Great Falls**—Chinook, 11.50. **Helena**—Helena, 2.75.....\$18.25
NEBRASKA.—Box Butte—Alliance, C. 50c; Scots Bluff, 3.20; C., 1; Valentine, C. 1.25; J. 64c. **Kearney**—Kearney, Bd., 5. **Nebraska City**—Adams, 6.25; Auburn, 3.84; Beatrice, 8.50; Diller, S., 5; Fifth, 11; Lincoln, 1st, 38.40; 2d, 10; Westm., C., 1.44; Pawnee, 27; York, 2.50. **Omaha**—Craig, 4.84; Creston, 2; Fremont, 15; Marietta, 2.94; Omaha, 1st, 11.72; 1st Ger., 2; Westm., 8.58; Wahoo, S., 5.....\$177.60

NEW JERSEY.—Elizabeth—Elizabeth, Hope Chap., S. 4.30. **Jersey City**—Englew., 34.05; Jersey Cy., Westm., 6. S. 17.50; Locust, 1st, 24; Paterson, 1st, 13; Ruthert., 1st, 21.25; Tonaw. 15; W. Mill, 25. **Monmouth**—Holmanv., 25; Morris and Orange—Dover, C., 25; E. Orange, Bethel, 20; Hanover, 5; Mt. Freedom, 25; N. Providence, 22.50; Succasunna, 12.50; Bd., 5; Summit, 50. **Newark**—Arlington, 1st, S., 15; Newark, 1st, Ch., 50; Forest Hill, S., 75; Meml., J., 25; So. Pk., S. 18. **Newton**—Andover, 4; * 1; Asbury, 2; * 1; C., 2; Bantyst., C., 1; Belvidere, 1st, 30.10; W. W., 18; Blairst., 2.50; C., 3; Bloomsb., * 1; Branchv., 8; Delaware, * 1; Greenwich, 3; * 1; Hackettst., 5; * 1; Harmony, 3.15; * 1; Marksbl., 1.50; Newton, 25.65; W. L., 1; Oxford, 1st, C., 3; 2d, C., * 1; Phillipsb., Westm., 1.15; * 1; Stanhope, 2. **Stewartsv.**, 25.70; C. 1.75; Wantage, 2d, C. 20; Washington, C. Bd., * 1. **West Jersey**—Atlantic City, 1st, * 1; Chelsea, 10; Camden, 2d, K. D., 18.75; Calv., 35; Haddonf., 3; Merchantv., 9; Pittsgr., 10; Woodst., * 1.....\$981.28

NEW MEXICO.—Santa Fe—Taos, 3.25.....\$3.25

NEW YORK.—Albany—Albany, 4th, C., 10; 6th, J., 5; Madison Ave., S., 75; Ballston Cen., C., 2.50; Gloversv., Kingsb. Ave., 5; Jefferson, 5.84; Mayf., 5; Schenectady, 1st, Mrs. Ranken, 75. **Binghamton**—Binghamton, 1st, W. W., 37.50; Miss M. E. Lockwood, 75; Immanuel, C., 8; No., 10; K. D., 25; Owego, S., 5. **Boston**—Boston, 1st, 10; Brookline, 5; Lawrence, Ger., C. 2; Lowell, 5; Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 1st, 5. **Albion**, S., 8.34; S., 25; Bushwick, 8.34; C. 3; City Pk. Chap., 5.66; C. G., 3.50; Gospel Miss., S., 5; Lafayette Ave., 50; Mrs. J. V. Meserole, 75; Meml., 39.48; Ross St., 10.83; So. 3d St., 63.62; Y. L., 21.66; Throop Ave., Y. P. A., 25; Westm., 6.06. **Buffalo**—Buffalo, Calv., 2; East, 3.65; Lebanon, 1.25; No., 9.25; Pk., 85c; Walden Ave., 3; Y. L., 8; Clarence, 5; Dunkirk, 1.20; Fredonia, 2; Lancaster, C., 5; Olean, 32; Silver Ck., 25; Springv., 90c.; Tonawanda, 25; S., 4.17.

Cayuga—King Ferry, S., 8. **Champlain**—Saranac Lake, S., 10.72; W. Constable, S., 2.75. **Chemung**—Big Flats, S., 5.23; Elm, 1st, 10; Horseheads, P. Dept., S., 5. **Watkins**, 30; Special gift, 30. **Columbia**—Catskill, 25; S., 50; Durham, 12. **Genesee**—Batavia, J., 15; S., 5; Bergen, 4.30; E. Pembroke, 5; Leroy, 33.50; No. Bergen, 1.40; Wyoming, 10.50. **Geneva**—Dresden, 2; Geneva, 1st, 31.30; S., 25.34; No., 128; Y. L., 7.44; Penn Yan, 25; Phelps, 10; Romulus, 5; Seneca Castle, 8.46; Trumansb., 20; Waterloo, 7.50. **Hudson**—Goshen, 10; Hampton, 10.88; Haverstraw, Cent., 12.50; Livingston Manor, S., 3.07; Montgomery, 7.30; Monticello, 3.50; Monroe, S., 2; Ramapo, 10.65; Ridgeb., C., 5; Westtown, 10; C., 5. **Long Island**—Cutchogue, 5.80; Easthampt., 1; Cen. Moriches, 25; Sag Harbor, 1; Setanekt., 75; C., 5; Southampton, C., 5.59. **Lyons**—Palmyra, S., Williams, 10; Wolecott, 13.70. **Nassau**—Astoria, 3; Babylon, 15; Elmhurst, 34; Far Rockaway, J., 15; Freep., 16.67; Glen Cove, 30; Hempstead, 20; C., 3; Huntington, 1st, 15; Islip, 3.75; Jamaica, 25; Ger., 3; Northp., J., 6; Oyster Bay, 8; Roslyn, 5; Smitht., 15; C. W., 7.09. **New York**—New York, 5th Ave., 351; Y. W., 75; Bethany, 4; Bethlehem Chan., S., 35; J., 5; Brick, 57; Cent., 1; Cov., 50; E. Harlem, L. B., 1; Madison Ave., 59.20;

B. S., 25; Morningside, 15; Pk., 21.50; Puritans, Y.P., 75; Scotch, 17.05; University Pl., 47.75; I. M. Stearns, E. Cl., 10. **Niagara**—Carl., 25; Middlep., S., 1.40. **North River**—Niagara, 12.25; Pleasant Plains, 8; Rondout, T. O., for recovery of beloved President, 50; Salisb. Mills, Hope Chap., S., 5. **Otsego**—Delbi, 1st, 30; Oneonta, 20. **Rochester**—Livonia Cen., S., 2.50; Moscow, 12; Webster, 3. **St. Lawrence**—Hannawa Falls, S., 1.50. **Steuben**—Prattsbl., S., 3.26. **Syracuse**—Baldwinsv., 15; Constantia, S., 2.50; Mexico, 40; S., 2.50; Skaneateles, S., 6.30; Syracuse, 1st Ward, S. Bd., 1.25; 4th P. S., 10; E. Genesee, 21; Elmuv., 20; Pk., 79.25; C., 3.50. **Troy**—Green Island, 6.26; Hoosick Falls, 4.82; Troy, 2d, 64.67; Oakw. Ave., J., 5; Westm., 12; Waterf., 10; Whitehall, 6.25. **Utica**—Boonv., 10; Camden, 7; Clinton, 25; Holland Patent, 12; Lowv., 10; N. Hartford, 10; W. A., 10; Oneida Cas., S. Bd., 1; Utica, 1st, 18.75; Meml., Ch., 40; Olivet, P. S., 6; M. C., 10; Westm., 100; F. Bd., 40; Vernon Cen., 11.50; S., 3. **Westchester**—Croton Falls, 4; Greenb., 5; Greenwich, 1st, 40; Holyoke, 5; Irvingt., C., 10; Katonah, 15; N. Rochelle, No. Ave., 25; Patterson, 18; S., 10; Peekskill, 1st, Y. W., 25; 1st & 2d, 60; Rye, 43; Stamf., 1st, 61; S., 30; Thompsonv., 1st, 5; Yonkers, 1st, 55; Westm., Y. P., 6.35.....\$4,043.51

NORTH DAKOTA.—Pembina—Hamilton, 7; Pk. River, 2.50; Tyner, 5.....\$14.50

OHIO.—Bellevuefontaine—Forest, S., Chillicothe, Waver, 1st, S. 22. **Cleveland**—Cleveland, Woodl. Ave., S., 10. **Huron**—Clyde, 5; Fremont, 28; Huron, 10; McCutchev., C. W., 2; Peru, 3; Sandusky, 12.80; P. Cl. Bd., 5; Tiffin, 19. **Lima**—Sidney, 1st, S., 9.92. **Marion**—Marysv., 18.87; Trenton, 12.80. **St. Clairsville**—Bannock, 11.25; Barnesv., 10; W. L., 17.38; Beallsv., 3; Bellaire, 1st, 73; 2d, 22; C., 5; Bethel, 10; Cadiz, 15; Caldwell, Bd., 5; Cambridge, 8.70; Coal Brook, C., 5; Crab Apple, 12.05; Farmingt., 6; Kirkwood, 25.06; S., 3.50; Martin's Ferry, 12; Mt. Pleasant, Bd., 4; C., 7; S., 30; N. Athens, C., 10; Powhatan, C., 4; Rock Hill, 15.60; H. H., 17.50; C., 4.38; Shert Pk., 10; St. Clairsv., 48.50; Y. L., 15.35; C., 19; W. Bklyn., 5; C. 2; Woodst., 7.5. **Steubenville**—Toronto, 1st, 14; Two Ridges, S., 8.65. **Steubenville**—Bloomf., 4; Frazeysb., C., 50c; Frederickt., 16; Newark, 2d, 76; N. Concord, 10; Pataskala, J., 2; Zinesville, 2d, 25.....\$747.58

PENNSYLVANIA.—Allegheny—Allegheny, McClure Ave., 24; H. Dept., S., 25; Manchester, 5; Beaver, 75; Ben Avon, L. B., 6; Glenshaw, 13; Leetsd., 18.25; N. Salem, 14; Sharpsh., 18.95; Tarentum, 44.25; C., 10. **Blairsville**—Ebensb., S., 12; N. Kensington, 1st, S., 5. **Butler**—Amity, 1.66. **Carlisle**—Big Spring, 39; Carlisle, 2d, 11; Low, Marsh Cr., S., 2; Shippensb., P., 4. **Chester**—Bryn Mawr, 1st, 20. **Clarion**—Adams, 14.55; C., 2.50; J., 1.75; Beechwoods, 27.50; Bethesda, 15; C., 10; J., 5; Brockwayv., 45.40; Bd., 4; Brookv., 16.25; C. A., 35; N. C. Bd., 1; Callensb., 16; Clarion, 55.25; Y. L., 10; C., 1; Concord, 52; S., 5; Miss Johnston's Cl., 2.25; Du Bois, 73; C. W., 7; J., 2; C., 5; E. Brady, 7; Endeavor, 10; C., 8; Edenb., 33.60; M. Bd., 6; C., 1.41; Mrs. J. Wray, 5; Emlent., 32; Greenv., 13.25; Leatherw., 5; Licking, 10; N. Bethlehem, 2.45; N. Rehoboth, 8; Bd., 3; Oil City, Second, 15; Y. L. W. Bd., 5; G. W. Bd., 5; C., 5; Penf., 5; Pisgah, 10; C., 4.09; W. A., 5; Punxsutawney, 10.80; J., 7; Reynoldsv., 5; Richl., 4.50; Rockl., 2; Silesb., 5; Sunbeam, 1st, 5; Sunbury, 53.40; Tionesta, 15; Tyersb., 4.50; Wilcox, 14.70; a friend, 1; cash, 82.20. **Erie**—Bradford, 3 Socs., 10. **Huntingdon**—Bedf., 10; Hartsgl. Val., 5; Lewist., Y. L., 75; C., 5. **Kittanning**—Clinton, 6; Gligal, 10; Glen Campbell, J., 2.50; Kittanning, 50; S. Cl., 5; Leechb., 90; Manor Meml., 14.70; Marion Cen., 5.05; Middle Cr., 10; Saltsb., 42.17; Slate Lick, 11.50; Srader's Gr., 25. **Lackawanna**—Ararat, 1; Athens, 6; Carbondale, 15; P. S., 25; Kingston, 15; C., 25; Meshoppen, 10; Monroet., 2.50; Montrose, 15; E. R. Bd., 15; Pittst., L. L., 3.50; Rushv., 4; Sayre, 10; Scranton, Green Ridge, 10; Providence, 99; Washburn, 1st, 0.50; Str. consv., 3; Susquehanna, 1st, 25; Troy, 18.75; Uppsv., 5.51; W. Pittst., 17; Wilkesbarre, 1st, 62.50; Meml., 35; Wyabusing, Mrs. S. C. Adams, 25; 2d, 6; Wyoming, 4. **Lehigh**—Allent., 5.25; Bangor, 6; Bethlehem, 18; Catasaqua, 1st, 10; Easton, 1st, 22.50; H. C., 10; Brainerd, Union, 30; So. Side, 11; Hazlet, 10.11; C., 4; Mahanoy Cy., 10; Mauch Chunk, 33.75; Port Carbon, 20; C., 12.50; Pottsv., 1st, 24; Shawnee, 4; S. Bd., 2; Slatingt., C., 15; So. Beth., 15; P. S., 10; Strondsb., 3; J., 4; White Haven, 5. **Northumberland**—Berwick, 7; Y. W., 15; J., 1; Grove, 17; J., 2; Jersey Shore, O. C., 15; Lock Haven, 1; Montgomery, 6.50; Muncy, 4.50; Newb., 20; No. Bend, 10.50; Pendeale, W. L., 1; Renovo, 23; Snub, gifts, 10; Warrior Run, 11; Williamspr., 1st, H. E. S., 18; K. Rd., 18; 3d, 54.50; C. D., 21; Cov., J., 7. **Philadelphia**—Philadelphia, Bethlehem, 22; C., 10; Calv., P. S., 14.21; Calv., 10; Cent., S., 31.25; Harper Meml., 32; Northm., Y. W., 50; Olivet, C., 10; Overbrook, 20; Miss H. Evans, 20; Patterson Meml., 8; Princet., 50; Tabernacle, 18; Y. W., 25; Temple, 30; Walnut St., 115; W. Hope, 15; Y. P., 10; S. T. A., 50; Woodl., 45.15; S., 38.76; F. S., 10. **Philadelphia**—North

—Doylest., S. C. 5.25; Forestry, Furlong S., 1; Jenkint., Grace, 5; L. Merion, 7.50; Norrist., 1st, 18.75; C., 1.25; Cent., C. 10.25; Philadelphia, Germant., 1st, Bd., 2; 2d, 50; Levering., Roxb., J., 15; Manayunk, J., 19; Mt. Airy, S., 15.01; Redeemer, 15; Summit, 1; Trinity, 33; Pottst., 12.50; C., 15; Reading, 1st, 24; Mrs. Dives of J., 30; Tacony, 5.75; Missy. Rally, 26.81. **Pittsburg**—Amity, 18.75; Bethany, 45; Paton, Y. L., 25; Bethel, Bd., 10; Castle Shannon, 4.22; Centre, 15; Charlert., 11; Coraopolis, 24; Fairview, 25; Finleyv., E. Bryant, 2; Ingram, Y. W., 8; McDonald, 12; Oakdale, 11.30; Oakmont, 17.25; Pittsb., 1st, A., 25; 43d St., 25; Apple Ave., Y. P., 10; Bellef., 50; K. D., 37.50; Highl., 50.30; Pk. Ave., 19; Pt. Breeze, 13.32; Shady Side, 90.00; Tabernacle, 7.35. **Redstone**—Laurel Hill, 9.25; McKeesp., Cent., 15; Scott'd., 20.45; Uniont., 1st, 50; W. Newton, Y. L., 7; Boys' S. Cl., 6.25. **Shenango**—Moravia, S., 6.95. **Washington**—Burgettst., C., 6; Frankf. Spgs., B. B., 10; L. Buffalo, 22; Up. Buffalo, 1.50; McM. Bd., 15; M. S. Bd., 10; Up. Ten-Mile, 4; Washing., 1st, 38; B. & G., 5; C., 10; H. M. C., 4.75; 2d, 3; Waynesb., 12. Wellsboro—Austin, 1st, S., 7; Coudersp., 7.20; Elki., S., 2.63; Mansf., 12; Wellsb., 50. **Westminster**—Lancaster, G. J., 5. **\$25.46**

TENNESSEE—Union—Ft. Sanders, 3.50; Knoxville, 2d, 16; S., 87.50; Y. L., 2; Ch., 49.45; 4th, 6.10; 5th, 4; Mt. Zion, 1; N. Providence, 11; Rockf., 1.25; Shannond., 6.50; Spring Pl., 3; St. Paul's, 2.50; Bd., 25c. **\$194.05**

TEXAS—North Texas—Wichita Falls, 8.50. **Trinity**—Dallas, Second, C., 8.75; Matthews' Meml., 14. **\$31.25**

UTAH—Kendall—Franklin, S., 3; Bd., 3; Idaho Falls, 5.65. **Utah**—Brigham, S., 4; Corinne, S., 2. **\$17.65**

WASHINGTON—Spokane—Cœur d'Alene, 1st, Ch., 4. **\$4**

WEST VIRGINIA—Parkersburg—Kanawha, 15; G. L., 10. **Wheeling**—Wheeling, 1st, S., 10. **\$35**

WISCONSIN—Synl., 10. **La Crosse**—Neillsv., S., 4.50. **Madison**—Baraboo, 7; Janesv., 10; Lodg., C., 5; Portage, 14; Poynette, 20. **Milwaukee**—Milwaukee, Grace, 3.57; Waukesha, 1st, 11. **\$85.07**

MISCELLANEOUS.

Interest, 56.25; Rent, 12.50; Board & Tuition, 5,580.35; Literature, 474.10; Mrs. Allen, 100; Miss S. L. Conklin, 2.08; Cash, 1.02; Mrs. W. E. Dodge and Miss Grace Dodge, 500; Mrs. W. V. A. Dodds, 50; R. L. Easby, 5; Presb. Ladies, E. Bloomf., N. Y., 30; E., 10; Rev. and Mrs. D. E. Finks, 25; Mrs. C. A. Godcharles, 50; Miss J. W. Goodrich, 75; Mr. R. D. Goodrich, 50; Mrs. L. Harrison, 100; Mrs. A. M. Ingersoll, 75; Rev. F. P. Knowles, 10; J. V. Lauderdale, 5; G. E. Laughlin, 10; E. D. Reynolds, 22; by Miss M. M. Shaver, 50.10; Mrs. W. W. Smith, 500; by Miss A. M. Thomas, 53.75; Mrs. R. Wardrop, 75; Mrs. R. Wallace, 150; Mrs. R. H. Wharton, 25. **\$8,964.15**

2; Interest, * 765. **\$24,133.80**

Less tr. to Disabled Teachers' Fund, N. J., 2.00 **\$24,133.80**

MRS. EMELINE F. PIERSON FUND.

Interest, 14.62. **\$14.62**

KIRKWOOD MEMORIAL.

Pueblo—Canon Cy., 10. **\$10**

FUND FOR DISABLED TEACHERS.

Washington Cy. Pr.—N. Y. Ave., Y. W., 1; G. G., 1; No., 1. **Omaha**—Omaha, 1st, 1. **New Brunswick**—Trenton, 3d, 2. **Geneva**—Geneva No., 1. **Long Island**—Sag Harbor, 1. **Lyons**—Palmyra, 1. **New York**—Madison Ave., 1. **Utica**—Utica, Beth., 1. **Westchester**—Bd., 5; Verh., 1. **Peckskill**, 1st, Y. W., 1; 1st & 2d, 3. **Lackawanna**—Wilkesbarre, 1st, 5. **Northumberland**—Lock Haven, 1. **Pittsburg**—Pt. Breeze, 1. **\$30**

Total **\$24,188.42**

RECEIPTS FOR FREEDMEN, NOVEMBER, 1905.

ATLANTIC—Atlantic—Charleston, Zion, 2; Eutawv., 1st, 1.75; Hebron, 1; James Island, 1; Olivet, 1; Walhngf., 3; Zion, 1. **Fairfield**—Bethelchm, 2d, 4; Hermon, 1; Ladson, 2.50; Melina, 50c; Mt. Tabor, 1. **Hodge**—Christ, 1. **\$20.75**

CALIFORNIA—Oakland—Berkeley, 1st, C., 25; Fruitvale, 1; Golden Gate, 2.50. **\$28.50**

COLORADO—Pueblo—Cripple Ck., 2.50; Las Animas, C., 14.35; Rocky Ford, 5. **\$21.85**

INDIANA—Fort Wayne—Blufft., 6.50; Elkhart, 4.13; Ft. Wayne, Westmr., 1.50; Goshen, Y. L. F. M. S., 8.25; Lima, 2; Warsaw, 8.55. **Indianapolis**—Indianapolis, 1st, 26; 4th, 4; 7th, J., 2; Southp., 5. **New Albany**—Jeffersonv., 7. **\$74.93**

INDIAN TERRITORY—Washita—Purcell, 1st, 2. **\$2**

IOWA—Des Moines—Albia, 5; Des Moines, 6th, 3.75; Knoxville, 4.50; Winterset, 5. **Iowa City**—Bethel, 10. **\$28.25**

KANSAS—Emporia—Wichita, 1st, 12. **Solomon**—

Abilene, 5; Salina, 24.80; Solomon, 1.60. **\$43.40**

MICHIGAN—Detroit—Detroit, Fort St., 75; Scovel Meml., 3; Westmr., Mrs. T. McGregor, 100. **\$178**

MINNESOTA—Adams—Presbl. C. E. Union, 25. **Duluth**—Sandstone, 2. **\$27**

MONTANA—Butte—Missoula, 2. **\$2**

NEBRASKA—Box Butte—Alliance, 1st, C., 50c; Scotts Bluff, 1.60; C., 2; Valentine, C., 2.50. **Nebraska City**—Adams, 5; Auburn, 1.92; Firth, 5.50; Lincoln, 1st, 20.20; 2d, 5; Westmr., C., 1.80; Pawnee, 8; York, 1.25. **Omaha**—Craig, 2.42; Creston, 1; Fremont, 5; Marietta, 1.47; Omaha, 1st, 19.11; 1st Ger., 1; Westmr., 4.29. **\$88.56**

NEW JERSEY—Jersey City—Englew., 1st, 35; Jersey Cy., Westmr., 2.50; Paterson, E. Side, 10. **Newton**—Belvidere, 1st, 3; Blairst., 2; Hackettst., 5; Phillipsb., Westmr., 5. **\$62.50**

NEW MEXICO—Santa Fe—Taos, 3.25. **\$3.25**

NEW YORK—Albany—Jefferson, 1.16; Mayf., 1. **Boston**—Boston, Scotch, 5; Brookline, 5; Lowell, 5; Providence, C., 11.25. **Brooklyn**—Brooklyn, Lafayette Ave., C. M. Bd., 55; So., 3.80; 7.90; Y. L., 5.42. **Buffalo**—Buffalo, Calv., 40; Walden Ave., Y. L., 2. **Silver Ck.**, 2; Westf., 10. **Chemung**—Watkins, 20; Special gift, 20. **Genesee**—Leroy, 20. **Geneva**—Geneva, No., 17.50; Penn Yan, 45; Seneca Cas., 1.34. **Hudson**—Hamptonb., Campbell Hall, 2; Monroe, 10; S., 2; Ridgeb., C., 2.50. **Long Island**—Sag Harbor, 10; Setauket, C., 2; Shelter Is., 28. **Lyons**—Wolcott, 34.70. **Nassau**—Babylon, 4; Elmhurst, 100; Jamaica, 15; Smitht., C. W., 3. **New York**—New York, 5th Ave., 50; W. End, 25. **North River**—Highl. Falls, 20; Lloyd, 25. **Syracuse**—Baldwinsv., 10; Fayettev., 40; Manlius, 8; Oswego, Grace, 20. **Troy**—Cambridge, 35; Green Island, S., 6; Troy, Liberty St., 2. **Westchester**—Croton Falls, 50c; Greenwich, 1st, 20; Holyoke, 1st, 2; N. Rochelle, No. Ave., 6.25; Paterson, 14; So. E. Cen., 2; So. Salem, S., 25; Stamford, 1st, S., 15; Thompsonsv., 20. **White Plains**, 19; Yonkers, 1st, 15; Westmr., 1.50. **\$339.02**

NORTH DAKOTA—Pembina—Tyner, 15. **\$15**

OHIO—Huron—Huron, 1.60; Peru, 3. **Mahoning**—Alliance, 15; C., 5.25; Canf., J., 4; Canton, Calv., C., 2.50; Lisbon, 5; S., 9.69; Lowellv., 9; Massillon, 2d, S., 5.35; Salem, C., 10; Warren, 36; Youngst., 1st, 1st Soc., 10.50; Meml., 50; Westmr., 15.09. **St. Clairsville**—Barnesv., 5; Bellaire, 2d, 5; Bethel, 2; Camb., 5; Coal Brook, Mrs. Neff, 3; Kirkw., 12; Rock Hill, 8.25; H. H. Bd., 4; Short Cr., 7; St. Clairsv., 5; Y. L., 5; R. A. Bd., 5; W. Bklyn., 5. **Zanesville**—Bloomf., 3; Dresden, 29; Frederickt., 2; Newark, 2d, 5. **\$292.23**

PENNSYLVANIA—Allegheny—Allegheny, 1st, 50; McClure Ave., 14; Mrs. E. J. Harbison, 200; Manchester, 3; Beaver, 25; Bellevue, 22; Ben Avon, L. B., 5. **Carlisle**—Harrisb., Calv. Chap., 5; Olivet, 5; Lebanon, Christ, S., 10. **Clarion**—Academia, C., 1; P. S., 50c; Beechwoods, 25; Callensb., 17.50; Concord, 5; Du Bois, 25; C. W., 3; E. Brady, 3; Edenb., 2; Emment, 11; Greenv., 4; Leatherw., 10; N. Rehoboth, 8; Oak Gr., 2; Penf., 4; Pischg., 47.20; C., 15; Westmr., 10; Punxsutawney, 5; Rockl., 3; Summerv., 5. **Huntingdon**—Clearrf., P. S., 10; Irvona, C., 2. **Lackawanna**—Carbond., 25; Monroet., 5; Rushv., 3; Scranton, Providence, 25; Stevensv., 2; Towanda, 15; O. Bd., 15; Troy, 6.25; Wilkesbarre, Meml., 12.50. **Lehigh**—Allent., 10; Catasauquo, 1st, 10; Easton, 1st, 50; College Hill, 10. **Mahanoy** Cy., 5; Match Run, 25; Pottsv., 1st, 10; Stroudsb., 3; J., 3; White Haven, 5. **Northumberland**—Berwick, J., 1; Grove, 3; Lock Haven, 50c; Mt. Carmel, Y. W., 2; S., 13.50; No. Bend, 1; Renovo, 10; Williamsb., 1st, Ind. Gift, 5; 3d, C. D., 10. **Philadelphia**—Philadelphia, Gaston, C., 50; Woodl., 44; F. S., 4.80. **Philadelphia-North**—Phila., Germant., 1st, S., 50; 2d, 30; Levering., Roxb., J., 6; Manayunk, J., 19; Redeemer, 5; Pottst., 5; Reading, 1st, 15. **Pittsburg**—Bethany, 20; Castle Shannon, 2.13; Centre, 10; Coraopolis, 10; Finleyv., 4; Ingram, 19.10; Y. W., 20; McDonald, 12; Oakdale, 9.70; Pittsburg, E. End, 11; E. Liberty, 65; S. C., 19; Herron Ave., W. H. M. S., No. 1, 3; Highl., 25.19; Lawrencev., S., 10; Pt. Breeze, 7.08; Tabernacle, 11.50; Sharon, 4.35; Valley, 10. **Redstone**—Connellsv., 10; Laurel Hill, 9.25; Lit. Redstone, S., 3.50; McKeesp., Cent., 5; Scott'd., 5. **Washington**—Burgettst., Westmr., 5; L. Buffalo, 5; Up. Buffalo, McM. Bd., 5; M. S. Bd., 5; Washing., 20; Waynesb., 13. **Wellsboro**—Mansfield, 1.70. **\$1,463.35**

TENNESSEE—Union—Knoxv., 2d, 2; 4th, 1.20; 5th, 2; N. Providence, 2; Rockf., 50c; Shannond., 1; Spring Pl., 1.25. **\$9.95**

UTAH—Kendall—Franklin M. Bd., 1.30; Idaho Falls, P. S., 2.70. **\$4**

WISCONSIN—Synl., 10. **Madison**—Janesv., 10.10; S., 8; Portage, 2. **Milwaukee**—Milwaukee, Immanuel, 25. **\$55.10**

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. J. B. Davidson, in memory Mrs. Blair Davidson, 10; Mrs. J. M. Ham, 125. **\$135**

Total **\$3,394.64**

(MISS) S. F. LINCOLN, Treas.

156 Fifth Ave., New York.

HOME MISSION MONTHLY

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No. 4

EDITORIAL NOTES



THE subject for February in our calendared Home Mission topics is the Indians. Allied with the general theme are these sub-topics—Their primitive state and present condition: What they are doing for themselves: What we are doing for them. While our columns supply material on all these points this month, prominence has been given to the first of these sub-topics, and much information afforded concerning the more primitive Indians, where mission work is comparatively recent.

WHAT the Indians are doing for themselves can not be stated in a paragraph. It may however, be indicated. We may say that some among them are becoming thrifty landholders, reliable Christian citizens, devoted and sincere followers of the Lord Jesus Christ. Among the Nez Perce, Blackfoots, Shoshones, Shivwits, Utes, Creeks, Seminoles, Cherokees, Choctaws, Sioux, Hoopas, Makehs, Navajos, Mohaves, Pimas and Papagoes, Maricopas and other tribes, who are reached by our Missions, there are found stalwart representatives of the Christian faith not only, but progressive, thriving, self-respecting Indian men and women who can point to the church and mission school as the power through the blessing of God which has transformed a savage into a useful citizen.

THE primitive state of the Indian was in many respects far superior to that which has been forced upon him to-day on the frontier by the encroaching white man, who has not felt for him the neighborly instinct which would constrain and impart the best elements of civilization instead of the worst. The ordinary Indian of the reservation, in character, in strength of purpose, in habit, would in the mass compare quite unfavorably with the primitive Indian; on the other hand, the Indian who has been Christianized and civilized, who

retains the inherent traits of ancestry, and who has been developed along the very lines of his nature, is still a noble specimen of manhood. Those who have only seen the reservation Indian, however, or the vagabond hangers-on to the ragged fringe of civilization, can have very little idea of Indian manhood in a primitive state.

SOME scholars are broaching the idea that man made his advent in America rather than in Asia, and that Asia itself was peopled by migration from this country. Ethnological science, in that case, must reverse some of its conclusions.

HERE is a pleasant incident to record: Some former Sitka scholars, married and living in the model cottages, which are now the property of the occupants, learned that their matron of years ago was not well, and that she had no home to which she could go as her own. These women were deeply moved, for they recalled her kind care when they were pupils, and that she had been like a mother to them. Determined to do something to show that they had not forgotten her kindness and her good work for them, they decided to make some money by selling baskets and bead work, which they had made themselves, and send her the fruits of their labor in the form of a loving gift.

MISS KATE MCBETH has been called a whole theological seminary, since she has taught and trained so many Indians to be preachers and evangelists. Another of her mission class students, James Dickson, is now perfecting himself for service. He is in the Moody Institute.

SMALL wonder that the membership of our Utah churches is not large, notwithstanding accessions from time to time; the Mormon system of boycotting is usually effectual in driving away from the community those who have deserted the

ranks. An instance follows:

"Recently we buried a member of our church, an old lady. She came here walking across the plains, as so many others did in early days. Her daughter was gotten into the mission school, and is now a member of our church, as is also the son. The son was recently elected elder. He is a school teacher, but he must give up his profession and go to farming or leave the country; for although he is acknowledged to be a good teacher, he is unable to get a position because he is not a Mormon. That is one of the disheartening things out here. It so frequently happens that those who would be a great help to the work must leave in order to make a living."

OF THE 123,000 people in Arizona we are reminded that 7,000 are Mormons; whereupon we no longer wonder that the Mormons are anxious for the admission of Arizona to Statehood—they are in a position to hold the balance of power from the outset.

SUBSCRIBERS who are leaving home should bear in mind that magazines are second-class mail matter, and hence post-masters cannot forward them unless postage is prepaid. Moreover, when changing address, the notification should come from the subscriber direct to this office, and not through the post-master. It should also be stated whether the change is permanent or temporary, and if the latter, for how long if possible—always giving the old as well as the new address.

THE Five Civilized Tribes of Indian Territory are to give up their tribal government on the fourth of March, and become part and parcel of the United States as individual citizens. Owing to the peculiar tribal condition the Territory has no adequate school system nor can one be arranged for some time. The work of the Woman's Home Board thus assumes new importance.

In the allotment made by Government to the tribes in Indian Territory each tribe received a certain number of acres. When the allotment has been made, the land comes into the absolute control

of the owner; this he can do with as he pleases. As a matter of fact, some of the Indians are selling a part of theirs, reserving enough for a home; still others are keeping the entire allotment and cultivating it; but many who are only partly civilized, and therefore uneducated and unversed in business methods, are being virtually robbed of their lands, for they are selling them at an absurdly low price to whites, who are taking advantage of their ignorance.

"TA WOOTANIN"—"Good Will Tidings" is the name of the new paper printed at the Good Will Mission. The first number tells its message in English, as the special Dakota type had not yet been received. It is the purpose, however, to issue the paper in the Dakota language that the good tidings of a Savior's love may be published widely among those who speak the language of the Sioux, of whom there are more than thirty thousand Indians. Subscriptions (twenty-five cents yearly) will help meet the expense of publication and be a great encouragement. Note what Mr. Evans says of the project in his article, "Good Will Indian Mission."

As a quarterly Mormon missionary conference was about to convene in Paris, Idaho, in December, our Presbyterian home missionary, Rev. R. P. Boyd, who has for years valiantly combated Mormonism, and in whose absolute honesty of speech and purpose even the most bigoted Mormon in the place has come to believe—issued a little slip which was scattered broadcast through the community. This slip has set some of the Mormons to thinking who do not see other than Mormon publications and are therefore unaware of just what went on at the investigation in Washington. The slip brought out the following significant facts and was addressed:

To Whom it May Concern:

(1) On page 161 of the official report of testimony regarding the claim of Reed Smoot to a seat in the Senate of the U. S., Joseph F. Smith testifies in the following way:

Mr. Taylor: "But do you mean to say you, at your pleasure, obey or disobey the commands of Almighty God?"

Mr. Smith: "Yes, sir."

Mr. Taylor: "Communicated to you?"

Mr. Smith: "I obey or disobey at my will."

Mr. Taylor: "Just as you please?"

Mr. Smith: "Just as I please."

Mr. Taylor: "And that is the kind of God you believe in?"

Mr. Smith: "That is exactly the kind of a God I believe in."

Query: When can the hearers of Joseph F. Smith be certain that they are listening to the will of God, and not merely to the will of Joseph F. Smith? As he might be "choosing to disobey" God in respect to truthfulness, even his representations as to the source of his message cannot be relied upon! No wise person would be willing to be influenced by such a person even in less important matters than their religious interests.

(2) Comparing pages 22 and 197 of the official report just referred to, Joseph F.

Smith's admission that he has broken the laws of God and man (allowing the claim that the "manifesto" is the law of God), will be seen; and he declares it to be his intention to continue to do so. Yet, by his evident endorsement of the conditions of the amnesties secured from Presidents Harrison and Cleveland, he seems to have promised to obey the laws of man; and by his seeming endorsement of the "manifesto" (which he chose to regard as the revealed will of our Creator), he allowed it to be understood that he promised to obey the law of God in respect to his and other marriage relations!

Query: How wicked may a man admit himself to be before he becomes disqualified as a representative religious teacher of Mormons?

A CALL TO PRAYER

THE greatest need of our country to-day is prayer.

The greatest need of our church to-day is prayer.

While all nations through all ages have felt the need and power of prayer, there are epochs in national history when nothing but earnest, persevering prayer will meet the crisis of the hour.

Such a crisis is now upon us. The last temptation with which the subtle adversary sought to overpower Christ in the wilderness—"the kingdoms of the world and the glory of them"—is that presented to the nations of Christendom to-day, but to none with such seductive art as to America. We are in the sweep of the tide, and while wealth is not a possible temptation to many, materialism is. The things of this world possess us. We are careful and troubled about many things that have nothing to do with the soul's welfare or the advancement of Christ's kingdom, and we need help to stem the tide.

A leading physician, distinguished by honors from medical associations of Europe said to me recently, "Most of the diseases of women which I am called to treat are caused by multiplex cares of little things."

Take one day's experience, filled from morning to night with the infinitesimal duties of the complex life of to-day, and note how the *things of this world*, many of them unnecessary things, engross our time and thoughts. Verily, to the Christian woman of to-day might Christ well say, "Thou art careful and worried about many things—and yet but one thing is needful."

In brief, the situation is simply this; unparalleled opportunities to advance Christ's kingdom, and unparalleled temptations to fill one's time to overflowing with the things that pertain solely to this world. We are all well aware that we are not making the most of our lives, and yet we seem powerless to change the trend of influence about us or to stem the tide. Let us pray! Strengthening our faith by the wonderful example and precepts of our Lord, His nights of prayer, His early morning devotions, His mountain top vigils, His constant communion with the Father, and recalling His precepts and parables, teaching persistent, importunate prayer, let us come with boldness to the mercy seat for help just now in our time of need.

Let us unite in prayer that we may claim the blessing promised to those "who agree as touching anything they shall ask"; let us abide in Him that we may "ask what we will and it shall be done unto us"; let us say, as Jacob did, "I will not let Thee go except Thou bless me."

"The kingdom of heaven suffereth violence, and the violent taketh it by force."

A great blessing is within our grasp; will we stretch out our hands for it?

The twenty-second day of February, or as near that date as possible, has been selected by the Woman's Home Mission Societies of the various denomination for the united prayer of women for our country. Shall we not joyfully anticipate the day and the blessing which will surely be ours, if we accept the conditions?

Mary E. James.



SHIWIT INDIAN WOMEN WEAVING BASKETS AND COOKING MEAT FOR DINNER

AN INDIAN EVANGELIST

By Kate C. McBeth

OUR Nez Perce evangelist, Rev. James Hayes, visited in several new places this last year.

In the early spring he spent two weeks among the Makah Indians of Neah Bay, where Miss Helen Clark is stationed. He came back, as he always does, with his heart full of love for his needy brethren. In the summer he went over to the Lemhi reservation, where he had not been for several years, and to his great joy found them with their faces turned toward him—their old opposition to the gospel about gone. Even old Chief Winapot was different in manner; but that little band is under the power of the chief and will not take a step, even in the gospel way, without the sanction of their leader. James Hayes had his wife and two children with him, also a few friends, for this was his vacation time. All went on their ponies; even little Jane, eight or nine years old, rode her own horse and kept pace with the older ones, though tied into her saddle as the pony picked its way carefully down the steep mountain trails. Miss Frost and some of the Indians from Ft. Hall met them and helped in the meetings at Lemhi.

The first week in November James Hayes left Kamiah to make his annual missionary trip to southern Idaho and

Utah. His first Sabbath was spent among the Umatillas in Oregon. It was easy to preach there, for the Umatillas use the Nez Perce language. He promised to spend another Sabbath with them as he returned. A stop of one night was made at Ft. Hall, where he helped conduct the funeral services of the mother of one of their Indian elders. The next morning he hastened on, for he must not disappoint Mr. Foster, who was to meet him with private conveyance to take him the forty-five miles from the railroad to Shem, Utah. There was no fear but that the Shivwits would give him a warm welcome. He preached there sixteen days, and a number became Christians. How they all listened, prayed and sang! Who can give a pen picture of a meeting where the Holy Spirit goes from heart to heart, humbling, yet exalting, until all hearts are ready to say, "Surely the Lord is in this place?" Did not our hearts burn within us as we saw their wonderful love of our Saviour?

Miss Work, a former mission teacher of our Board, who is now in Government employ one hundred and twenty miles from Shem, has often wanted James Hayes to go there, but distance and time required for the trip hindered him until

this year, when he took the journey across the mountains through deep snow and in severely cold weather, to Panquitch, where Miss Work is not only trying to serve the Government, but her Master as well.

Years ago, when James Hayes preached in the Ft. Hall Government school, so quickly did the hearts of the girls and boys respond to the Spirit's touch through him, that the godly Superintendent there kept saying as one after another of the boys and girls rose for prayer, "The fire has come down, the fire has come down!" We hope the fire kindled in that Government school in Utah will reach each band or tribe represented in it.

Miss Frost, of Ft. Hall, suggested that some of our Nez Perces meet James Hayes at Ft. Hall, as he returned to Idaho and help in holding special services for a week. So seven men have gone and will be with

him also when he visits the Umatillas on his return.

Evangelistic services have for several winters been conducted in each of our six Nez Perce churches, the minister and people helping each other, and these gatherings are greatly enjoyed. At one meeting they decide where the next one is to be held. The first one this year was at Meadow Creek, and when our pastor, Rev. Mark Arthur, who had been there, returned just in time for the Thanksgiving service, to our surprise he announced that the next evangelistic meetings would be held over among the Shoshones in the Ft. Hall Church. It is just as though they had taken that church into the circle of their own Nez Perce churches and were loving and caring for those people just as their own. What are seven hundred miles to old enemies who are now bound in the gospel bonds of peace and love?

NAVAJO LIFE

By Alice Bierkemper



A NAVAJO SILVERSMITH

THE Navajos are a nomadic people. As shepherds they must find the best places for the sheep; then, in summer, if there is water, they move into the valleys where they can raise corn, while in winter they go to the mountains and mesas where wood is handy

and where they can find a nook secluded from the wind for themselves and their flocks.

Their winter home is a hogan, conical in shape, made of pinon logs and covered with mud. This is sometimes quite roomy, but is oftener not more than twelve feet in diameter, with an opening for entrance and another for the escape of smoke. If well built it is easily heated. The fire is built in the middle of the hogan.

There are a few log and stone houses

on the reservation, but these are usually not occupied more than half the year. I know of some owners who never live in them but use them for storage.

Their summer home is often nothing but a wind brake made of cedar limbs and branches; the better ones have a covering of the same and make very pretty homes.

Their furniture consists of a few cooking utensils, stones for grinding corn, sheep pelts and store blankets for beds. In some hogans you will find from three to four looms for making the Navajo blankets which they sell. They do not use these blankets themselves, except the smaller ones for saddle blankets. The factory-made blankets, which they use, costing from three to six dollars, are put to many and various services. They wear them during the day, sleep under them at night, often eat on them, carry wood, ice and corn fodder in them. When they go to the store, with their blanket fastened with a belt or string around their waist, they have a place for many bundles. When the cradle is not used the baby is held comfortably on his mother's or sister's back by means of the blanket. Some would take the blanket from the Navajo, but with his way of living I fear a coat would not be

of the same service. Many Indians who have the means buy the coat too, as it is easier to work in.

Camp life has the advantage of fresh air in abundance; but even this cannot always counteract disregard for all laws of health and cleanliness. A good sized hogan is often occupied by two and three families. I know many hogans that have three families, numbering altogether not less than fifteen. The cats, dogs, and even an old goat or sheep, or a motherless little one, have their corner. There is always room for the stranger, too. Each mother cooks for her own family; if they have anything extra it is shared with the others. Their habit of using things in common is the cause of much spreading of disease among them.

The Navajo Indian is smart; the woman not far behind the man. She usually follows the advice of her husband, but nevertheless is very independent, financially more so than her husband. The mother and daughters own the sheep and goats and have their blanket industry. The mother seems to have the greatest claim on the children; when there is a separation they stay with her.

The women, as a rule, are very industrious. They have the responsibility of the flocks, which are herded by the grandmothers and children. Often a child not over ten or eleven will take the main care of a flock of several hundred sheep. The women do all the cooking and weaving and bring the water or snow.

The men own the horses; some few have cattle. They farm when there is opportunity, do freighting or obtain work as they can. They are liked very much for work on railroads. The silversmith industry is growing and improving. Many of them are "singing" men. This with their gambling takes up most of their time.

Their thought in caring for the sick is to drive the evil spirit away. This is done by "singsings," which do much harm in many sicknesses, as they will not permit the patient to sleep.

A sad thing in the Navajo's life is the looseness of the marriage relation. The men often have several wives. The women have one husband at a time, but during a lifetime may have many.

A girl's relations seek a husband for her. The first time she is married the parents get a good price in horses, cattle or sheep.

and there is quite a ceremony. But there is nothing of all this the second time. They are sometimes sold when only seven or eight years old. Our agent is doing a fine work among these people and in a few years many of these practices will be stopped.

The Navajo woman is a very fond mother, and seldom neglects her baby. Living as they do in the open hogan on the ground, the baby requires almost constant attention unless it is asleep and covered in its "owa-tsa" or cradle. She never goes far from it, and then not unless some one is near. On account of this constant attention the babies are usually very much spoiled until they are two or three years old. After that they must learn to help.

While still very young the children are taught to work, care for the baby, bring wood, water or snow. Many of them are truly "mother's helpers."

We have been on the field four years. The first two years Mr. Bierkemper held services in the hogans, but now we are able to gather in a room we have for the purpose. This room is usually full. We greatly appreciate this, and feel that the gospel truth is finding its way into the hearts of some.

Pray earnestly that these people may realize God's protecting care. Their religion is one of fear.

Services are held wherever there is a small camp of Indians ten or twelve miles away. Mr. Bierkemper also goes to Chin Lee, forty-five miles distant.

The Navajos of this region had come in contact with the white people in trade for a number of years, and Mr. Hubbell, the trader, has so worked up the blanket industry that they were ahead in this of other parts of the reservation. But there are very few around us that understand any English, and they knew nothing of the story of Jesus before our coming.

I wish to mention some we have had in our home that you may know them, and by your prayer help us in leading them into the Kingdom.

The children we have taken into our home help with the work in the morning, and in the winter I teach them in the afternoon.

Yashie Nahezba Shepherd was with us three years. She had been in the Government school summer. She has a good

command of English and was this year able to enter the fourth grade in the Allison School at Santa Fe. Yashie confessed Christ last winter, and we hope she will be a great help to her people.

May Williams, as we named her, is a young woman. She came to live with us for a while to learn the white people's ways. She is now married to Thomas Morgan, an educated Navajo. Her summer cottage on the mountain is kept very neatly.

Hashkey Tallman lived with us for four months. He was eager to learn, and hearing that I had a class in the afternoon he came five miles to attend. He did not fare

well in the hogans around, so we took him into our home. He learned very fast, and is now in the Chilocco Indian school and writes that he is going to remain as long as he can.

We now have a little boy about twelve, Guyh Kedobahy. For two years he came to be taught in the afternoons, then last winter we took him into our home. He is already a fine little helper and a good student.

Our interpreter has been very much interested, and has given up things in his life not in accord with the teaching of the Bible, but fears he would not have strength to always do right.

AWAKENING THE NAVAJOS.

By Claude R. Brodhead

TO get a true idea of the Navajo field one must take into account the size of the reservation and the rela-

tive number of the Navajos. In area the reservation is said to be about equal to Massachusetts, perhaps larger. Over this great extent of country, living along the mountain ranges and the few water courses, are from eighteen to twenty thousand souls. What it means to reach these people can hardly be put into words. The roads are interminable and sandy. The sun's heat is intense. Food for man and beast and oftentimes water must be carried in one's wagon, and the wood needed as well, since in some directions nothing more substantial than bushes are met with in a trip of a hundred miles.

The Navajos with whom I come in contact live along the San Juan river. Indian camps, each having from five to fifteen or more families, are found along its course where cotton wood trees grow and

ground can be cultivated. This is my parish where from three hundred to five hundred Navajos may be reached.



OUR NAVAJO NEIGHBORS

THIS HOGAN, OR HOME, IS NEAR THE MISSION AT JEWETT, N. M.

It is not easy even in these camps to gather congregations, for as yet there is but little interest shown in the mission-

ary's work. Our greatest satisfaction, therefore, is with the children of our own school, who are easily interested, mentally bright, full of life and fun, attractive and promising.

It is rather strange that education in the ordinary acceptance of the word does not appeal to the Navajos, of whom we have come to expect more than of some other tribes. In spite of their ignorance and superstition, there is so much that is fine about them that it makes their sweet unreasonableness in this and other things the more trying. The work done in our Hospital, of such inestimable value to these people, is largely discounted by their superstitious notions and aversion to accept other than their own remedies, and by lack of patience to await results. A Navajo woman who has seen for years the good effects of "Belaghona" medicine said disparagingly that Navajos did not like to come to the Hospital because "chinde" got into the medicine bottles and people died here. Whether "chinde" get into the bottles or not they have surely made their way deeply into the Navajo heart. But on the other hand there are those who do appreciate the blessings of such work as Dr. Starr is doing, both for the physical and spiritual welfare of the Indians.

Another difficulty is the language, which, according to our own experience and that of others, is hard to master. Good interpreters are very few and command large salaries. To speak of any spiritual truth in anything like its fullness is quite impossible with the ordinary interpreter; only the outline of any subject can be given, and even that with much thought and patience, both on our part and the interpreter's. We almost despair of putting the Lord's Prayer into Navajo, but hope in time to accomplish this. What

can be done with these people, we are tempted to ask, till the younger generation at least is taught to read? And yet those who have spent from five to ten years in the Government schools read very indifferently, so poorly indeed as to find in reading no permanent pleasure.

On the other hand, both secular and religious education are being pressed more zealously than ever, and both directly and indirectly the Navajo will be brought to realize that he must awake out of his



NAVAJO SCHOOL BOYS.



PRAYER ROCK

Whenever a Navajo passes this heap of stones he adds one more and breathes a prayer for a safe journey

sleep. A few are building better houses, and are turning their energies to getting up in the world. But most of them live as they have been living for these many years, content with such food and raiment as they possess, with meat

from their flocks for food, and wool for blanket-making—their lives moving on monotonously and contentedly happy.

If we do not have the great numbers here to deal with that in heathen lands appeal to our workers, yet life among many is on the same low level, without hope and without God. If one man overboard commands the sailor's sympathy and nerves his endeavor to save, shall we not spend and be spent in Christ's stead for those in our own land who are sitting in darkness and the shadow of death.

THE INDIAN AS AN INDIAN

What the Commissioner of Indian Affairs Says of Him

THE commonest mistake made by his white well-wishers in dealing with the Indian is the assumption that he is simply a white man with a red skin.

The truth is that the Indian has as distinct an individuality as any type of man who ever lived, and he will never be judged aright till we learn to measure him by his own standards, as we whites would wish to be measured if some more powerful race were to usurp dominion over us.

Suppose, a few centuries ago, an absolutely alien people like the Chinese had invaded our shores and driven the white colonists before them to districts more and more isolated, destroyed the industries on which they had always subsisted, and crowned all by disarming them and penning them on various tracts of land where they could be fed and clothed and cared for at no cost to themselves, to what condition would the white Americans of to-day have been reduced? In spite of their vigorous ancestry they would surely have lapsed into barbarism and become pauperized. No race on earth could overcome, with forces evolved from within themselves, the effect of such treatment. That our red brethren have not been wholly ruined by it is the best proof we could ask of the sturdy traits of character inherent in them. But though not ruined, they have suffered serious deterioration, and the chief problem now before us is to prevent its going any further.

*

The Indian character is often misjudged because studied from poor specimens. As Americans we are quick to resent criticisms passed upon us by foreign tourists who have never visited us in our homes, and whose impressions of our whole people have been gained from chance acquaintances picked up at hotels and in public conveyances. On our own part, if we wish to know more of the Italian people, for instance, we do not visit the pauper colony of Rome, or accept as the standard type of the nation the lazzaroni who swarm around the quays of Venice. In like manner, if we are to treat the Indian with justice, we must not judge him by the hanger-on about the edges of an agency or by the lazy fellow who lounges all the day in a gambling room of

a frontier town. To get at the real Indian we have got to go back into the wilder country, where white ways have not penetrated. There we find him a man of fine physique, a model of hospitality, a kind parent, a genial companion, a staunch friend, and a faithful pledge-keeper. Is not this a pretty good foundation upon which to build?

I have no absurd idea of painting the Indian as perfect in character, or even well on the road toward perfection. Against his generosity as a host must be balanced his expectation that the guest of to-day will entertain him in return to-morrow. His courage in battle is offset by his conviction that any means are fair for outwitting and any cruelty permissible in punishing an enemy. The duty of our civilization is not forcibly to uproot his strong traits as an Indian, but to induce him to modify them; to teach him to recognize the nobility of giving without expectation of return, and to see true chivalry in good faith toward an active foe and mercy for a fallen one. The pugnacity and grit which command our admiration on the battlefield, the readiness to endure hunger and fatigue and cold for the sake of making a martial movement effective, are the very qualities which, turned toward some better accomplishment than bloodshed, would compel success. It is therefore our part not to destroy them, but to direct them aright.

*

I like the Indian for what is Indian in him. I want to see his splendid inherited physique kept up, because he glories, like his ancestors, in fresh air, in freedom, in activity, in feats of strength. I want him to retain all his old contempt for hunger, thirst, cold, and danger when he has anything to do. I love the spirit of manly independence which moved a copper-colored sage once to beg that I would intercede with the great Father and throttle a proposal to send rations to his people, because it would pauperize their young men and make them slaves to the whites.

The Indian is a natural warrior, a natural logician, a natural artist. We have room for all three in our highly organized social system. Let us not make the mistake, in the process of absorbing them, of

washing out of them whatever is distinctly Indian. Our aboriginal brother brings, as his contribution to the common

store of character, a great deal which is admirable, and which needs only to be developed along the right line.



NEAH BAY, WASHINGTON

STATIONS AND WORKERS AMONG INDIANS

INDIAN TERRITORY

Anadarko, (Ok. Ter.) (Mary Gregory Memorial.) (Kiowa Indians and Whites)—Mr. W. L. Palmer, Miss LaVerne Gossard, Miss J. Templeton, Mrs. A. L. Fuson, Miss S. Martindale, Miss B. Wilson.

Dwight (Creek Nation) (Marbie P. O.)—Rev. F. L. Schaub, Mr. A. S. Thornton, Miss S. N. Long, Miss C. Boreman, Miss R. Mathes, Mr. S. Ussery.

Elm Spring (Cherokee Nation) (Welling P. O.)—Miss C. H. Montgomery, Miss M. C. Elliott, Miss E. C. Ferguson.

Henry Kendall College (Muskogee P. O.)—Rev. A. Grant Evans, Rev. Grant Stroh, Mr. F. W. McAfee, Mr. O. A. English, Miss A. L. Crosby, Miss M. McMelan, Miss A. Sanford, Miss M. Sterrett, Miss P. Phipps, Mrs. E. D. Waddle, Miss K. White, Miss L. C. Miller, Miss E. M. Huey.

Nuyaka (Creek Nation) (Okmulgee P. O.)—Mr. J. M. Robe, Mr. C. E. Swearingen, Miss L. A. Robe, Mrs. J. M. Robe, Miss M. F. Robe, Miss L. A. Sweeney, Miss K. L. McCluer.

Park Hill (Cherokee Nation)—Mrs. Lillian Reck.

Tahlequah—Miss S. M. Williams

ARIZONA

Sacaton (Pima Indians)—Mr. Edward Jackson (native), Mr. Thomas Lewis (native), Mr. Horace Williams (native).

Tucson—Mr. H. G. Brown, Miss E. Britan, Miss A. F. Dilley, Miss A. L. Blackford, Miss C. B. Otis, Miss F. Dilley, Miss M. Shaver, Miss E. Laird, Miss L. Petty, Miss E. Willman, Miss A. Rundquest, Miss N. M. Black, Mr. O. A. Kellond, Mr. J. X. Pablo (native).

CALIFORNIA

Fall River Mills (Helen R. Foote Memorial) (Shasta Indians).

Hoopa (Hoopa Indians)—Miss M. E. Chase.

North Fork (Mono Indians)—Mrs. H. M. Gilchrist, Miss N. T. McGraw.

COLORADO

Cortez (Ute Indians)—Miss Floretta Shields.

IDAHO

Fort Hall (Shoshone and Bannock Indians) (Blackfoot P. O.)—Miss Amelia J. Frost.

Lapwai—(Nez Perce Indians)—Miss Kate C. McBeth, Miss Mazie Crawford.

KANSAS

White Cloud (Iowa and Fox Indians)—Mrs. Anna

Ferguson.

MONTANA

Wolf Point (Assinaboine and Sioux Indians)—Mrs. C. D. King, Miss C. D. Courtney, Mrs. H. T. Smith, Mr. H. T. Smith.

NEW MEXICO

Jewett (Navajo Indians)—Rev. Claude R. Brodhead, Miss B. A. Little, Miss C. P. Mahan, Miss N. Armstrong, Mr. John Palmer, Dr. Emma M. C. Starr, Miss L. Frederickson.

Laguna (Pueblo Indians)—Rev. John Mordy.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Good Will (Training School) (Sioux Indians)—Rev. David E. Evans, Miss M. B. Loudon, Miss M. C. Guy, Miss A. F. Kopf, Miss I. Bailly, Miss M. F. Lamb, Miss L. Cunningham, Miss L. E. Stevenson, Miss M. Lohre, Mr. G. A. Reaugh, Mr. J. G. Innes.

UTAH

Shem City (Shivwit Indians)—Mr. H. M. Foster.

WASHINGTON

Neah Bay (Makah Indians)—Miss H. W. Clark.

A CRITICAL TIME

By Rev. A. Grant Evans

THE general conditions in Indian Territory are most interesting and critical. In less than three months the present tribal governments come to an end. The Indians are asking that their Territory be made into a separate State, with their prohibitory laws against liquor preserved.

According to existing arrangements, when the tribal governments expire, all tribal institutions, including schools, come

to an end, so that on the fourth of next March tribal Indian schools now being maintained, at a cost of over half a million per annum, will be closed. It seems impossible for any State system to take

their place for several years. Thus the immediate future for education here is most uncertain, and the importance of such work as ours at Henry Kendall College is greater than ever.

MOHAVE INDIANS

Good Tidings Told by Mrs. Alfred C. Edgar

THE work done among the Mohave's was purely evangelistic house to house work for the first two years; but now all work is done at the chapel-Sabbath school at nine o'clock on Sabbath morning; preaching at eleven; services again at 7:30; Bible class for the converts and any others who care to attend on Tuesday and Friday nights; and preaching on Wednesday night.

THEIR FIRST THANKSGIVING.

One of the best services we have ever had was held on Thanksgiving. Mr. Edgar asked the Christians if they would not like to hold a service on that night. He told the Indians that the "Great Man" in Washington had asked all the people to stop work, so far as possible, go to church and give thanks, and that this request included the Indians. They were delighted with the thought and each of the Christians came prepared to tell what he had to be thankful for. A few of their blessings mentioned were: Life, health, food and clothing; God's goodness in sending a missionary to tell them about Jesus; salvation; the mission; good lights and a stove to keep the house of God warm.

The men are being reached. A number of them have already accepted Christ as their Saviour. But it is almost impossible to reach the women. The influence of soldier life over these women, when troops were stationed at Ft. Mohave years ago, still lives in the present generation. Yet we are encouraged, because a number of girls at the Government school have accepted Christ.

Mr. Edgar preaches Sabbath evenings at the Government school twenty miles up the Colorado river from Needles. Thirty of the young people have publicly accepted Jesus as a personal Saviour. These students carry on a successful Christian Endeavor work, assisted by some of the Christian employees of the school. The hope for the Mohave is in reaching the young people.



MAKEH INDIAN WOMEN, NEAH BAY

PROGRESS AT NEAH BAY

SOMETIMES it is well to note progress through the eye of one who looks on an old scene anew after an interval of years; Miss Helen Clarke has lately had that test applied to her Indians: "A gentleman is here in Neah Bay who taught in Neah nine years ago; he says that the change is marvelous, and attributes it all to the mission. I am aware that the mission is back of it, but when one person must care for a whole village it would seem that instead of one head and one pair of hands with which to plan and do one needed to be hydra-headed and have as many hands as the Vishnu."

GOOD WILL INDIAN SCHOOL

WHAT THE INDIANS ARE DOING FOR THEMSELVES

By D. E. Evans

THE extensiveness of the influence of our work is ever widening. Take, for instance, the industries. Time was when industry in our sense of the term was a thing unknown among the Sioux Indians, and when the parents would appear on the grounds of the Mission the children would run to hide from very shame of being found doing some useful work! Now for many years all this is changed, and the parents come to admire the fine bread and cakes and pies their daughters have baked, and the straight furrow their boy has plowed! Many of these parents have, in the early days of the Mission, been students at this school, and they take all the more delight in the work their children are doing and the progress they are making.

My own work as missionary, aside from my duties as superintendent, takes me all over the reservation, and I visit personally more than a thousand people in one way or another. They generally are anxious to have me assist at Communion. Bible institutes are held in some of the churches, and other churches are calling for them. The Bible Study classes here this year have succeeded beyond my most sanguine expectations. Nearly fifteen are enrolled from outside the school, several of them candidates for the ministry, and many elders who are anxious to prepare themselves for more efficient work in their churches.

Most of these who have been educated at this school in past years are doing creditable work for their own self-support. The influence of the mission school in this

respect is vastly more effective in counter-acting indolence than the influence of the Government schools, where little or no religious work is, or can be done. The best incentive to civilized life is Christ in the heart, and few who have acknowledged Him ever "go back to the blanket."

I was greatly touched recently, and given much hope for this work, when four young men, elders in this church, assisted me in the communion. They have all married mission girls, and one of them, who was to-day installed elder for three years, came to me at the close of the service, and asked me whether there were any room vacant at the Little Girls Home, as he had a little daughter, just seven years of age, and he wanted to put her in the mission school. These four young men are known all over the reservation as sober, industrious men, and have good Christian homes of which they are justly proud. So far as I have ever heard, I think they have invariably been total abstainers from intoxicating liquors, which so frequently curses the Indian home.

I am glad to add one other branch to our work, one which is destined to exert a great influence upon these people. We have bought a printing press, and as we have several young men who can translate good literature, we are thus able to send the printed page to all the homes where hitherto very little has been found to read. This language is understood by thirty thousand Sioux Indians, and we hope to get into close contact with them and help them to better ideas of life.

TUCSON INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL

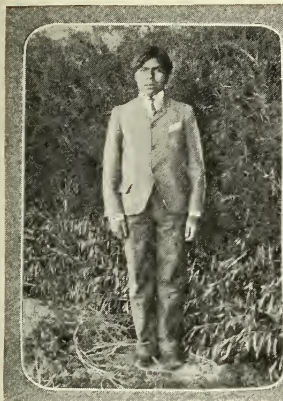
By Haddington G. Brown

THE education of the Indian is no longer an experiment, and the time has come when he who speaks of it as such is deemed a little behind the times. We are now getting the second generation in our schools, and the improvement over what their parents were when they entered is very marked. If a parent has been in school only one year the child is superior in every respect to one whose parents never attended any school.

Having just accepted ten new pupils, little boys and girls ranging in age from six to eight

years, no one of which could speak a word of English, I asked how many had had a bath that morning? Every hand went up, and the smallest girl in the line began to talk very rapidly. As all the others began to laugh, I asked the interpreter to tell me what she was saying. He replied that her mother washed her so hard that her skin was sore, and her clothing hurt her. The clothing of all these children was clean, and the hair of the girls was nicely combed and plaited.

One of the great improvements we see in the parents who have been in school is that they



WHAT WE ARE DOING FOR THE INDIAN
Educated and Christianized—Tucson Training School

require obedience from their children. The uneducated Indians think that they are showing their children a kindness when they permit them to do exactly as they please.

At the present writing we have one hundred and fifty children in our school. For lack of room and proper accommodations the number we were compelled to turn away was greater

than the number we could accept, and such has been the case for many years past. We are hoping and praying that those who have the Lord's money may see our need and speedily help us to erect more commodious buildings. If we had the room we could have three hundred and fifty without any solicitation.

WILD LIFE OF SIOUX BOY

THAT there were many things interesting, picturesque and commendable in primitive Indian conditions no one denies who is at all conversant with the red man's history. Not a few have pictured the life of the North American Indian from the outside; it remains for Dr. Charles A. Eastman, whose Dakota name is *Obiyesa*, to portray it from the Indian side, which he has done in his book on *Indian Boyhood*, with a fascination and vigor that are most admirable.

Dr. Eastman speaks of his book as fragmentary recollections of his thrilling wild life during his boyhood. Dr. Eastman's education and attainments have since placed him in the most cultured circles. We give extended excerpts showing the primitive life of this young Indian of the Dakotas whose mother died at his birth:

Of course I myself do not remember when I first saw the day, but my brothers have often recalled the event with much mirth; for it was a custom of the Sioux that when a boy was born his brother must plunge into the water, or roll in the snow naked if it was winter time; and if he was not big enough to do either of these himself, water was thrown on him. If the new-born had a sister, she must be immersed. The idea was that a warrior had come to camp, and the other children must dis-

play some act of hardihood.

My grandmother, when I wakened too easily, would sometimes sing something like this lullaby:

Sleep, sleep, my boy, the Chippewas
Are far away—are far away.
Sleep, sleep, my boy; prepare to meet
The foe by day—the foe by day!
The cowards will not dare to fight
Till morning break—till morning break.
Sleep, sleep, my child, while still 'tis night;
Then bravely wake—then bravely wake!

The Dakota women were wont to cut and bring their fuel from the woods and, in fact, to perform most of the drudgery of the camp. This of necessity fell to their lot, because the men must follow the game during the day. Very often my grandmother carried me with her on these excursions; and while she worked it was her habit to suspend me from a wild grape vine or a springy bough, so that the least breeze would swing the cradle to and fro.

Whenever I heard the song of a bird, she would tell what bird it came from.

Again, when I waked at midnight, she would say: "Do not cry; Hinakaga (the owl) is watching you from the tree-top."

Indian children were trained so that they hardly ever cried much in the night. This was very expedient and necessary in their exposed life. In my infancy it was my grandmother's custom to put me to sleep, as she said, with the birds, and to waken me with them, until it became a habit. She did this with an object in view. An Indian must always rise early. In the first place, as a hunter, he finds his game best at daybreak. Secondly, other tribes, when on

the warpath, usually make their attack very early in the morning. Even when our people were moving about leisurely, we like to rise before daybreak, in order to travel when the air is cool, and unobserved, perchance, by our enemies.

As a little child, it was instilled into me to be silent and reticent. This was one of the most important traits to form in the character of the Indian. As a hunter and warrior it was considered absolutely necessary to him, and was thought to lay the foundations of patience and self-control. There are times when boisterous mirth is indulged in by our people, but the rule is gravity and decorum.

* * *

The raids made upon our people by other tribes were frequent, and we had to be constantly on the watch.

It is wonderful that any children grew up through all the exposures and hardships that we suffered in those days! The frail tepee pitched anywhere, in the winter as well as in the summer, was all the protection that we had against cold and storms. I can recall times when we were snowed in and it was very difficult to get fuel. We were once three days without much fire, and all of this time it stormed violently. There seemed to be no special anxiety on the part of our people; they rather looked upon all this as a matter of course, knowing that the storm would cease when the time came.

I could once endure as much cold and hunger as any of them; but now if I miss one meal or accidentally wet my feet, I feel it as much as if I had never lived in the manner I have described, when it was a matter of course to get myself soaking wet many a time. Even if there was plenty to eat, it was thought better for us to practice fasting sometimes; and hard exercise was kept up continually, both for the sake of health and to prepare the body for the extraordinary exertions that it might, at any moment, be required to undergo.

The usual custom with us was to eat only

two meals a day and these were served at each end of the day. This rule was not invariable however, for if there should be any callers, it was Indian etiquette to offer either tobacco or food, or both. The rule of two meals a day was more closely observed by the men—especially the younger men—than by the women and children. This was when the Indians recognized that a true manhood, one of physical activity and endurance, depends upon dieting and regular exercise. No such system is practised by the reservation Indians of to-day.

All boys were expected to endure hardship without complaint. In savage warfare, a young man must, of course, be an athlete and used to undergoing all sorts of privations. He must be able to go without food and water for two or three days without displaying any weakness, or to run for a day and a night without any rest. He must be able to traverse a pathless and wild country without losing his way either in the day or night time. He cannot refuse to do any of these things if he aspires to be a warrior.

Sometimes my uncle would waken me very early in the morning and challenge me to fast with him all day. I had to accept the challenge. We blackened our faces with charcoal, so that every boy in the village would know that I was fasting for the day. Then the little tempters would make my life a misery until the merciful sun hid behind the western hills.

I can scarcely recall the time when my stern teacher began to give sudden war-whoops over my head in the morning while I was sound asleep. He expected me to leap up with perfect presence of mind, always ready to grasp a weapon of some sort and to give a shrill whoop in reply. If I was sleepy or startled and hardly knew what I was about, he would ridicule me and say that I need never expect to sell my scalp dear. Often he would vary these tactics by shooting off his gun just outside of the lodge while I was yet asleep, at the same time giving blood-curdling yells. After a time I became used to this.

A BRIEF VISIT TO SOME INDIAN SCHOOLS

By Ella A. Boole

EACH year the officers of the Woman's Board, as they attend synodical meetings, plan to visit some portion of the field, and this year it was my privilege to visit all our schools in Indian Territory and Oklahoma.

Henry Kendall College came first, as the Synodical Society met in Muskogee. This is the only college under the Woman's Board. Located on an elevation about a mile from Muskogee, but easily reached by street car, the buildings—which consist of the college hall, and two dormitories, one for boys and one for girls—can be seen at some distance.

Rev. A. Grant Evans is the college president, and no one in Indian Territory has greater interest in the real welfare of the Indian than he. He will be a real factor in the new State, whether Oklahoma and Indian Territory are admitted as a single State, or whether the Indians are heard and admitted as a separate

State—Sequoyah. He believes that the best good will come to the Indian through a separate State which will provide for protection from the liquor traffic.

The faculty at Kendall College is composed of earnest, consecrated young men and women, who are doing good work, although the college lacks much in equipment.

From Muskogee we went to Nuyaka, where there is a school of the Creek nation, for which we furnish the teachers. This is work among fullbloods, and is exceptionally interesting. As our contract with the Creek nation closes March 4th, when the Creek nation is to be dissolved, at the present writing there is some uncertainty about the school being continued. Certainly no better work is being done anywhere, and Mr. and Mrs. Robe and their faithful matrons and teachers are helping those Indian boys and girls in real Christian living. As this school is seventeen miles from the rail-

bad, the isolation is great, but the spirit throughout the school is excellent.

The next point was Tahlequah. Mrs. Ross, the new synodical president, drove over with me to Park Hill Mission, where we have a small day school with one teacher. The property is in good condition, having been repaired this past year. Returning to Tahlequah in time for dinner, we spent the afternoon visiting that school. Formerly we had a large boarding school here, which was discontinued a few years ago; we now have only the day school, with three teachers. The large dormitory seems lonely, but it is hard to forecast the future in the changing conditions in Indian Territory.

We reached Elm Spring—where Miss Montgomery and her helpers have a day school with a small boarding department—in time for prayer meeting and greatly enjoyed talking to the people and meeting with them. Miss Montgomery is a real mother to her little flock, and the home is a very happy one.

Our stay at Dwight Mission was not long, but long enough to appreciate the all-around character of Rev. F. L. Schaub, the superintendent, and the willingness of the teachers and matrons to do all in their power to advance the interest of the school; long enough to go over the grounds, visit all the buildings, and especially the new girls' dormitory and home for Mr. and Mrs. Schaub. How such a building could be erected for \$1,500 is hard to understand, and how those healthy boys and girls can

be well fed—as they are—on fifty cents a week each, is a problem in household economics which some of the rest of us would like to solve. This school is for the Cherokees and white people who need Christian education and industrial training as much as the Indians.

The last school visited was the Mary Gregory Memorial at Anadarko. A drive of five miles through the red dust made one look like an Indian, though clothing and face were the same color. Rural free delivery brings the mail to the gate every day, a real comfort to the teachers.

The faithful corps of workers keep the house in fine order, the food is well cooked, the children orderly, and the Christian influence manifest. The large boys, under the direction of the superintendent, care for the stock and cultivate the soil. The day of my arrival one of the matrons had trimmed sixteen hats for the girls who were to go to church the following day, and they were as pleased with them as any other girls would have been. I am wondering if a few pretty hat trimmings of bright colors might not often be put into the boxes that go to our boarding schools. The trimmings would not be missed at home, but the hats mean much to these girls.

However the Statehood question may be settled, let us hope and pray that the Indian may be protected from the greed and vices of the white man, and that the boys and girls may have a chance to become good American citizens.

AN INDIAN BOY'S FROLIC

A STORY told by "Aunt Martha" of the Carlisle School shows how some young Pawnee braves seized the means at command to attain a desired end.

When the snow came last week Aunt Martha was carried back to her old Nebraska days when she taught Indian boys and girls in a reservation boarding school, and the striking picture they presented one morning as she stood upon the back steps overlooking the bluffs to the north.

In Nebraska the snow often comes down in very fine and dry flakes, and with a strong wind behind the storm, it makes a blinding blizzard and piles itself fifteen and twenty feet high in the fence corners and ravines. So the boys and girls of Nebraska do not have coasting and sleighing so often as in some other sections where the snow is not so dry and does not blow in heaps.

On one occasion, however, the snow did stay long enough to afford a lot of good fun.

One bright morning before school, the hallways and play-rooms became astonishingly quiet.

Curiosity becoming aroused at the sudden cessation of noise, I went into the hall to make inquiry.

There was not a boy in sight.

Other employees were out of their rooms on the same tour of investigation endeavoring to

ascertain the cause of quiet at a time when the house was usually in an uproar with the merriment of children.

"What can be the matter?" inquired one of another.

"Not a soul around to help do up the morning work!"

"Where are the children?"

"Have the chiefs come and stolen them away, en masse?"

Absurd!

And yet they had once or twice stolen scholars.

Was there a Sioux scare, and had the children flown to the village to seek the protection of their parents, most of whom were brave warriors?

The Sioux were the terror of that little band of school children, indeed of the whole Pawnee tribe, and many were the times when quiet, peaceful occupations were broken in upon causing general "scatterization."

Pupils have been scalped within sight of the teachers, and carried limp and dead to their homes in the village, right before the very doors of the school-house in which other pupils were crouching in fear.

But on this morning there was no indication of a Sioux scare.

There were no Pawnee warriors in war-bonnets and paints, dashing excitedly here and there, whooping as only excited Indians on the war-path can whoop; and none riding majes-

tically by, singing a weird and soul-harrowing death song, as some were accustomed to do before going in quest of the enemy who had outraged the tribe.

There was none of this, hence the absence of the children was the greater mystery.

Just then the merry shouts and laughter of boys at play was wafted from the distance, on the northern breeze.

We rushed to the back steps and there saw one little, two little, three little, yes, forty little Indians, and big ones, too, for that matter, off on a distant bluff, bobbing their black heads up and down as they bounded over the snow-covered bumpers on the hillside.

A youth in the early morning had discovered the coasting place and communicated the news like an electric shock to the other boys.

But how could they be riding down hill, when there was not a sled to be had, and no carpenter-shop in which the boys could make sleds.

And what did the little Indians in that far-away school use instead of sleds?

Ah! there goes one on a barrel stave. And

see how swift he flies!

And what is that one on?

A dust pan, as sure as he is a boy!

And another on a dust-pan. Every dust-pan in the house had been appropriated, as was afterwards discovered to the grief of the housekeeper. The dish-pans, too, were missing.

An Indian boy seated in a dish-pan, sailing with feet in air and arms out endeavoring to maintain a balance, while going round around down the hill, full tilt, was a sight that one can never forget.

Fire-shovels, coal-shovels, on which two or three could pile, ash-pans, wash basins, stove covers, pot-lids, anything and everything that had a smooth surface of even a few inches was seized upon regardlessly, and a jollier set of youngsters could not have been found in the land, as they were putting these articles to such an unheard-of and comical use.

We are bound to admit that the school-lesson that day contained strong advice regarding the wasteful appropriation of articles for the sake of a good time.

NUYAKA

By John M. Robe

FROM the far-reaching advertising the Indian Territory has had during the past few years one would naturally conclude that the Indians had advanced beyond the need of missionary effort. But a look at existing conditions here will tell us whether or not this is true.

There are many Indians educated, refined and cultured, who attend the best churches, contribute to their support, and who have their place in the best society. Let us estimate that number to be two thousand in the five tribes. I think you will not find more. Subtract that number from the sixty thousand Indians here, and what have we left? Just fifty-eight thousand Indians, the majority of whom cannot speak English, yet who are ready to accept all that progressive civilization can give them. Unfortunately, they are in a worse condition than they were a few years ago. Then, the very few white people were compelled to associate with the Indians, and from them the Indians learned English, and how to do a great many kinds of work. Now the whites are in the vast majority. They have no need of the Indians' help or society, and he is pushed off by himself more than ever.

What the Indian needs is schools, and the very best kind of schools, of the industrial order, where the students with their instruction will receive training in housework and outdoor labor, wherein they are deficient.

Mixed schools, for whites and Indians, were attempted, but among the most needy ones, who do not speak English, these have not been a success. I know of schools where the white children, being in the majority, made it so dis-

agreeable for the Indians that they were driven out entirely. It does not seem possible for a teacher to do justice to either class, when children of two languages are in school together. We have noticed that when white children are admitted to the schools the Indians soon drop out.

Nuyaka is doing a work that no other school in the Indian Territory is doing, to my knowledge—educating and giving a Christian training to Indians, and open for Indians only. As usual, at the beginning of our school year there were many more applicants for places as students than the school could possibly accommodate. We always feel that our work is limited when we are compelled to turn so many away unprovided for, and naturally wonder what we might do had we larger and more commodious buildings. One girl whom we turned away this year at the opening of school was about fourteen years old. Her people had been very anxious to have her in school, and her father had brought plenty of clothes to last the year through, thinking she could stay. She wept bitterly when she found the school overcrowded, and went home with the promise of a place as soon as there was a vacancy; but while waiting met with an accident which caused her death.

We now have in school as pupils children of former students of Nuyaka, bright children who talk English. Their parents come with words of praise and gratitude, and are glad to have their children in the school which they themselves once attended. One woman said that she stayed five years at Nuyaka and now she was going to keep her girl here five years.

en she would be a good Christian woman. I know Mrs. N. B. Moore, Nuyaka's first superintendent, and her associate workers, would feel repaid many times for their faithful service here, could they hear the words of appreciation of former students. Not only this, but the majority of the three hundred or more students who have received all their education at Nuyaka, have gone away professing their faith in Christ. Many families have been led by students of this school to attend and unite with the church. I have in mind one man who told me he used to laugh at people going to church, but that after his children had been to Nuyaka they talked and sang about God, the Bible, and Jesus, until he wanted to hear more and so sent for a minister to talk with him. As a result he began attending church, then became a member. He recently died praising God for His goodness.

Knowing these things and the interest the Indian people manifest in Christian education, we are prepared to say, that among these people the "harvest is ripe," already to be gathered. The Indians want to be saved and



NUYAKA SCHOOL GIRLS

led in ways of righteousness, and it is left to our churches to do it.

WOLF POINT

By Cynthia D. King

SEVEREN years ago the Wolf Point Mission School was started, a light among these seven hundred Assinaboines. The flame was but a small one at first, but in the passing of the years it has burned brighter and brighter, till now it shines afar, a wide-reaching influence. Where we are working for the spread of the Gospel and enlightenment of hearts and minds of a heathen people, we anxiously look for results. "By their fruits ye shall know them." Have the prayers of those at home for those in field been answered? Have the efforts made and the work done for those in the dark places been productive of good? "Is it worth while?" Let us see.

Yesterday a young Indian woman with her husband and two little boys came to see us. They live about four miles from our Mission. We asked them to take dinner. The oldest boy, about three years of age, sat at the table like a little man, and ate with his fork as neatly as any child could; in fact, had better manners than many I have seen who have been brought up in far different surroundings. The mother was one of the first of our girls to go out from our school; she was an active Christian worker, also. Firm in the faith, she has since never hesitated to show her position and use her influence for the right wherever she may be. Her husband was not a Christian when they were married, but from the first united worship was established in their home. The little ones are taught to sit in a reverent manner, while this is conducted. The presence of their people makes no difference to them—in this

home, worship is never omitted. Yesterday the wife was so happy because her husband had at last consented to make a public confession of Christ at our next communion. As I looked at this young household I thought of the good which that one Christian girl from our school is doing, how far-reaching her influence is likely to be, and the glad thought filled me, "Yes, it most certainly is worth while!"

Again, we have a girl with us, "a brand plucked from the burning," as it were, who has developed into a good, strong character, one who will be of great good to her people when she shall leave us to go to them.

We come directly in contact with forty or more children, and through these we come in touch with thirty families, yes, far more than that number, as Indian relationship is a very astonishing fact to the uninitiated. Like all children, these repeat to their parents all the events of school life, even to the imitating of the school-room work. The older girls give practical illustrations of their lessons in general house-work, the parents showing their appreciation very plainly. The older boys also give evidence of what they have learned in the use of tools, by using their knowledge to put their homes in better order.

Thus not only have the children been reached and brought to better things, but the parents as well. The rule of our school in requiring the parents to support their children while with us, has been the very best means of lifting them from the grasping, get-all-you-can kind

of Indian, to industry and self-respect. In this our patrons have shown advance each year.

By our methods and guidance these parents have been taught to be more careful in trading, not to run into debt without regard to the payment of it, but to buy and understand that to be honest, the money must be paid. Work for what you get, has been the theme—work, work, and work! The traders generally keep (for the Indians) second-class goods at first-class prices. Last fall, when the flour was brought in, one brand was rejected because of inferior quality. Two weeks ago a man who has two children here, drove up to the door with two sacks of flour, one for himself and one for us. As he was about to bring it in, I saw that it was of the rejected brand, so I said: "Oh, I cannot accept that kind! You pay a good price, so see that you get good flour." He smiled and took it back. A short time after he came back with another kind and wanted to know if that was all right. And when I said, "Yes," he smiled and said that when he asked to have it exchanged, the trader said, "She makes me tired." I presume the trader will have more occasions to make the same remark; for we intend to protect the Indian in every possible way.

It cannot but be noticed by any one who may study into and compare conditions, that they are now with those of a few years ago that a great advance has been made.

The discontinuance of the ration system has been a blessing to our Indians; but to them, it is to many of us, it is a disguised blessing, and therefore, grievous and hard to bear.

The Government, as far as possible, has given them work to do, even to up-rooting the sage brush. The irrigation ditch has given work to many. An Indian man, one of our patrons, cut enough hay for his own use, and then cut and baled two hundred tons for one of the large cattle ranches near here. Yes, and baled and shipped a car-load for himself. Isn't that a progressive Indian for you!

While speaking of the progress in temporal conditions, I must speak of advance in spiritual conditions, also. Our church, the Hohokam, which means the people's church, has just been divided into two church organizations duly formed. Our Sabbath school has greatly increased in attendance, and our evening services are large, not a vacant seat in the chapel. The harvest-gathering of precious souls into the Master's Kingdom seems fully assured. May that time soon come.

A PRIMITIVE GATHERING

By Emma Corey Starr, M. D.

ON Sunday mornings we have a little meeting for the Navajo mothers and children. While the men are not forbidden to come they understand that this meeting is especially for the women. At a general meeting the women cannot under any circumstances be induced to offer an opinion; but when the men are not present they will converse freely, and ask questions.

The best seat of the house is offered to us, while our little congregation makes itself comfortable on sheepskins spread on the earth floor.

One morning when we had been invited to hold our meeting in a new hogan, the host proudly told me the stove had been given him eight years before. The only part left of the original, however, was that which was so securely bolted together that it could not be lost. The top and front of the stove had long since departed. Those legs which would not reach the floor were lengthened by stones. The wood was piled in where the door of the stove should have been, and laid also across the top. As the three lengths of pipe would not reach the smoke

hole in the roof, the smoke floated about as it would. As we talked we wept, but they were not "tears of joy."

The children of the house were made ready for the meeting. This was accomplished by washing their faces and allowing the air to act as a towel. Parents and children from neighboring houses entered. The attire of two little boys of four and six years attracted our attention. The older boy had on a man's hat settled well over his ears and a coat that with a little stretching would fit his father, while the younger wore a light shirt of a size for a boy of sixteen, and as it flapped about his ankles the lower part of a pair of red and blue trousers could be seen. Over the shirt was a child's blouse hanging open. The child was proud and happy.

At last our people were all comfortably seated, and our little meeting could begin. We have respectful attention. How much of the truth is understood we do not know, as we are sowing the seed and the time of harvest is not yet.

Jewett, N. M.

LAGUNA, PAST AND PRESENT

By John Mordy

TWO hundred years ago the Laguna Pueblo was a cave of Adullam where the progressive, discontented and quarrelsome members of surrounding tribes met and formed a separate people, selecting Laguna as a central point around which their sheep and goats might pasture, and their cornfields might be planted.

This nucleus from time to time was increased by deserters from other tribes and decreased by war, famine and natural death.

Spanish priests introduced more or less of the Spanish language and customs, baptizing the heathen people, the heathen feasts, and even the mountains and streams with Christian names, but doing very little to elevate the

andard of intelligence, of morality, or of civilization. From 1852 until 1857, the presence of Rev. Samuel Gorman, a Baptist missionary in Laguna, shone like a light in a world of darkness; he gained a very few followers, it had to leave on account of the approaching war. About thirty years ago there came to Laguna five young white men, who found the tribe all dressed (or rather without dress) in the primitive style, and with not a single member who could read.

Four of these young men married into the tribe and one became the first school-teacher. These necessarily did much to introduce the white man's language and ways, and their families, although not connected with any church, are intelligent and respectable.

The work of the Presbyterian Church in Laguna was begun by Dr. Menaul in 1876, who, with his excellent wife, performed the duty of preacher, doctor, Government teacher and farmer, introducing the largest burros and raising the best vegetables ever seen in the pueblo, and getting a mission house erected.

Dr. Menaul and his wife continued their labors for fourteen years; after which for two years the station was vacant, when they were followed by Dr. Shields, who carried on the work for one year. Mr. Bercovitz labored as missionary for four years and was succeeded by Dr. Lukens.

The Government sent a teacher to Laguna and Pagnate, while the church kept two missionary teachers at Seama, a new village nine miles distant.

Years before the arrival of Dr. Lukens, Major Pratt had taken quite a number of the young people to the Indian School at Carlisle, where they were sent out among Christian families and saw how Christian people live.

These returned and were prepared to become Christians and leaders in the church.

It is sad to think that this great Christian man, who introduced into the Indian service nearly all that is worth retaining, was, presumably, dismissed from his position as Superintendent of Carlisle School because of his determined efforts to purify the service.

Dr. Lukens had continued the work at Laguna with great success for four years when the present missionary and his family took leave.

As the church could not afford to keep missionary teachers at Seama, the school was given over to the Government, but the church has grown slowly and steadily until the present time. We have one hundred and thirty members who are pledged against whiskey, tobacco, gambling, heathen feasts and every sinful habit.

We have had a few violations of this pledge, but the parties have all confessed their faults publicly, and been reinstated or forgiven as we will it, some of them voluntarily confessing when none but themselves knew of the sin.

They are also pledged to attend church and prayer-meeting, a roll being called and the order answering for absentees.

Willful absence from church ordinance is an offence which, in a very few months, results in removal from church membership, for if a man

obey not the church in this matter he becomes to us a heathen man and a publican.

The church pays a certain amount toward the minister's salary and contributes to nearly all the Boards of the church. We have refused to ask any aid from the Board of Church Erection, though this will delay the completion of our new church for some years.

Our men, if ordered to work on the Sabbath day by the railroad company drop their shovels and come home.

Our good old elder, when governor of the tribe, made a law that every man who drinks a glass of whiskey shall be fined five dollars, and our church members try to have this law enforced. This has so improved the whole tribe that drunkenness is very little known, and when it occurs is very apt to be introduced by white men.

The people are gradually learning to speak English and adopt the dress and ways of white people, and in all this our church people are far in advance of all the other Indians.

Our ideal is a Christian church whose discipline is thoroughly scriptural, whose members joyfully obey, and whose officers will not hesitate, after kind and patient remonstrance, to expel all who remain impenitent and disobedient.

Within the last few months the church, after several meetings, agreed to ask the Board to discontinue the one hundred and fifty dollars per year given for the support of an interpreter, the educated members agreeing to do the work voluntarily.

We are working hard on the question of proportionate giving, and hope to introduce it as a principle of church discipline. This is a specially hard question with the Indians, for the pauperizing tendency of the Government work makes them expect to be always getting and never giving.

FIELD BRIEFS

Anadarko, O. T. The new year opened with a vacancy in the corps of teachers. Miss Fadette Thompson, after four months of successful work, was obliged to retire at Christmas time, on account of ill health.

✱

At "Old Dwight" there is fresh life and vigor in all departments. The superintendent has the aid of a principal teacher, Mr. Aubrey S. Thornton. The new dormitory already erected, and the new church building that is to be, give promise of increasing and more efficient work. A young Cherokee woman is helping in the printing office. The work here is of the utmost importance, since through no other channel can the Bible reach the full-blood Cherokees. A large portion of the New Testament and about five hundred pages of the Old Testament are already printed, waiting to be bound and distributed.

✱

Henry Kendall College, Muskogee, I. T. In December, Mrs. A. E. W. Robertson, full of years and labors, was called to her reward. Her work as a translator into the Creek

language will continue to bear fruit. Her last report, received in October, expressed her grateful joy that the Bible Society had decided to print another edition of the Creek New Testament, and her hopes that the expense would be borne by the Creeks themselves.

✱

The work moves more swiftly and easily at Jewett, N. M., since the arrival of the two new assistants, Miss Armstrong and Miss Frederickson.

✱

The appointment of Miss Nellis Rowley to Payson, Utah, brings help and companionship to Miss Fitzgerald, who, during most of December, was alone on that field.

✱

Another lonely missionary, Miss Carrie M. Clark, at Brush Creek, W. Va., has been cheered and strengthened by the coming of a new worker, Miss Eliza N. Robinson. Miss Robinson arrived in time to assist in the preparation for Christmas, thus gaining acquaintance with the field and the people before Miss Clark's departure for a much needed vacation.

✱

After many years of faithful service, failing strength has obliged Mrs. Anna H. Logan to withdraw from the girls' school at Lawson, W. Va. Since Mrs. Logan's retirement, Miss Mary E. Trotter has rendered helpful service as matron, reinforcing the efforts of the teacher, Miss Viola M. Barnes.

PRESBYTERIAL EXCHANGE

Erie Presbyterian Society, Synod of Pennsylvania, has made a decided advance step. A Young People's Branch has been organized and very efficiently officered. Miss L. Constance Emerson of Titusville as its president assures the success of the movement. A standard of excellence has been adopted and all young people's organizations are asked to accept it. Study classes, systematic giving, attendance upon meetings, and several other stimulating points are embodied. They have adopted a teacher of their own in Mayaguez, Porto Rico, in addition to all other regular and pledged work. This organization, though distinct in itself, is a part of the presbyterial body, and is held under the fostering care of the parent society. The efficient secretary of this new forward movement is Mrs. U. S. Bartz, of North-East, Pa.

MORE BUSINESS LIKE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Each year our society grows in business methods, in prompt quarterly payments, and a generous contingent fund. The work seems to be of vital interest to our members. We use best speakers to be had, best leaflets we can get. We believe that change of officers every three years and of committees every year does much to educate our members and to interest our church. We send out a circular letter each year to every member. This letter makes a statement of the financial condition, resources and obligations.

EXECUTIVE MEETING

It is the practice in a missionary society connected with a chapel in Plainfield, N. J., to hold an executive meeting at the house of the president the second Saturday of each month. Arrangements are then made for the monthly meeting, plans formulated as to those who shall assist and take charge of the devotional exercises, and also for the treatment of the topic; box work is talked over; in fact, all business and work are arranged. Coffee and cake are served during the afternoon. These executive meetings are found most helpful, and similar societies are advised to adopt the plan. The following card is given out to each member of the society, to place where it can be seen at all times as a reminder of obligations; it reads:

REMEMBER not to make any other engagement for the **THIRD FRIDAY OF EACH MONTH**: One afternoon belongs to the Missionaries and their work.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S NOTES

Nothing is surer of responsive interest among boys than the topic of this month. I find no topic on the Board's calendar is more attractive among our young people. The letters from the Indian field are particularly popular, and those who have made any effort in that direction say that if the Indians are given as the topic for study, there is no validity in the excuse heard from indifferent or lukewarm people who try to tell us "it is so hard to interest boys in missions." Give them a fair chance at the meeting this month and see what a fine meeting you will have, and how many of their companions will come to witness their efforts. Of course, you must give them some outline for their program and be ready to help. But let them look up pictures and Indian curios and arrange the room for the meeting. Perhaps they will want to have a little tent where these pictures, etc., may be on exhibition, or where a glass of lemonade may be had at the close of the meeting. Perhaps they will preside in costume or have messages brought from the different mission schools by boys dressed for the occasion. Or perhaps they may want to represent the way a boy looked when he came from his tepee to the school, and then the contrast after several years of Christian training. At any rate depend upon it, the boys will enter into the spirit of the topic. So will the girls. Try them.

Here are a few paragraphs from missionaries supported by the young people, which you may pass on to these boys and girls. At old Dwight the matron writes of the little fullblood boys who have entered the school this year unable to speak a word of our language and understanding but little of it. "The first day or two with little Cherokee and Sam were busy ones for all the workers and much time was spent in trying to dry their tears, for they would not

en come to their meals, so lonely were they among these people speaking a strange language (for the boys who have been in the school long enough to learn English are not willing to talk much in their own tongue); but these little fellows are very happy now, under-stand everything that is said to them, repeat their prayers in English, and have committed some verses of Scripture. It is really surprising how much of these Bible stories the boys remember, and what intelligent questions they ask during our Bible study hours.

"A fine looking little fullblood is Tom Rat-anther, but he goes about with a look of wonder on his face, as though he could hardly realize what it all means. His mother is very poor, and he is exceedingly proud of the new suit given him, and will hardly move on Sunday for fear of soiling these fine clothes. One of the greatest encouragements in this school has been the boy who was anxious to study more, and during vacation planted corn and worked in the cotton field so that he could earn money to go to an agricultural school. His father and mother were both opposed at first, but he saved enough money for his own expenses and now his parents are very proud of the work he is doing and have consented to send two of the younger boys."

Of course the children who come to the school at Tucson are rarely those who know any of our language. Mr. Brown the superintendent, says the rule has been that only English shall be spoken in the school, but this rule is not enforced during the first six months with new pupils. A prize has been offered to the division having the fewest marks for talking in their own language, and one of the little boys asked to compete for this prize when he first entered the school. The superintendent says that at the end of the first trial month there were only eight marks against the new boys, and at the end of the first three months of school they had acquired the use of over 125 words, besides learning many others and understanding almost everything said to them.

The new venture at our Good Will School—the publication of *Ta Wotanin* (Good Will Tidings)—will interest the young people and there should be a number of subscribers to the little paper. The boys will be helped to a right sort of industry through working on this paper, and it is hoped that the 30,000 Indians who speak the Dakota language will be reached through the messages in this printed page.

You will want to hear about a little girl in our Wolf Point school—a little seven-year-old fullblood Assinaboine Indian. She has only had about seven months in school, and when she came did not know one word of English; but she has done splendid work, the teacher says, and has a wonderful memory. The only thing she seems to forget is *dish-washing time!* This child has committed to memory thirty-one questions and answers in the catechism, beside a large number of Bible verses which she loves to hunt out for herself. Her teacher writes: "Cora is a veritable Topsy when it comes to clothes, and cannot understand why there is need for correction when she tears her garments or fails to keep herself perfectly neat and clean. She is endowed with a bright mind

and we feel keenly our responsibility for training her to walk in His steps. We hope that you will pray with us that she may become a Miriam among her people."

PROGRAM FOR MARCH

TOPIC

Equipments for America's Evangelization

a—**The Voice**—Speakers and lectures.

b—**The Pen**—Leaflets and magazines.

c—**The Purse**—Regular gifts and specials.

Topic text—The Lord gave the Word, great was the company of women that published it.—Ps. Lxviii: 11.

Pray that "the voice" of this nation may be consecrated to His service.

Ye shall receive power, after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you: and ye shall be witnesses unto me . . . unto the uttermost part of the earth.—Acts i: 8.

Pray that "the pen" may become a mighty weapon used in his service.

Write the things which thou hast seen, and the things which are and the things which shall be hereafter.—Rev. i: 19.

Pray that those who are blessed with material wealth "be not high-minded, nor have their hope set on the uncertainty of riches, but on God who giveth us richly all things to enjoy; that they do good, that they be rich in good works, ready to distribute, willing to communicate.—1 Tim. vi: 17, 18—*Home Mission Prayer Calendar for 1906.*

The development of the subject admits of much variety. It is a fine opportunity for the Secretary of Literature to call attention to her wares. Send for a supply of leaflets to be used as souvenirs; wrap each one in red or green crepe paper, some in one, some in the other color, and sell for one or two cents each; or, if the contingent fund will permit, present one to each person present.

Make the three divisions of the subject plain by three brief papers dealing with each, and showing how all these various agencies may be made a power in America's Evangelization.

Some will perhaps choose to make the occasion a "Magazine Meeting." In that case, select some number of the HOME MISSION MONTHLY and appoint one member to give the most striking editorial paragraph. Let another look over the magazines for the past six months and report any plan that she has noted which could be adopted with profit in the society. Appoint eight other members each to relate one item from the field assigned—Mexican, Indian, Alaskan, Mormon, Mountaineer, Freedman, Cuban, Porto Rican.

The treasurer should explain the objects to which the society sends its funds; also cite the special objects for which recent appeal has been made in the magazine.

Specimen copies of the magazine will be sent if desired and should be used to secure new subscribers.

MEMORIAL

One whose life has been a very busy one in mission work has recently passed away in St. Paul—Mrs. M. E. Ainslee. She came to the home mission work in Minnesota in 1862 with her husband, the Rev. George Ainslee. It was pioneer work in those days, and she bore her full share of the hardships incident to that field. Before her marriage she had worked among the Cherokee Indians in the Indian Territory for nearly ten years. During the last years of her life she did much for the Freedmen.

Kansas.—Another Vice President of the

of the Woman's Board of Home Missions has departed this life—Mrs. M. B. McClelland, of Kansas. She was a pioneer in the State, having become a resident in 1885. She was appointed a member of the first Synodical Committee of Home Missions in Kansas. In 1888 she was elected a vice president of the Woman's Board of Home Missions, having since held the position continuously. A charter member of the Topeka Presbyterian Society, she was for many years an officer also. In her own church her influence was felt in every department. Those who knew and loved her mourn a loyal friend and wise counselor, but the memory of her beautiful life remains.

A Utah Letter

We have a dear little girl in school who is a cripple. When she was about a year old she had spinal meningitis. Her back and legs are very weak, and she has never been able to even stand, since. She is now ten years old. Her father is a farmer, but has always been hard pressed because of so much sickness in the family. This year he was running a fruit farm. A terrible hail storm ruined the whole crop, and now he is doing day labor when he can find any to do. The child's sister wheels her a mile to school in an old, rickety baby buggy. The poor child is dependent upon the school children or me for everything. I only wish she could have a little chair in which she could wheel herself about. She is certainly a lesson in patience to us all, always patient and sweet. (If any one who has an unused wheel chair would like the address for shipment, it will be given.)

Shipment of Boxes and Barrels

The attention of all preparing boxes or barrels of missionary goods for our schools is called to the fact that in order to be sure that the shipments will reach the field for which they are intended, it is necessary to write to headquarters, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, for proper directions. In many cases the names of the shipping station and post office are not the same as the name of the school. We find that a number of boxes have been sent to the address given in the Prayer Calendar, and have consequently gone astray. We are always glad to write to any society wishing information of this kind.

It would help the work very much indeed if societies would write to us before forwarding boxes or barrels of clothing to any school. Our teachers keep us informed of the needs, and if an over-supply is sent, it makes trouble for our teachers and missionaries, as they have no place in which to store goods. Therefore, whenever a society desires to help by sending clothing and other matter, *be sure* to write us before doing so, and we will reply as promptly as possible, stating the place where the need is greatest.

Send Word at Once

With the beginning of the new year plans are being made for the presbyterial meetings. Officers desirous of securing speakers should send word at once to the Assistant Secretary, Mrs. M. J. Gildersleeve, giving date and place of meeting, stating also at what hour the address

is to be given. Some requests have already been received, but in order that we may plan wisely and well at headquarters it is essential that all the dates be sent in early.

If synodical officers have remembered the request made at the annual meeting of the Woman's Board, last May, the presbyterial meetings in each synod will follow consecutively, as far as possible so that one speaker will be able to attend a number of meetings. Routes can then be arranged for speakers to greater advantage both as to time and expenses, and a larger number of meetings be provided for. The Woman's Board cannot promise to send speakers to all meetings, but if this request be complied with a large number can be supplied, and it is very important that Home Missions be presented at every meeting.

LITERATURE DEPARTMENT

What to Remember

Don't forget to hold a special service of prayer on February 22nd for which our Woman's Board has a new program sold at fifty cents per hundred.

Don't forget that the stereopticon lantern slides and lecture on the Indians can be obtained for February meetings.

Don't forget to make the most of the Washington's Birthday occasion for a rousing home mission meeting.

Don't forget that "Indian Child Life" (5c. per copy), may be the basis for an attractive program for bands or junior societies.

Don't forget to order samples of our new issues just from the press:

Children of the Far North.

Child Life in New Mexico.

Kate and Mephobosheth.

Colored Pictures

The use of pictures saves much talk. They communicate information through the eye, which could not be conveyed as well in any other way. Many missionary societies have learned, largely from the use of our souvenir postal cards and field sets of views, the value of pictures, and have asked for appropriate subjects of a larger size than any we have heretofore been able to offer, to frame for the decoration of meeting rooms.

The following subjects, seven by nine inches in size, are beautifully painted in colors, true to life, and may be had from our Literature Department for twenty-five cents each, postpaid.

54060—Ojibwas, Equai and Pappoose.

54061—Arrowmaker, An Ojibwa Brave.

54058—Ojibwa Papposes.

53879—Papago Indians.

53815—A Moki Basket Weaver,

53408—Ute chief Severa and Family.

53409—Utes Jose Romero and Family.

53299—New Mexico—The Rain Dance, Zimi, Pueblo

53425—A Moki Indian Potter.

53877—Grand Canyon of Arizona, From Hance's Trail.

53887—Grand Canyon of Arizona, From O'Neill's Point.

53817—Navajo Woman Weaving a Blanket.

54056—Obtossaway—A Chief of Ojibwas.

IOWA.—Cedar Rapids. Cedar Rapids, 1.61; **\$279.59**
 Olivet, C. 1.25; Clinton, S. C. 1.75; C. 3.50;
 Council Bluffs—Atlantic, 5.36; Audubon, 16.8; S.
 C. 5; Casey, 7; Council Bluffs, 1st, 35;
 Griswold, 2.90; Bethel, 15.58; Grovel, 5.75; Guthrie
 C. 3; Logan, 2nd, C. 1.15; Menlo, 7.76; Missouri
 Val. C. 2; Melber, 3; West, C. 3.50; Woodbine, 3.
Des Moines—Albia. S. 4; Dallas, C. 50; Newton,
 S. 3; Dubuque—Coggon, J. 1; Dubuque
 12; S. 20; W. Chap., 18.75; Farley, C. 50c. Hazleton,
 2; C. 4; Hopkint, S. 10; C. 6.65; Independence, 1st,

19.37; Lime Spring, S., 6; Manchester, 5.70; Oelwein, S., 4; Pine Creek, 13.68; Volga, 3; W. Union, 5; Iowa — Birmingham, S., 6.50; Bloomf., J., 50; Sioux City—Alta, J., 1.61; Early, C., 2; Ireton, C., 5; Le Mars, W. W., 3.60; C., 8; Odebolt, S., 2; Sac City, S., 6.68; Schaller, C., 4; Sioux City 1st, S., 2.50; 2d, J., 7.50. Waterloo—Greene, S., 7.15; Grundy Cen., 34; La Porte, 20.60; State Cen., S., 4.50; Tranquility, 55; S., 6.30; Williams, S., 3; \$496.47

KANSAS—Emporia—Ark. City S., 10.26 Argonia, S., 2. Burlington, 10; De Graff, S., 3.30; Gauda Springs, 5; Indianola, 3; Newton, 22; White City, S., 318; Wichita, 1st, 56; W. Side, S., 2.90; Winf., 11. Highland—Atchison, 1st, 10; Axtell, 6.65; Baylev., S., 428; Bern, 30 Effingham, 1.40; Hiawatha, 8.45; S., 8.28; Highland, 11; Holton, 3.40; C., 2; S., 13.50; Horton, 18.54; Irving, 6.50; Washington, 4; P. S., 2. Larned—Ashland, J., 3.25; S., 2; Cimarron, Miss Hale, 2.40; S., 6.50; Garden City, Y. L., 12.50; S., 6.30; Geneseo, 1.50; Great Bend, 4.50; C., 2.50; Halstead, 3.70; S., 2.74; Hutchinson, 18.50; E., 2.50; S., 2.76; Lakin, 50c. Larned, S., 4.58; Lyons, 19.50; McPherson, 16.14; S., 9.31; Nashv., C., 1.83; Ness City, 4; Pratt 5.50; C., 1.50; Roxb., 10.25; Spearv., 2.50; S., 6.68; Sterling, 3.05; C., 1; Syracuse, 2. Neosho—Bartlett, 3; W. W., 75c. Carlyle, 4.50; Chanute, C., 3.75; Cheryv., 2; C., 6.25; Coffeyv., 6.35; C., 2.50; Columbus, C., 10; Fort Scott, 19; C., 10; Garnett, 3; C., 3.55; Girard, 5; Humboldt, 6.15; Independence, 40; S., 10; Iola, 58; La Harpe, 1.84; C., 1.50; Moran, 90c., Neodesha, 4; Osawatimie, 20; Oswego, 3.05; Ottawa, 11; C., 50; Paola, 15; Bd., 75c. C., 3; Parsons, 8.75; C., 2.50; Princeton, 2.50; Waverly, 5; Yates Cen., 2.50; C., 5. Osborne—Smith Cen., S., 4.19. \$780.97

KENTUCKY—Ebenzer—Ashland 1st, 5; Cottagev., S., 1; Dayton, 15; Fleming's, 5; Mt. Carmel, S., 2; Sharpss., 50; S., 2.15. Transylvania—Danv., 55; Harrodsb., 6; Lancaster, 2.40; Lebanon, 6.50; S., 1; Manchester, 1.59. \$103.14

MICHIGAN—Detroit—Ann Harbor, 42.89; P. S., 2.70; C., 5.22; Dearborn, S., 1.77; Detroit, 1st, 236.72; S., 18.61; 2d Av., 16; S., 13; Calv., S., 7.04; Central, 15; Cov., W. U., 10; Forest Av., W. U., 16.67; S., 50; Fort St., W. L., 10; Immanuel, 12.90; Jefferson Av., 175; C., 20; Mem'l 18; Y. W., 6; C., 3.50; St. Andrews, S., 6; Scovel Mem'l 7; C., 10.70; Trumbull Av., W. C. W. S., 20; Westm., 100; E. S. G. A., 12.50; Miss Crow's S. Cl., 5; E. Nankin, 15; Holly, 3; C., 3; Howell W. U. M. S., 20; Milf., 18.75; C., 10; Northv., 10; Pontiac, S., 5.56; Y. W., 11.46; Saline, C., 8.22; So. Lyon, 14; White Lake, 10; Wyandotte, S., 4.84; C., 9.31; Ypsilanti, 72.75; Presbl. Soc., 4.80. Flint—Akron, C., 1.40; Croswell, S., 7.30; Fenton, 3.50; Harbor Beach, 3; Lapeer, 21; Elizabeth Road, 8; S., 2.40; Marlette, 1st, 11.75; 2d, 7; Morrice, S., 1.25; Port Huron, 3.50; S., 9; Yale, 6.50. Grand Rapids—Big Rapids, 2.50; Gr. Rapids, 1st, 110; Y. W. L. K., 1; S., 5.60; 3d, 5; C., 2; J., 1.50; Immanuel, 4; J., 9; S., 7.87; Westm., 42.50; S., 90.53; Hesperia, 2; Ionia, 4; S., 7; Luding, S., 5; Montague, 1.25; S., 13.50. Spring Lake, 2.50; Tustin, Y. W., 65c. Kalamazoo—Allegan, 12.57; Benton Harbor, C., 15.25; Burr Oak, C., 2.50; Cassopolis, C., 7.39; Decatur, 2.50; Edwardsb., 5; Kalamazoo, 1st, 22.30; C., 4.10; No., 1; Niles, 3; C., 2.56; Paw Paw, 5.71; C., 4; Plainwell, 5; J., 3; Richl., 22.20; C., 1.50; Schoolcraft, 4; Sturgis, C., 4.38; Three Rivers, 7. Lake Superior—Calumet, C., 2; Houghton, C., 1.55; Iron Mountain, 10; Bd., 3; Ishpeming, C., 4; Manistique, C., 2.08; Marquette, 18; J. C. Higbee's S. Cl., 4.16; S., 6.31; Menominee, 14; St. Ignace, C., 5.03; S., 2. Lansing—Albion, 6; C., 6.70; Battle Creek, 4; S., 11.75; C., 7.15; Brooklyn, 9.50; Concord, 6; C., 3; Homer, C., 3.50; Jackson, 10; C., 11; Lansing, 1st, 12; Franklin Av., 14; Marshall, 12.20; Mason, 6; C., 5; Cash C. 5c. Monroe—Adrian, 30; C., 3; Petoskey—Boyne, 1.50; Cadillac, 11.50; S., 20.50; E. Jordan, 2; Greenville, 1; Harbor Springs, 12.55; Lake City, 2; Mackinaw City, 2; Petoskey, 21.50; S., 20.70; Traverse City, 4.75. Saginaw—Bay City, 1.12; S., 21.25; Mem'l, 5; C., 5.36; Ithaca, 7; Midland, 5.95; C., 1.46; Saginaw, Wash. Av., C., 2.44; 1st, S., 10.06; Grace, D. Bd., 5; St. Louis, S., 2.25; W. Bay City, Westm., 25. \$2,043.74

MINNESOTA—Adams—Argyle, S., 3.35. Minneapolis—Eden Prairie, S., 3.21. St. Paul—Rush City, S., 2; White Bear, S., 5.40. Winona, Claremont, S., 2.65. \$16.61

MISSOURI—Hannibal—Brookf., 4.80; Centre, S., 1.50; Clarence, S., 1.60; Edina, S., 3.15; Green Cy., S., 2.20; Hannibal, 11.50; S., 6.62; Kirksv., 3.50; C., 10; Macon, 90c. S., 6.06; Marcelline, 90c., S., 1.34; Milan, S., 4.83; Moberly, 9; N. Cambria, S., 3.50; N. Providence, 2.50; S., 3; Pleasant Prairie, S., 2.50; Shelbyville, S., 2.15. Kansas City—Appleton City, 10.06; S., 3.89; Clinton, 5.85; S., 1.90; Creighton, O. Br., 7; Holden, C., 3; Independence, 10; C. Bd., 11.50; Kansas City, 1st, 20; 2d, 96.49; S., 29.22; 4th, 1.55; 5th, 14.75; Benton Blvd., 1.50; Linw., 4; Bd., 25; Lowry City, 6.30; Raymore, 8.78; C., 1.82; J., 69c. Rich Hill, 2.50; Y. L., 6.25; Sedalia, Broadway, 20.90; S., 3.66; Cent., 20; C., 13; Vista, 5.20; Warrensb., 6. St. Louis—St. Louis—No. Cabanne, S., 3. \$425.36

MONTANA—Butte—Anaconda, 14; S., 11; Butte, S., C., 10; Dillon, 3.35; Phillipsb., Ind., S., 5; Twin Bridges, S., 1.20. Great Falls—Great Falls, 4.50; Kalispell, 10.50; Lewist., 10; S., 10. Helena—Billings, S., 2.30; Helena, Cen., S., 3. \$92.35

NEBRASKA—Hastings—Aurora, 6.44; Edgar, 3.60; Hansen, 9.10; Hastings, 7.45; Superior, 6.58; A. Friend, 25c. Kearney—Central City, 16.78; C., 10; Fullerton, 14.58; C., 2; J., 3.25; Gibbon, 11; C., 1.85; Grand Island, 24.60; Kearney, 16; Lexington, 3.10; C., 1.25; Liteh, C., 93c., No. Platte, 18; C., 4; J., 1.50; Ord, 4.50; C., 1.75; Shelton, 3; St. Paul, 4.50; Wilson, Mem'l, C., 50c. Nebraska City—Alexandria, 3.40; Beatrice, 28; Westm., C., 25; C., 7.35; S., 37.50; Blue Springs, 2; Chester, 4; Diller, 16; C., 2; Fairb., 3.40; Fifth, 5.37; Gresham, 2; Humboldt, 4; Lincoln, 2d, C., 2.75; Westm., 2.30; Palmyra, 2; Pawnee City, 21.60; Plattsmouth, 2; Staplehurst, 2.10; Tecumseh, 4.61; C., 5; Utica, 5.55; S., 3.53; York, 27.79; C., 23. Omaha—Bellevue, 17.07; C., 2.50; S., 2; Colon, 7.20; Craig, 6; Lyons, 2.90; Marietta, 5.02; Monroe, 17.87; S., 3.06; Omaha, 1st, 58.40; S., 11.58; C., 5.50; 2d, 22.89; S., 5.25; 3d, 2; Castellar, 5.40; Dundee, 2.80; C., 1.25; S., 2.08; Clifton Hill, 2.40; Knox, 31.57; Lowe Av., 26.80; C., 2.50; Westm., 24.76; Y. W., 1.80; Union Meet., 15; Blackbird Hills, 1; C., 30c., Osceola, C., 3; Schuyler, 5.38; Silver Creek, 1.90; S., Omaha, 13.20; C., 1; Tekamah, 4.80; Waterloo, 2.06; C., 1. \$726.11

NEW JERSEY—Elizabeth—Cranford, 5; Elizabeth, 1st, 10; 2d, 5.50; Westm., 5; S., 17.00; Plainfield, 1st, S., 10; Rahway, Locust Gr. Union, S., 127; Roselle, H. D. S., 50. Jersey City—Paterson, East Side, S., 11.80. Monmouth—Barnegat, S., 1.50; Calv., S., 20. Morris and Orange—E. Orange, Brick, S., 61.56; Livingston, 5; Morrist., 7; Orange, Cent., 5.50. Schooley's Mountain, S., 2; So. Orange, 1st, S., 6.32; Presbl. Soc., 5. Newark—Arlington, 30; * 1; Bloomf., 1st, 37.50; Westm., * 1; Caldwell, 25; S., 25.35; Montclair, Grace, 35; Trinity, 75; Newark, 1st, 165; 5th Av., 25; 6th, J., 5; Fewsheim Mem'l 22.50; High St., 25.67; Park, * 1; J., 5; Roseville Av., 112.50; So. Park Mem'l Chap. F. W., 5. New Brunswick—Dayton, M., 1; Dutch Neck, S., 5; East Trenton, 5; Ewing, 21.50; Kingston, S., 3; Lawrencev., 5; Milford, C. M. Bd., 12.50; N. Brunswick, 2d, 2.50; Princeton, 1st, 71; Stockton, 7.43; Titusville, 5; S., 1.25; Trenton, 1st, S., 25; 2d, 10; 3d, S., 23.10; Y. L., 15. Newton—Andover, 2; Blairst., * 1; Branchv., * C., 1; Delaware, S., 1.41; Hackettst., S., 8.52; Phillipsb., 1st, * 1; S., 7.56; Stewartst., * 1. West Jersey—Atco, J., 2; Atlantic City, Olivet, Ch., 10; Bridgeton, 2d, S., 5.61; Camden, 1st, 27.98; Cedarv., S., 2.45; Pittsgrove, Y. L., 10.80; S., 9; Woodbury, S., 10.16 \$1,143.64

NEW MEXICO—Arizona—Bisbee, Cov., S., 6.55; Santa Fe—Penasco, Pupils, 1.50. \$8.05

NEW YORK—Albany—Albany, 1st, 71.25; 2d, 183.34; 3d, 25; S., 20; 6th, 41.66; Madison Av., 66.66; Y. W., 5; C., 15; Mrs. B. S. Hait, 75; W. End, S., 6.22; Amsterdam, 2d, C., 25; S., 75; Ballston Spa, 35; W. W., 15; Batchellerv., 7; S., 2; Bethlehem, 3.75; Gloversv., 1st, 15; M. S. C., 25; S., 10.30; Kingsboro Av., 5; Guilderl., S., 2; Jernam Mem'l, 5.70; Johnst., 12.50; W. H., 8.34; H. Bd., 5; Menards Beth, 1.66; N. Scotland, 3; Rensselaer, 1; J., 1.50; Saratoga Springs, 2d, Y. P., 10; Schenectady, 1st, 29.75; S., 5.68; State St., 12.50; Union, 11.66; Voorheesv., S., 2. Binghamton—Binghamton, Immanuel, S., 3; Cortl., H. M. & Ch. A., 50; Deposit, 3.30; C., 5; Marathon, 7; Waverly, Mrs. H. Elmer, 75. Boston—Boston, 1st, P. H. Bd., 5; Scotch, 3; St. Andrews, 5; Brookline, 1st, C., 10; E. Boston, P. S., 9; J., 2.50; Houlton, J., 2.50; Hyde Park, 5; Newbury, 10; Newport, 1st, 7.50; Quincy, 12.50; Roxbury, 14.50; C., 15. Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 1st, S., 17.17; Bethany, 8.75; Bushwick Av., Ger. C., 12.50; Central, 50; Classon Av., 73.25; Grace, 25; J., Bd., 15; Greene Av., 17; C., 7.50; Lafayette Av., Ch., 130; Miss Beach, 40; Mem'l., 40; S., 50; Ross St., 6.05; W. J. Mills, 15; So. 3d St., 13.60; Throop Av., Mr. I. Goddard, 50; Westm., 14.11; Presbl., 1.74. Buffalo—Akron, 12.50; Buffalo, Cent., S., 6; Lafayette Av., 85; Bd., 10; C., 10; S., 5; Pk., 5; So., 9; Westm., 130; Gowanda, 10; Jamest., 26.50; Olean, S., 5.10; Sherman, 24; Westf., 75. Cayuga—Auburn, Calv., 4.45; Westm., 5; C., 5; Fair Haven, 5; S., 2.90; Five Corners, S., 1.08; Ithaca, 42.65. Champlain—Champlain, S., 4.45; Keesev., J., 5; Piercef. Ch., 2.30; Plattsb., 1st, S., 20; Rouse's Point, 10; Saranac Lake, W. L., 23; Y. W., 10. Columbia—Cairo, 7.35; C., 5; Catskill, S., 16; Hudson, 56; S., 12; P. S., 1.25. Genesee—Attica, S., 5.29; Batavia, 59.10; S., 10; Bergen, 14.19; S., 6.25; Castile, 13; S., 1.21; A little girl, 7; Leroy, S., 11.18; Oakf., 8.10; Perry, 16; Stone Church, 3; Warsaw, 22; Wyoming, 5. Geneva—Bellona, 1st, 16; Geneva, 1st, W. A., 25.75; No., 27.50; Y. L., 12.50; Naples, S., 5.40; Oak's Corners, S., 3.55; Seneca, 40; Seneca Falls, 2.94; Shortsville, 10; W. Fayette, S., 3. Hudson—Goshen, S., S., 25; S., 50; Middlet., 2d, 18.75; S., 6. Long Island—Amagansett, S., 3.21; Brook Haven, C., 60c., Cutchogue,

(Continued.)

HOME MISSION MONTHLY

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No. 5

EDITORIAL NOTES



At its third Tuesday meeting quite recently the Woman's Board had the great pleasure of listening to Dr. Charles A. Eastman, who spoke on the life of the Sioux Indian. In the February

magazine our readers will recall the article from Dr. Eastman's book, "Indian Boyhood." The charm which shows in his writing is also apparent in his personality and address. The graphic picture which he gave of the innermost life of the Indian woman, was so unusual, so marked by clear insight that his speech was little less than a revelation to those who listened.

Remember that all are welcome at these third Tuesday meetings and also on the first Tuesday as well.



LEARNING THAT Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, who has been conducting continuous religious services in connection with General Assembly's Evangelistic Committee during the past winter in various cities, was to go to Porto Rico for a little rest, and would be accompanied by Dr. Ottman, the Home Mission Board suggested that he arrange for a conference of Christian workers in San Juan, on Sunday and Monday, January 7th and 8th, to which he kindly consented. Word was sent to the various stations inviting the ministers and teachers to meet Dr. Chapman and their fellow workers in San Juan. The gathering was one of great spiritual profit, and the letters which have come to the Woman's Board are of such a nature that we wish to share a part of them at least, with our readers.

Miss Victoria McArthur sends this word from Anasco: "I am sure you can not realize and I cannot tell you what a treat it was to us to hear such fine sermons as Dr. Chapman and Dr. Ottman preached; they were the first English sermons we have heard for over two years, and we could not keep the tears back, for, oh! they were so good and helped so much.

We will never forget the kind and comforting advice Dr. Chapman gave us. How much it will help our work only our Master knows. We certainly received a great spiritual blessing, and can assure you that we feel encouraged, so that we can now work with greater energy and zeal.

FROM Mayaguez Miss Ordway writes:

"What a feast of good things we listened to at San Juan in the various conferences held there. It certainly was a rare treat to us all. I am sure each worker has returned to the field encouraged and with a better understanding of how to meet the various difficulties which are always arising. Will the Woman's Board kindly accept sincere gratitude from the Mayaguez teachers for the privilege granted them?"



THIS message is from Miss Elenor Lewis: "I want to tell you how much I appreciate the kindness and thoughtfulness of the Board in giving us the conference with Dr. Chapman. It is a blessing at any time to have such an inspiration, and especially to us so isolated from all Christian work and influences but our own. Only those who have tried it know what a starved feeling one has after hearing no sermon in his own language for months. Dr. Chapman spoke truly when he said we must breathe in just as much as we breathe out, and we cannot give out of ourselves without continually taking in. You have given us a chance to breathe in deeply in the past week and it will be a lasting help."



THE resignation of John Willis Baer, Assistant Secretary of the Board of Home Missions, is an event which has its only mitigation in the fact that he is thus conserving for long continued usefulness, strength which might otherwise be too greatly sapped. Mr. Baer will not take up his new duties as President of the Occidental College of California until after the meeting of General Assembly, next

May, so that we need not yet say good-by—we wish that the saying might be postponed indefinitely.



AGAIN we must record the passing of another beloved vice-president of the Woman's Board—Mrs. Edwin N. Crosby of New York. In the formative days of the work of the Woman's Board of Home Missions, Mrs. Crosby was a power in the organization and development of the New York Presbyterial Society, whose honored president she remained for several years, until it became necessary for her to secure release from arduous duties. Her interest and her gifts continued unabated, and though suddenly called away no pledge remained neglected, no promise unfulfilled.



ON returning from a Western trip President Roosevelt in speaking of mission work said of those often well meaning people who are given to its disparagement: "I think if they could realize a tenth of the work not only being done, but that which has been done out there, they would realize that no more practical work or more productive of fruit for civilization could be named than the work carried on by the men and women who give their lives to the preaching of the Gospel of Christ to mankind."



ONE MORE step in advance has been decided upon by the Woman's Board: a missionary is to be stationed at Ellis Island, to work among the women immigrants. There is great opportunity for usefulness, and, providentially, the Board has secured one who is peculiarly fitted for this work, Mrs. W. Riha, whose knowledge of various languages will permit her to work effectively among Bohemians, Poles and Slavs; she also speaks German. Mrs. Riha's parents came to this country when young and all but one of their children were born in America. It is a rather remarkable fact that each of these thirteen children when grown, has entered some line of distinctive Christian work. America has open arms for such!



THERE is no doubt that the congestion of foreign immigration in our large Eastern cities is due to the fact that the great mass have no adequate information con-

cerning different sections—in fact, most of them have no other source of knowledge than the transportation agent who has induced them to come to America. It is now being urged that the Government make special provision that incoming aliens may be informed concerning our Southern and Western States. The desirability of this step will appear from a glance at the figures. Last year there landed, 1,026,499 immigrants. New Jersey received 57,000. while North Carolina received 83. The Southern States all told received but 46,000, and the West but 43,000; while 777,000 settled in six Eastern States.



MORRIS K. JESSUP, of the American Museum of Natural History, has during the past few years been sustaining most important and fruitful investigations concerning the peopling of America.

Some report of this work is given in the *Cosmopolitan* by Daniel P. Pierce. "Heretofore," says Mr. Pierce, "the question of where the American redman came from has rested in the early realms of speculation. Nobody knew, least of all the Indians themselves. There have always been plenty of conflicting theories as to the origin of man in America. * * * From the study of both ethnology and archeological conditions in Northwestern America and Northeastern Asia, it seems most probable that man on the American continent did not come from Asia at all, but crossed over into Asia by way of Northwestern America. Man is very old in America—perhaps he has been here fully a hundred thousand years, if not more."



LAST autumn, a correspondent from Kentucky wrote as follows: "I have been so impressed with the value of the Mormon number of your magazine that I write to suggest that you call upon the subscribers in each State to mail to their own Senators a copy of the October number, with the striking passages marked, and not to take it for granted that somebody else will do it, for if our honored Senators should get 'pelted,' perhaps the impression would be deepened." The suggestion was at once passed along through office correspondence, and was acted upon by many. There is reason to believe that the result was not

without something of the educational effect aimed at—at least in the case of some of the Senators.



Leaders of local societies have noticed the helpful Scripture selections with outline exposition given recently in connection with the monthly programs. Scripture lessons, with short exposition or application, will be given with each program during the next few months. This aid is rendered with the desire to advance the devotional spirit, and also to add to the interest and profit of the occasion. Many feel the necessity for increased attention and thoughtfulness in the devotional portion of the program.

MRS. JULIA B. KENDALL, for many years president of the Synodical Society of Indiana, who will prepare one of these short outline studies to accompany a future program, remarks: "Your request appeals to me, because it is exactly in the line of my own thinking and feeling. It seems to me the devotional part of our meetings is the part we are in danger of neglecting. In the old days, when we had not so much information available, and when literary ability was perhaps not quite so common, or at least not made so much of, we used to spend much of the time of our meetings in prayer. Now I fear it is too much overlooked, almost in danger of being crowded out."

CHOOSE SENSE

By Florence B. Kelly

ONCE upon a time there was a young man upon whom had come the responsibilities of a great kingdom, and he dreamed one night that God came to him and said, "Ask what I shall give thee." In his vision there passed before his mind the things that men count good; riches, fame, victory, long life, wisdom. And as he thought, there crystallized in his mind the three best gifts—wealth, health and sense. He awoke and behold it was a dream, but like another great man "immediately he was not disobedient unto the heavenly vision," but went and made his fancy fact and chose, as you know, sound sense.

Women of the Home Missionary Society! to us have come great responsibilities. Are we not wont to dream of what we might do if we had wealth or the ability lent by long life and health to devote to the cause so important? But the wealth that is another's it is always easy to give away; and there is no vain repining like that of the impotent. Why not choose Sense?

"We pray for faith, and light, and peace,
For sin's remove and love's increase,
For strength to meet the tempter's power,
For dying grace for dying hour—
But now, right in the present tense,
Give us, O Lord, good common sense."

I. Sense to see the present opportunity and

II. Sense to seize it.

I. Sense to see it. How can we see it without the long-range field glasses of literature to sweep the horizon from ice bound and heathen Alaska down through the scattered tribes of our North American Indians, to whom pre-eminently we are debtors; across to the deluded Mormons, who can only be won slowly and painfully to the truth as it is in Jesus; over the Appalachian range where the sturdy mountaineers must be wrought unto Christian Citizens; through the black belt of the South whence there surges to our very doors an ever rising tide of humanity; southward through the superstitious and ignorant image worshippers of New Mexico; across the sunlit waters to Cuba, taking her first tottering steps toward independence; and Porto Rico stretching out her hands for the simple gospel of Christ. Turn the glass back and see the teeming millions of every speech and language and tongue swarming to our shores and congesting in our cities. In other days our merchants went across the sea to buy goods; now they no longer do so, but samples are brought to New York and exhibited there, and from these samples they order. It seems to me a picture of present day missionary conditions. The samples are here of all the peoples of the earth. Where will you invest?

II. Sense to seize the opportunity.

When we have seen through our field glass all the peoples for whom we hold in trust the message of salvation, what shall we do? Wait until the clay now plastic has hardened beyond our power to mould? Sit idly by while a vast procession of souls within our reach are passing into the unseen world, to be "fixed in an eternal state?" Let our Ship of State swing from her moorings and drift down the stream of time where other nations have perished? Nay

"—twine a wreath for the faithful and true
Who in spite of the many dare stand
with the few;

Not of blood spattered laurel for enemies
braved,
But of broad peaceful oak leaves for
citizens saved."

As girls spending a summer on a Maryland farm, if we wanted our riding horses when the hands were in the harvest field, we must go to the pasture bars, tole the horses to us with some dainty in the outstretched hand, and as they approached seize them by the forelock. In these later years when I no longer catch horses, the old method comes back to me as the only way to catch opportunity. Once the horse had wheeled it was too late to get him. You could not catch him by the tail or flying heels. Our opportunity is coming toward us—and it will not wait!

Last year it cost \$474,000 to carry on the work of the Woman's Board of Home Missions. This year it will need \$600,000. Large figures! But we need them to hold our opportunity—yours and mine. They mean that you and I must take our apportionment of this sum into our societies and faithfully build it up. Rejoice with Dr. Dixon that the women of the Presbyterian Church do not fear apportionment! We must look closer than ever into the detail. No three thousand dollars must be spent for interest on money that we failed to send in promptly and in equal shares quarter by quarter. We must call more men, women and children to the help of the Lord against the mighty.

You and I must give more money this year than we did last. How shall we do it? Pray.

Pray more this year than last.

Love more this year than last.

Remember those who are in bonds "as bound with them," and loving Him who released you pay to him your debt through them. Love. Pray. Give. There is hardly need to do more than whisper the last word if the other two are loud and clear.

And so I plead for myself and for all members of societies to-day, Choose sense! Sense to see the opportunity! Sense to seize it!



PRINCIPAL STREET OF LAS CRUCES N. M.

HOME MISSION TOPIC FOR MARCH

Equipments for America's Evangelization

The Voice—Speakers and lectures

The Pen—Leaflets and magazines

The Purse—Regular gifts and specials

GIFTS, REGULAR AND SPECIALS

TO one familiar with the funds which flow into the treasury of the Woman's Board this division of the March topic opens up a wide subject. To classify such gifts, to show the place they hold in the progress of the cause, to picture some of the results accomplished by means of these same gifts—regular and special—would be but to show their absolute necessity in the great work of America's evangelization.

Reflect for a moment, what is meant by regular gifts, and why that term stands for one of the most significant and important provisions of the Board's equipment. Under this head, O systematic giver of limited means! we put first, your offering. Perhaps it is but the nickel or the dime, or the twenty-five cents each month which is faithfully laid aside from your scanty store, but every such gift which really comes up to the square of scripture measure—according to ability—is one of the most sacred and most blessed of the Board's sources of equipment. And when we think of the sweetness and infinite love in that blessing bestowed by the Master upon the mite of the widow, whose heart has grown so hard, whose sensibilities so dull that there does not come a melting tenderness? Surely not your heart or mine! for if so, then are our gifts not only lacking when larger means are ours, but the love for Christ and his cause is waning, and we shall do well to take warning, at once.

Again, among these regular gifts are large and generous sums from consecrated churches. There are altogether, many societies and individuals who give regular sums quarter by quarter, year by year, and from this steady, systematic giving

comes the assurance which gives power to carry on the regular work. That that power may be greater, it is only necessary that many who now give in a spasmodic or occasional manner shall be numbered among those from whom come regular gifts.

Special gifts have also their important place. Special needs are continually arising—needs which suddenly spring a-leak: casualties unexpected of one nature and another but which must be met; workers disabled; many things calling for immediate and special relief. There are those who in addition to their regular giving respond by special gifts to such appeals. There are others who take their first step in the direction of giving definitely to missions through a sympathy awakened by some special need. Not infrequently that special gift is the beginning of a series of gifts which ultimately brings the donor into the category of regular givers. This is often an admirable means of enlisting one who cannot well be reached otherwise. Wise friends of the work will act on the suggestion and search out in the congregation some who may respond to special needs, thus bringing a blessing to the giver and the cause. Our treasurer of the Woman's Board always has such appeals to meet. There are some which are pressing now.

IS THIS OUR WAY?

(A letter we share with our readers)

I SHOULD long ago have acknowledged your very comforting letter sent me after my daughter left me. It was a solace, a balm.

After she began to earn money by teaching she heard a sermon by our pastor on the duty of giving a tenth of one's income. Her salary had never been large. One day

I saw her figuring away on a sheet of paper, the figures nearly covering the sheet. After a little she said to me: "I have never given a tenth to the Lord's cause, only a dollar or two here and there." I found she had reckoned up the interest on her earnings year by year, taken out the tenth and then included the interest on each. The sum was \$200. She placed it in one of the village banks for a few days, until she could transfer it, one-half to the Woman's Board of Home Missions, the other half to the Woman's Board of Foreign Missions. During those few days the bank failed. She immediately and cheerfully withdrew

the amount from her remaining principal, so that not a dollar was lost to those two societies. I thought this the more remarkable because it was so evidently the work of the Holy Spirit upon her heart, as no one had suggested it to her, no one prompted her to it. Everything in relation to her gifts was always done with the utmost privacy.

I simply write this to encourage you with the hope and expectation that the Holy Spirit, whose influences we have been invited unitedly to seek on the Day of Prayer, will bring similar and vastly more wonderful results.

A CHURCH LITERATURE EXCHANGE

A Literature table in the lobby of the church is one of the most modern of suggestions. It has just been given to us by one whose work throughout the church calls him to visit many congregations during the year. In his visitations, the thought came to his mind that a literature table, something after the order of those familiar at the annual meetings of missionary societies, would work well in many a church. Seeing the opportunity for its usefulness he suggested the plan to one live church where he had an engagement. His pleasure was great on the occasion of a later visit to find that the plan had been acted upon and that it proved a success.

So here it is in outline:

CHURCH LITERATURE TABLE

Much can be done by way of interesting people in spreading before them, at the entrance of the church, in an attractive way, interesting missionary literature and church

papers or periodicals. There is almost certain to be some one capable and really wanting something to do, who can be placed in charge of this table to see that it is stocked and in order. A placard might be put up, Take, Read and Return. This should also be stamped on the front page of the literature. In this way a magazine may accomplish several successful trips. The plan will work either in a small way, or in a larger way by including periodicals which have been read and then contributed for the advantage of others, thereby furnishing sweep and variety of reading which many families do not ordinarily have. A variety of bright leaflets which can be obtained at very little cost should be added to be scattered in the homes, "leaves for the healing of my people". In this way much interesting and profitable literature may get into families where there is little or nothing of this order.



HOME MISSION POST CARDS



By R. H. Wheeler.

HE Literature Department furnishes up-to-date material on Home Mission progress as well as accumulated information. The list of publications is a long one.

We have said that study begets interest, but missionary study begets prayer also. As workers and Band leaders gain experience, they are likely to give a little more time to devotional exercises. "Responsive Bible Readings" and other helps are having increasing circulation. The use of our programs for Prayer and Praise Services has had unmistakable influence upon the missionary spirit in our churches and the gifts to our Treasury.

And so the prayer and the study and the deepening interest reinforce and enrich one another. Surely then we can hope that the work of our Literature Department will be always an advance; that as the women of our Church grow in spirituality and in knowledge, more and more they will feel the need of reading and study better and better will be the supply to meet this need for up-to-date equipment.

KEEP PACE

THE MAGAZINE A NECESSITY

An astute critic of human nature was wont to observe that a man who does not read the newspapers may be never so intellectual, but certainly cannot be *intelligent* in the broad sense of the term. Only by keeping in touch with current events and current thought, with *methods of work*, and *development of special lines of work*, can he see the world about him with clear and accurate vision.

So it is in each separate department of the world's work; and in missionary matters the rule has forceful application. One may believe in missions, pray for missions, give to missions; but the faith, the praying and the giving will lack a certain vitality if there be ignorance of the "news of the day" in the missionary world.

That one may have a general knowledge of church activities, a weekly church paper must be read, and that all may keep in touch with the definite work of the Assembly's Boards the "Assembly Herald" should find its way into every Presbyterian household. But to the woman interested in Missions and working for advancement along specific lines, such as have been committed to Presbyterian women, who through our Woman's Home Board are

held responsible for the maintenance of a work which necessitates the raising of little less than a half-million dollars yearly—neither the weekly paper nor the "Assembly Herald" can give the knowledge of her own special work—she must have the organ which represents that particular phase of Missions; therefore no periodical can, to her, take the place of the HOME MISSION MONTHLY. Be loyal to the organ of your own work; subscribe for it and read it.

Would a physician of any standing be without a medical journal, or a teacher who recognized his profession fail to read educational papers? Surely one who longs for the progress of Christ's Kingdom in our land should be just as zealous to be up-to-date in knowledge as he who aims to heal the body or he who trains the mind.

So we repeat once more the truth which is almost a truism: "Intelligent advancement is dependent upon up-to-date information." Read the newspapers if you would be abreast with the times. Read and study your own missionary publication if you would keep pace with the glorious progress of Christ's Kingdom. S. H. P.

AWAKING LATENT POWER

By J. P. Williams

MERELY to oblige a little invalid friend who was arranging the program for a missionary meeting, one woman opened the pages of our HOME MISSION MONTHLY for the first time, in order to read up and prepare a paper on the "American Highlanders."

She was not even a member of the church and had no interest in missions. But as she read the story of lonely mountain cabins, full of children growing up without school or church; of family feuds, cherished from generation to generation; then of our Home Industrial and Farm

School, opening a new world to the astonished children, it opened to her also a new world, a world of opportunity and open doors. The latent power in her life was applied to the work of missions, and the result has been an intelligent knowledge, a faithful devotion of time and tongue

and pen, and an enthusiasm so sincere that it has kindled an awakening interest and enthusiasm up and down through the churches of her presbytery and synod in which she has frequently been called to give her interesting, convincing missionary talk.



KITCHIKAN, ALASKA

FRUITFUL SERVICE INSURED

IN a certain society a young married woman was elected as secretary of literature. At the meeting immediately following, the society held a Symposium at which three-minute papers were given on "How to Insure a Year of Fruitful Service." One of the papers was "By Study of Our Missionary Literature," and this topic was assigned to the new secretary of literature. The paper has fallen into our hands and, while not intended for publication, as it shows how a new officer took hold of her work, we give a few paragraphs:

"At this meeting this afternoon there are those who have taken the missionary magazine long, these many years. Some who took it at one time but have discontinued; others who are comparatively new subscribers; and a few who are not acquainted with the magazine at all. Some take from habit, others from a strong sense of duty, others because the magazine has become part of their daily lives; they love it, read each copy carefully, and are helped by them. In every case we find that this last class is the life of our society.

"I do not come before you as one that belongs to the last class myself, but as one who hopes to pass into that class, and who is

thankful to the nominating committee and the society for bringing this literature to her attention by means of her office. I received my first HOME MISSION MONTHLY last week and enjoyed every page of it. Several articles seemed to have been written especially for our society; they were strong, helpful, bright and to the point.

"It does pay to take the magazine. I would say, 'read the numbers carefully, then pass them on, marking good parts, and don't be ashamed to show your interest in missionary themes any more than in a popular story in McClure's or Scribner's.' You know how prone we are to read what others are reading and discussing. It is safe to say that if at our next 'Thimble Social' all the ladies would incidentally mention something good they saw in the HOME MISSION MONTHLY, the rest would begin to feel behind the times. To those who do not take the magazine, I would say that I have copies here that they may examine after the meeting, and let me urge you by all means to subscribe, for, as a devoted missionary has said, 'Without knowledge there can be no interest, without interest there can be no prayer, and without prayer there can be no victory.'"

ILLUSTRATED LECTURES.

IN its equipment for spreading a knowledge of needs and results, the illustrated lecture has been found of great value. The Boards of Home Missions have a missionary lecturer in the field continuously—the Rev. Delos E. Finks, who has visited hundreds of churches, presenting illustrations of mission fields which are not only highly instructive, but of the choicest excellence and most artistic quality. These views are exquisitely colored, with a naturalness and refined reserve which make them very unusual and quite unsurpassed in this line. The lectures which Mr. Finks gives personally are distinct in their subject matter and in the views presented from the lectures and sets of slides which he has prepared to be loaned among the churches, and of which notice is given frequently in the Literature Department Notes.

It is said that more than eighty per cent of our knowledge comes to us through the eye. Illustrated mission lectures are but taking advantage of this well established fact. Then, when the ear comes to the help of the eye, the power of the stereopticon is magnified. In the use of this instrument in giving missionary information this fact is emphasized night after night. A host of people who will not take the trouble to inform themselves by reading will look at pictures. In this easy way they get a good knowledge of the situation. For the first time perhaps, they see things in their true light. Good pictures steal in before they are aware and drive out prejudice, so that even missions, "dry as dust" as they had always supposed, look altogether different to them. The stereopticon has proved a great eye opener, accomplishing what no other means have done or perhaps could do.

Although the stereopticon has lost its novelty with most, it has not lost its power by any means. It has come to stay and will continue a strong educational force. It is hardly possible, in so short space of time, to otherwise obtain so much information in so accurate and so real a way.

Figures cannot tell the story of what has been accomplished by this educational mode, nor show the waves of influence set in motion. As said Dr. David Gregg at the close of a lecture: "You can-

not know how many missionaries have been made to-night in this large audience of young people." But figures have their place and here are a few of them. During the past year alone over two hundred lectures have been given, and fifty thousand people have in this way been reached. It is safe to say that the large part of this number, who would not have been reached otherwise, received their first favorable impressions of missions. Said a pastor very recently, at the close of one of these lectures, "I might have preached many sermons on Home Missions and my people would not have gained such a real and comprehensive knowledge of the subject." And in another church, a night or two later, a Sunday school superintendent said, "Now we will know what Home Missions mean. Our pastor might have preached Home Missions every Sunday in the year and we would not have as clear an idea of the character and greatness of the work as has been given to us in this one hour—for the eye has helped the ear."

Perhaps the most effective way of arranging for the lecturer is in an itinerary of a presbytery. In this way the expenses of travel are reduced to the minimum of outlay. Then, too, all the churches, small and large, get an equal opportunity; especially do the weaker churches get what they consider an unusual opportunity, and they are not slow to acknowledge it and improve it. A large number of churches get little information in mission lines. Seldom do they come in touch with an officer of the Board or a missionary. Neither are they disturbed because it is so. Often they try to avoid responsibilities, hiding under the shield of ignorance. But when they see the truth brought out attractively and effectively in pictures, then "seeing is believing;" they have little inclination to discount what their own eyes have looked upon. Further, when a series of at least three lectures is given, their views are greatly broadened and the impression is deepened into something lasting; the common and natural expression is "we never saw it that way before." Pictures interpret conditions to all classes of people; indeed, they are a universal language; known and read of all men.

The Boards of Home Missions have so arranged the matter that the expense of these lectures by Mr. Finks is not large

and comes readily within the means of all. Credit is also given a church or society for the full amount contributed.



HOOPA INDIAN GRAVE, CALIFORNIA

AN INDIAN LEGEND OF THE FLOOD

Written by a Fifteen-Year-Old Boy in our Tucson School

EVERY race has its myths and legends. The Indians of Arizona, though without a written language, have preserved, by word of mouth, some interesting stories.

The Indians are superstitious, and many exciting stories have been related by them about the former inhabitants.

At one time, it is supposed, there was a great flood. This deluge was caused by disobedience on the part of the people toward their great chief.

The Pima Indians sought a high mountain near one of our villages for safety. But the waters overtook them and many of the Indians were lost; or, as the Pimas declare, turned to stones. This mountain is marked by stones which the Indians fancy to be petrified men, women, children, and animals.

Later, when people had multiplied and were happy, an enemy came among them. This was a woman large and strong, whose nails had developed into claws. She was determined to destroy the human family by killing the little ones. The sorrowing mothers were ever seeking a way to destroy this common enemy. No plan could be discovered to outwit her craftiness.

All unexpected, one day a friend appeared in the form of a very small man, who advised the mothers to take the kioks (large

wicker baskets), which they fastened to their heads, and go to the mountains and fill them with wood, which was to be taken to a hiding place, near the enemy's house. Two women were chosen to soothe the strong woman into a deep sleep by gently combing her hair. This they did. While the enemy slept the mothers piled their sticks about her house and started a fire. Those who had caused the sleep escaped, while the little man climbed to the top of the house.

A raging fire soon cut off all escape for the enemy of the human race. When she sought the housetop, Suaher jumped up and down causing the mud roof to fall heavily upon her. Thus was she buried in the ruins. And thus did the little man prove himself a friend to the human family and win for himself a place among the gods. However, this daring act of the little hero did not prove to all the Indians his friendship for the human race, nor his right to a place among those of higher power. After a long discussion it was decided he must be subjected to the test of fire. Accordingly, he was thrown into a burning house, and once more proved his greater power by coming forth from the flames unharmed.

The lower world was then supposed to be the happiest place that could be found. The little man soon made his way there

and dwelt with those who loved peace and happiness.

That these stories are no longer believed by the Indians is one of the strongest proofs of their advancement. Our people are rapidly coming from tradition and superstition into a better knowledge of the truth.

This note accompanied the above sketch:

"This legend, written by one of our boys, is a fair specimen of what eight years will do for an Indian child at the Indian Training School at Tucson. The writer is a professed Christian, as are all of the members of his class. For want of room and proper facilities we are turning away many bright children every year."

HADDINGTON G. BROWN,
Superintendent.



SUNDAY SCHOOL CLASS, INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL TUCSON, ARIZONA. FUNDS ARE NEEDED FOR THE NEW BUILDING

A PIONEER FIELD

By Thomas C. Moffett

I BELIEVE we can safely say that Arizona presents the finest opportunity for pioneer Home Mission enterprise in the whole land. There are more Indians in Arizona than in any division of the United States, except Indian Territory; there are more Mexicans in Arizona, except in New Mexico, and there are more Mormons, except in Utah, probably in Idaho also, and in addition to these three divisions of the exceptional populations, we have also foreign-speaking people of every nation in our mining camps and quarries, and filled with the characteristic population of that far off territory, which is, with Montana, the last remnant of frontier. The Navajoes number 21,000, occupying a vast reservation, 14,000 being in Arizona, and about seven or eight thousand in New Mexico. The Hopi dwell upon their mesa homes; to the south, and west of the Navajoes are

the Mojaves on the Arizona and California sides of the Colorado River. The Yumas are at the point where the Southern Pacific Railroad crosses the Colorado River into California. The Pima reservation extends up and down the Gila River and over on the Salt River. The Papagoes occupy a reservation, adjoining Tucson to the south, and on down to the Mexican lines, much of it a desert. In the mountains along the plateau are two tribes of the Apaches, with the agencies at San Carlos and Fort Apache. These, with the smaller tribes of less than one thousand each, make up our ten lost tribes of Arizona.

To-day there are doubtless 25,000 American Indians within the bounds of our Territory who have never heard the first word of the Gospel. There are eight of the ten tribes wholly unevangelized, and outside of the Pimas, the Papagoes and Maricopas, to whom the Woman's

Board have sent the Gospel, there are not one hundred Indians of the 38,000 in Arizona who have been enrolled in any

evangelical church or who have espoused or professed the Gospel.

Truly this is a pioneer field.

SHEETS OF BREAD

"If you wish to dine off a sheet of bread," we are told by one who describes the possibilities of such a feast, "you must go to the great American desert and ask the women of the Moki Indians to bake it for you. But if you are wise, you will not inquire too closely into the details of the process."

This primitive bread-making is after the following fashion:

"The preparation of the bread, in sheets hardly thicker than a sheet of paper, is a real art among the Moki women. A corner in the principal room is set aside for the accommodation of a shallow trough, walled in with slabs of stone set on end. The trough is divided into three compartments, and in these the first process of bread-making takes place.

"When bread is to be made, a girl kneels behind each compartment. Shelled corn is then put on the flat stone in the first compartment, and with a coarse, oblong stone the first girl proceeds to rub it. The coarse meal thus prepared is passed on to the next compartment. Here it is again rubbed with a stone less coarse, and passed on to the third stage. The result is a decidedly floury meal.

"With a brush which is made of dried grass bound together with a string of calico, and with which the floor is swept between times, the meal is then gathered up, and mixed with water to a thick batter.

"Then comes in the art of the baker. She takes a single handful of the batter and spreads it over a long, flat stone, under which a fire has been for some time burning. The batter is made to cover thinly the entire surface.

"When one side is baked she takes the bread by a corner and pulls it off dexterously, turning it the other side up. When it is done, a long, flat basket receives it, and the baker turns the edges up all round, so that the air can get at it. Sheet after sheet is baked until the basket is piled high with the blue bread, or 'piki,' which the baker pronounces 'peka.'

"No salt is used in the batter, and the 'piki' has a sweetish taste. It is usually blue, partaking of the color of the corn from which it is made. It is eaten dry or in a sort of soup. When the men go on a journey they take 'piki' made into rolls, very much as one would roll up a sheet of wet paper, the bread being of about the same thickness as the paper.

"The stones upon which the bread is baked are prepared by the old women of the tribe with great secrecy and much ceremony. They are very valuable, and are handed down as heirlooms from mother to daughter.

"The first stage in the process of preparing these baking stones, so says *P. pular Science News*, is the smoothing and filling of the surface of the stone with hot pitch. It is then smoked and rubbed for many



A MOQUI (INDIAN) VILLAGE, N. M.

days, with an accompaniment of rude chanting. As far as a white man may know, the first rubbing is with a smooth stone, the next with pieces of wood, while the finishing work is done with the bare hands. The result is a jet black, smooth surface, to which the 'piki' does not stick in baking."

THE INDIAN'S ARTISTIC INSTINCT AND HIS RIGHT TO EXPRESS IT

OPINION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

The thoughtless make sport of the Indian's love of personal adornment, forgetting that nature has given him an artistic instinct of which this is merely the natural expression. What harm does it do him that he likes a red kerchief around his neck or feels a thrill of pride in the silver buckle on his belt? Does not the banker in the midst of civilization wear a scarf pin and a watch chain, and fasten his linen cuffs with links of gold? The highest of us is none the worse for the love of what is bright and pleasant to the eye. Our duty is plainly not to strangle the Indian's artistic craving, but to direct it into a channel where its satisfaction will bear the best fruit for himself and the world.

A white visitor among the Moqui in Arizona, looking at some of the earthenware, coarse and rude in quality, but ornamented elaborately with symbolic figures of serpents and lightning and clouds and dropping rain, remarked on the symmetrical grace of the outline of a

certain vase. A friend rebuked him with the comment that the Indian who made that vase would have been better employed hoeing in his corn patch at the foot of the mesa

The criticism was founded on a wrong principle. Here was a piece of work showing real artistic spirit. Hoeing corn is right enough, but we can not all hoe corn. Some of us must teach, and some write for the press, and some sell goods, and some build houses. We are all equally producers, and if it were not for diversity of occupation and production the world would be a cheerless and uncomfortable place indeed. Corn will feed us, but it will not clothe us or shelter us or furnish us with mental occupation. Aside entirely from the question of the relation of diversified production to the higher civilization, we may well ask ourselves whether beauty has no place in the social economy. We can live without it, but life is certainly fuller for having it. The vase has its use in the world as well as the ear of corn.



ARTISTIC INDIAN BASKET

SPEAKERS: EQUIPMENT: FINANCES

From the Secretary's Desk

MANY presbyterial meetings will be held during March and April, and we hope that home missions may receive due prominence at each meeting.

The Woman's Board will assist by suggesting speakers, but much travel and expense would be saved if efforts were made to hold presbyterial meetings in every synod on dates that would make it possible for the same speaker to attend all. Of course no change in dates can be made when the woman's meeting is held in connection with presbytery, but when held at another time and place, such changes might be arranged.

Let all who desire speakers make early application to Mrs. M. J. Gildersleeve, the Assistant Secretary.

* * *

Mrs. Flora D. Palmer, our Field Secretary for the Northwest, has spent the fall and winter months in Montana and the Dakotas. She will be in Minnesota and Iowa during January and February. Indefatigable in her zeal for home missions, she bears discouragements without a murmur, overcomes difficulties that would cause a less earnest worker to turn back, and everywhere leaves the impress of her work.

Miss Julia Fraser, our Field Secretary for the Pacific Coast, has not only done a great deal of work in California, but has spent some time in the territory of the North Pacific Board, has visited Miss McBeth at Lapwai, Idaho, and filled appointments in Colorado. Miss Fraser's visits arouse enthusiasm for our work, her long journeys by rail and overland give her a varied experience, and she is greatly beloved.

Miss Edith Hughes has responded to many calls for addresses in Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri, from her home at Burrton, Kansas.

Miss Lydia A. Hays visited many societies in Michigan and Indiana. A severe cold made it necessary for her to return to her home at Saratoga for a month's rest, but by the middle of January she was ready to undertake an itinerary in New York State, thence to West Virginia. She will spend April in Illinois.

Mr. H. P. Freece has addressed many meetings in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York on Mormonism, and will continue in the field during the spring.

* * *

While meetings are good, and each auxiliary society ought to make much of its regular meetings, and hold at least one each year to which the public is invited, **we do not make as good use of the literature** provided for us as we ought. Our Publication Committee devotes much care and thought, as well as expense to providing literature on every phase of our work. Use it; talk it up, for it furnishes the information which leads to intelligent giving; keep a file of all literature published, so that you may know what to order; distribute generously.

* * *

As we approach the close of the fiscal year, the daily reports from the treasury department fill us with rejoicing or anxiety, according as the receipts are large or small. If each society meets its pledges, if each society makes its offerings as large for the general fund as it was last year, and in addition each member contributes to the Building and Repair fund assigned to its synodical society and the fifteen per cent advance asked for, forevangelization, and work among foreign-speaking people, not only will our record for the year be "No debt," but there will be money in hand to begin work among foreign-speaking people in places where the work is greatly needed, and for the erection of such buildings as are deemed absolutely necessary. Let us all pray that these closing days of the fiscal year may be full of blessings as they are full of giving, for the evangelization of our own land is essential to the evangelization of the whole world.

* * *

Plans are beginning to formulate for the Annual meeting, which will be held in Des Moines, Iowa, during General Assembly. Look for announcements in the next number of the HOME MISSION MONTHLY. We trust that every Synodical President and Secretary will arrange to attend.

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA

By Florence Stephenson

AS an eye-witness I have noted the growth in mission school and church work among the mountain people. In April, 1887, I was appointed by the Woman's Board of Home Missions principal of the school to be opened at Asheville.

At that time the Woman's Board had no school work in the thirteen counties of Western North Carolina which now constitute the territory of French Broad Presbytery. There were only two church organizations belonging to our branch of the church within their borders, and Presbyterianism was fast dying out. The Minutes of the Assembly now show fifteen churches, as many ministers, and hundreds of

church members; in fact, a whole Presbytery, whose existence is the direct outgrowth of mission school work. In the schools of the Presbytery to-day you can see 1,600 children and young people.

The gift of continuance in spite of obstacles, or the earthly side of the doctrine of the perseverance of the saints, is manifest in our church workers to the extent of its being recognized and acknowledged by the natives. One man spoke the unconscious attitude of the mountain people's mind when quieting an opposition to our school by saying, "Youens may jest as well hesh up an' quit distractin' your-selves; them Presbyteries (Presbyterians) has

done stuck their toes in an' they'll git up whar they're aimin' at." You recognize the touch of nature in the man's allusion to mountain climbing, that being the basis of the figure. Besides his fine compliment to the doctrine and practice of Presbyterianism, the man is unconsciously both poetical and scriptural, saying in substance with David:

"He maketh my feet like hinds' feet
And setteth me upon my high places."

In the model old Scotch Presbyterian family the "lad o' pairts" was called and chosen and educated for the ministry, while all the other members of the family worked and sacrificed in order that he might go to college. In the Woman's Board of Home Missions school family to-day the mountaineer children are the "lads and lassies o' pairts," and the Lord, by the mission schools, is calling out this con-

servative force who will aid greatly in teaching and preaching the Gospel in the needy places in our own beloved land and in foreign lands.

Often we have in school girls named Talitha Cumi. Is it not pretty and significant used as a name? One of those thus named once said to me, "Some calls me Talithy and some calls me Coomy." How are we as Christian women, and missionary workers, and Christian teachers calling these daughters of our kinsfolk in the Southland? Are there some who are not calling them at all, their lips as dead to service as the little maid's own? Are we giving them the call in an indefinite way with no fixed faith or purpose in our own minds? Are we giving to them one by one the full harmonious call as taught by our Lord himself? Talitha cumi; Damsel, I say unto thee, arise, live, learn, love, shine as a light in the world.

THE PROBLEM OF THE EMPTY PURSE

A CORRESPONDENT takes kindly exception to the statement that "the only excuse for lack of interest in missions is inexcusable ignorance or wilful disobedience" claiming that there is yet another reason for at least apparent lack of interest. Here is her explanation, based upon personal observation:

"Lack of interest in mission work, many times, is owing to an empty purse. We know many women who have absented themselves from missionary meetings for this reason. It causes embarrassment to listen to stirring appeals and to make no response by a contribution, and it is still more humiliating to say that one has no money to call her own, and her husband disapproves. One would rather be called indifferent than close-fisted and stingy. I think great injustice is sometimes done to good Christian women who have failed to give when it is their secret sorrow that they simply cannot. If every married woman had an allowance, however small, for her very own, there would be a decided increase in the revenue flowing into the treasury of the Lord, and a gratifying increase in attendance upon the meetings. I have carefully deliberated for years upon the infelicities women are subjected to under apparently favorable circumstances. I have thought so long on these lines, in my official capacity in missionary societies, receiving reports from so many auxiliaries, no money, indifferent, etc., that I have begun to associate the two facts.

"It is astonishing how much money has been 'raised' by the women. Some decry it, saying, give! but there are those who can give

only as they raise it by feminine methods—teas, suppers, etc."

To meet this problem of no "money," our correspondent says that she has advocated the earning of money by personal effort, making the proceeds a source of missionary revenue, and has found a willingness to work heroically to raise funds.

"One who grasped the idea, gave one hour of time and skill per week, cost of material deducted. She handed in one dollar a month as against one dollar a year, as had been her contribution previously. Two sisters of missionary ancestry adopted the plan of dropping small receipts in a box, and in a short time were astonished to find they had fourteen dollars."

But even where there is a willingness to use one's skill and time to produce, there is not always opportunity to dispose of the outcome. Our correspondent recognizes this and says further:

"In cities with telephones and stores, and every conceivable thing at hand, people of means are in most cases too busy to think of the humble missionary efforts which some one is making to raise money by selling what she can make by her skill. In rural communities every woman does everything herself, as isolated from her neighbors, and is too busy to think of any plans for co-operation. One woman remarked when the idea was presented of earning money: 'We are all ready and willing to work, only tell us where we can find patrons and purchasers.' This leads back to the statement that when women have a definite share in the family income they can set apart a portion for Christian giving."

NEWS NOTES

DWIGHT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.—Hereafter the institution at Old Dwight is to be known by the above title. The school rooms are crowded. In the Sunday school there is now a class for Cherokee speaking pupils. Mr. Schaub also preaches once each Sunday, through an interpreter, to Cherokee speaking

Indians. This is in the nature of a "Forward Movement."

AMONG THE NEZ PERCES.—Miss Fraser has been visiting Miss McBeth and writes: "I wish we could have water brought to this mission. The 'old oaken bucket' was quite

picturesque when I was here in the summer, but with snow and ice and bitter cold, it is another question! I cannot bear to see dear Miss McBeth with her rheumatic feet 'tote' in buckets of water after 'hoisting' it with a slippery rope. The house is reasonably comfortable, but a wood shed at the rear, with water, would make things much easier. What a splendid work they are doing!"

AGUADILLA, PORTO RICO.—The arrival of Miss Helen D. Snyder in January made the teaching force complete. In this connection it is pleasant to record the service rendered by Mrs. H. T. Tracy, the wife of the Board's Missionary. During the two months of waiting for a third teacher, the work would have been greatly hampered, but for Mrs. Tracy's efficient help in the school room.

NORTH FORK, CALA.—Miss MGrow: I am glad some one thinks me courageous, but I very often feel very far from anything like courage. When my spirits are on the ebb, I saddle my pony and ride off to some rancherie. My Indians receive me so gladly, and listen to me with such interest, and murmur such words of approval, that by the time I am ready to return my spirits are so on the rise that I sing all along the narrow mountain trails, and wonder why I ever doubted that my work was here, or why I ever allowed myself to question the advisability of continuing in the work. So you see, there are compensations.

PRESBYTERIAL EXCHANGE

EXTRACT from a letter from a presbyterial president who makes it a point to visit and encourage local societies in the Presbytery;

"I've been to two missionary meetings to-day—perhaps six miles apart. Both were earnest, helpful ones quite aside from any part I may have contributed.

"Oh, my dear, how can women with souls saved and who know of the millions of souls unsaved be content to spend hours and hours every week at afternoon teas and receptions all winter long, and accept the chit chat, scrappy talk and hurried bow as friendship, when they might meet as real friends for several hours and have real conversation on topics that are really worth while! I wouldn't exchange the warm hand clasp and the looks of sincere appreciation that I received to-day, and on many such days, for the most tremendous social success possible. When one sees a tired, worn face lighten up from the brighter shining of the inward light, quickened by what the Holy Spirit has used one's own lips to say, it is a great happiness, and when the hard hand clasps yours with 'Thank you for coming,' that is true joy."

A most suggestive missionary calendar has been sent out by a California young people's presbyterial secretary. It is printed on a sheet of cardboard nine by eleven inches, and beside the topics for the year, it gives pictures of missionaries or suggestive views of each of

the fields for which the young people have assumed pledges. It will find a place on the wall among other attractive pictures, and will be an ever present reminder of missionary obligations.

AN Iowa society, last year, decided upon something new to mark the annual Thankoffering and Praise meeting. In addition to the regular program which was carefully arranged, when the offering had been collected and before partaking of the refreshments, those present were invited to inspect various booths representing the fields of Home Mission endeavor. This novel and instructive feature was arranged in the Sunday school-room, and was greatly enjoyed.

The class-rooms were admirably adapted to use as booths, one for each Home Mission field. They were all elaborately decorated with the national colors, with pictures of mission schools and of missionaries, of the country and its people, and provided with literature for free distribution.

In the main room were large bouquets of handsome chrysanthemums and dainty smilax festooned, while in the booths and the dining-room were small vases of roses and bright geraniums.

The name of each field in scarlet letters over the portal attracted the attention at once, as did the motto, "Our Land for Christ."

In the Mexican booth was displayed pottery and a large number of exquisite pieces of Mexican drawn-work, the color scheme in the draperies being red.

The Mormon booth had the walls literally covered with fine large pictures of the Temple, Tabernacle and other prominent buildings in Salt Lake City, and upon the table were relics of various kinds. Beneath a large United States flag draped in the rear was a black flag labeled "Treason."

Next came the Mountaineer's exhibit, prettily arranged. Here were ancient patch-work quilts, draped gracefully to form a background, while a spinning wheel and other primitive articles reminded of one's grandmothers and of the simple life of these Scotch-Irish people of the Southland. Here, also, was a meritorious display from the mission schools of various articles made from mountain laurel wood, vases, pitchers, etc.

The Porto Rican booth was modest in its pretensions, consisting mainly of palm branches, fans and flags for decorations. An assortment of brown and scarlet seeds was shown, which the natives often string for necklaces.

The Indian booth was a genuine tepee made of poles and Indian blankets. At this booth were seen a great variety of Indian curios, including blankets, beadwork, pottery, tomahawks, moccasins, looms for weaving blankets, and baskets.

One might have imagined one's self in the frozen regions of the North, for Alaska was represented by a hut suggestive of snow. Within hung a map of "Seward's folly," while without were a totem pole, wood carving, and baskets innumerable, constituting a most interesting exhibit.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S NOTES

This department is primarily educational—as we often reiterate—the aim being to provide Home Mission information to all young people's organizations, since we are convinced that knowledge of the needs and results will insure co-operation. A brief glimpse of the part "the pen" plays in this Department would make interesting reading because of its variety. In addition to the regular requests for special objects, letters and programs, there are requests for leaflets on specific work, and scoldings because "the leaflets on Persia (!) which we ordered, have not been received."

A little girl wants to know where to send her doll, and other children desire addresses where they may send picture cards and scrap-books. Exercises for Junior and Band meetings, recitations, dialogues, programs for young people's rallies, and for the Presbyterian Hour are asked for. One writes for the names and post office addresses of **"all the home mission workers, with a little sketch of each,** in order that the Juniors may write to them and get letters from them." A correspondent asks that the Secretary write a speech for her for a meeting where she is "to speak next week." Another is willing to use one of the speeches given by the Secretary, and asks that a copy be sent her! Some ask only an outline for such speeches: Many ask advice on personal matters, and although some are amusing, the Secretary has frequently been deeply touched by the confidences which have come to her, and the help she has been asked to give.

Special objects seem a necessity among the young people, and the variety of these objects requires an equal variety in the information provided. That the young people demand news from the field goes without saying, but the diversity of requests is surprising. Some want only items regarding an individual worker, while others ask for **results** of his work; some request leaflets "just on the needs" in a particular field, and some for literature to show whether their contributions pay. The general field letters supply many of these wants, and have constantly increased in popularity since the first edition was printed. These are used by many older societies, by pastors, and by some who write for denominational papers. Study classes have grown in number during the past year, and several leaders have distributed the field letters and an accompanying leaflet as each field was studied. Many notes of thanks have been received from those who have been helped by these little letters. But there are still those among our young people who have not heard of these letters (they can not be readers of the HOME MISSION MONTHLY), and recently a society, anxious to have a letter from a missionary for a particular meeting decided to send their \$5.00 direct to him. They knew his preaching station, but not the far-away post office address, so the letter was returned. Five dollars for a missionary letter seems like an exorbitant price, but this small society was willing to pay it in order to have a letter! The money would reach him as quickly through the regular channel, and a postal request to

this Department would have brought a letter, by return mail, telling not only of the work of this missionary, but of several others in that particular field. This is one of the exceptional cases, but it is astonishing how many "exceptions" there are of one kind and another.

An effort which has called forth hearty response and gratitude is the program furnished for the home mission C. E. meeting topics. These programs are only sent on request, and the demands for them are most encouraging. The next program will be for the last Sunday in April, when the topic for study and prayer is the burning theme of "Home Missions among Foreigners in America."

The three exercises published in the supplement for the Boards Sunday School program for Washington's Birthday can be adapted for any gathering where young people are to have a part, and "The Story of the Dollars" would be particularly appropriate for a Junior exercise. Both words and music for the two little songs in this supplement are original, and as new patriotic hymns are rare, the one in the program will be very acceptable in your Young People's Hour, or for any home mission service. Send to Young People's Department, Board of Home Missions, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York.

An appeal for special—"extra"—offerings from the Congregational young people for home missions is made in the January number of "Our Country," Rev. Ernest Bournier Allen, who suggests that 500 C. E. Societies contribute ten cents a month as an extra (which "would pay a home missionary's salary for one year,") or that "500 C. E. Societies give twenty-five cents a month extra. This would send three or four workers into needy fields to preach the gospel. If your society is not giving anything to home missions, the entire gift would be an extra." Why should not our Presbyterian young people set such a mark before them as we open the account for another year?

Wanted—Patches.

Two little Mexican boys I met

Their eyes were red, their cheeks were wet.

What is the matter with the dears,

And what the cause of all their tears?

Come, let me whisper in your ears,

"It's the want of patches."

Can they belong to the mission school.

Where peace and plenty should be the rule?

I'm sure when the Ladies know our needs,

So apt are they to do good deeds,

That they will quickly send the means,

For necessary patches.

Out at the elbows, out at the knees,

Slit down the back too, if you please,

The needs of the two are the needs of a score

Then send for them and fifty more

A bundle from your abundant store

Of good strong patches.

Please send at once, without delay,

Scraps of blue and scraps of gray,

And to be sure there is no lack

You'd best put in a few of black,

For surely we need a stack

Of all kinds of patches.

Albuquerque, New Mexico.

PROGRAM FOR APRIL

TOPIC: THE FREEDMEN

Bible Study—ACTS VIII: 3-8, 26-40.

"God moves in a mysterious way
His wonders to perform."

Stephen had just been murdered, Saul was making havoc of the church, families were being broken up, homes destroyed, Christians driven from the country; but it was in God's plan, and, like a terrific tornado which wrecks a well filled granary, it scattered the seed corn far and wide.

The disciples went everywhere preaching the Gospel.

Even despised Samaria heard the good news, for Philip felt that the low down, superstitious Samaritans were the very ones who needed the uplift most; they surely did. Foul spirits, raging and cursing, were driven out. The sick, the lame, the blind were healed, and Christ, the Loving-one, was preached unto them. It was a wonderful time for sinful Samaria, hundreds of souls saved, hundreds of lives completely changed. "And there was great joy in that city"

But just in the midst of all this widespread blessing, when whole villages were being converted and the Holy Spirit was being received into so many hearts, the anger of the Lord speaks to Philip: "Arise and go toward the south which is desert." God's sending him off at such a time as this must have seemed almost as strange and unreasonable as His allowing Saul to persecute and the young church to be broken up; but he arose and went without delay or question, and found that he had been sent this long journey just to preach to *one negro!*

The negro was a believer in God, a worshiper just-as our own negroes are, but oh, so ignorant, so helpless, groping his way in the dark, trying to understand, but having no one to guide him.

"Philip preached unto him Jesus," and the Ethiopian believed, was baptized, and went on his way rejoicing, to be missionary to his own race.

Then the spirit of the Lord carried Philip back again unto the large work of the cities, but he had learned a tremendous thing, the value to God of a *single soul*, of one Ethiopian's soul.

ELLEN HALLIDAY RANKEN.

Give number of schools, by States, supported by funds sent through Woman's Board to Freedmen's Department.

Give amount raised last year for this purpose.

Industries: Paper which shall show what is being done to teach farming, carpentry, printing and other trades; also instruction given to girls in sewing, domestic training, etc.

Show what the schools are doing in training the colored youth to become intelligent, Christian men and women.

Uplifters of their people: Give short sketches of those who as instructors and leaders are working in these schools for the uplifting of their people—(For information on all these points consult April number of this magazine for '05 and '06, also send to Mrs. V. P. Boggs, Pittsburgh, for annual report and leaflets).

Needs and sources of supply: A discussion bringing out what the work demands and how to meet these needs.

Note This

We wish to emphasize the fact that the Post Office address of the teachers at El Rito, New Mexico, is Chacon, New Mexico, and that for the teachers at Agua Negra, New Mexico, is Holman, New Mexico. Complaints have come to us, that a great deal of mail is lost because letters are addressed to El Rito and Agua

Negra instead of to the Post Offices named. Not infrequently there is no Post Office in the place where a mission is located, and in all such cases the Post Office address is given in brackets in the list of stations and workers, published in the number of the HOME MISSION MONTHLY devoted to any given field—as Mexican, Indian, etc.

Corrected.

When quoting from the article "America's Position and Prestige" the territory of the original thirteen States should read 828,000 square miles instead of 128,000 the latter being an error in type.

HOW SOME OF OUR HELPS HAVE HELPED

Home Mission Postal Cards. Successful workers are constantly studying to increase attendance at missionary meetings, and to improve their programmes so that the uninterested will consider it worth while to attend. Some have found that the sending of an invitation written on a souvenir postal card will secure at the meeting the presence of some women who do not respond to an ordinary note. Others have had notices, and even programmes printed on the cards. They have also been used to distribute as souvenirs at meetings. The plain postals sold at eight cents per dozen (postpaid), which have space on them for writing or printing, have had a larger use for this purpose than the attractively colored cards—at twenty cents per dozen—used for collections of postal cards, which in these days every mission band finds it desirable to own.

Leaflet Subscriptions. If the renewal letters containing favorable comments may be taken as a criterion, our leaflet subscription plan is becoming indispensable to at least some societies. Individual workers, who like to keep in touch with latest issues, also express their appreciation of the convenience of having all new leaflets at hand for the preparation of programmes. The plan is this: by depositing one dollar with our Literature Department you receive one copy of each new leaflet as it comes from the press.

Effective for Map Talks. The large cloth map of the United States, sold for three dollars, is considered "more satisfactory than anything of its kind." It is possible to make an interesting and educating exercise by using the map talks on our fields in connection with it. Cut the map talk and paste the items about the fields on slips of paper, which may be distributed before the meeting. Each person holding one of the slips should give the items on it from memory, and locate it on the map when the name of her station is called at the meeting. If it be desirable to have a less number of persons take part, the missions can be grouped and the stations in the groups located in the same way.

Aid for Study Classes. The study books, which have helped many in study classes to learn the history of the work on the fields, are declared to contain the facts and just the amount of information desired for the average

reader, who patronizes a missionary library. Only the Indian, Mexican, and Mormon fields have so far been included in the series of books published, which are neatly bound in cloth and sold at thirty-five cents each.

Stereopticon Slides. When possible for a missionary society to borrow or secure at a nominal cost the use of a stereopticon, our lantern slides exhibiting characteristic life on the mission fields and the need for Gospel work furnish a full and interesting programme for an evening meeting, to which all members of a congregation may be invited. They are especially appropriate for annual meetings of mission bands to which parents and friends are invited.

S C R.

NEEDED FOR OUR SCHOOLS

Having had many requests from our teachers for articles necessary for comfort and better work, we would be glad to hear from any society wishing to prepare any of the various articles here enumerated.

One of the foremost needs is that for rag carpet, in quantities ranging from sixteen to fifty yards; also rugs one yard wide by one and a half to two and a half long. These carpets add to comfort and warmth in the teachers' homes.

In many places, where we have day schools requests come for a sufficient quantity of bedding to meet the need for one or two teachers, who are keeping house—sheets, pillow cases, comfortables, bed spreads, some table linen and towels. Occasionally we have a request for plain washable material for curtains for the windows, so that the rooms may be more homelike—an appreciated boon when returning tired after a busy day's work. Material for covering home made washstands, bureaus and boxes is needed. Another request comes for raffia and small reeds for basket making.

One of our boarding schools greatly needs a sewing machine.

We will be glad to give all necessary information to any society desiring to undertake any portion of this work.

WELL ORGANIZED

The Indian pastor, Rev. John Eastman, of Flambeau, S. D., says of his flock:

"The Indians here are all Christians now, and all love to work for God. We have a woman's society, and a young people's or children's meetings, called the Little Helpers, and we have the young men's meeting. They have prayer meetings every other week and Sunday evenings: The women and children's society meet every week and have sewing. They make patch work, bead work, and other things, then they sell them. I thank our Heavenly Father for his loving kindness over these poor people. How much good He has done for us all!"

LITERATURE DEPARTMENT

Helps printed during this fiscal year.

	Price each	Per 100
Alaska for Juniors.....	\$0.20	\$18.00
Asheville Farm School.....	.05	4.50
Best Method, The.....		
Best We Have, The.....		.40
Child Life in New Mexico.....	.05	4.50
Children of the Far North.....	.10	8.00
Forward Mission StudyReference Library No. 3.....		
Great Gift, The.....	.01	.75
Home Mission Aids for Planners of Pro- grammes.....		
Home Mission Topics, 1906.....		
How to Interest Children in Missions.....	.03	2.50
How to Use Alaska for Juniors.....	.02	1.50
Indian Child Life.....	.05	4.50
Intelligent Advancement.....		
Ka-ta-da.....	.03	2.50
Kate and Mephibosheth.....	.03	2.50
Latent Power.....		
Left on the Island.....	.03	2.50
Life of a Mormon Girl, The.....	.02	1.50
Medical Missions in the Home Field.....		
Message of an Alaskan Life.....	.05	4.50
Mormonism.....		
Organization Blank.....		
Parliamentary Rules.....	.01	.75
Prayer Calendar, 1906.....	.10	
Programme—Day of Prayer for Home Missions.....		.50
Rally and Advance.....		
Report of the Superintendent of School Work.....		
Responsive Reading—I Shall Not Want... Responsive Reading—Revere Thou us.....		.25 .25
Suggestion, A.....		.40
Wasatch Academy.....	.01	.75
Whispers of a Home Missionary.....	.03	2.50
Woman's Board Statement.....		
Working Together.....		
Map United States, locating all stations, 7 ft. by 12 ft. (postpaid).....		3.00

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Husband, Wife and Children, by Charles Frederick Goss, Vir Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa., price \$1.00 net. This helpful book is by the well known author of "The Redemption of David Corson," "The Loom of Life," etc. The contents of the book set forth in a manner which engages the attention and convinces the reason, facts which, if accepted and acted upon, would revolutionize and elevate many an American household. Such chapters as "Making Ends Meet," "Pulling Together,"—for its chapters take up almost every phase of home and family life—are full of animation and interest. If the suggestion of a definite allowance for the wife were carried into effect, unquestionably many a woman would find herself in a less embarrassing position than she now occupies, when she must ask for money for her missionary offerings and church collections.

The Open Church for the Unchurched, by James E. McColloch, Fleming H. Revell Co. This is a book which deals with city evangelization. Having selected the most encouraging example of city evangelization in London, the writer proceeds to show in his concluding chapter how the American church can accomplish similar ends.

Indian and Spanish Neighbors by Julia H. Johnston, Fleming H. Revell Co., cloth binding fifty cents; paper cover, thirty-five cents. This is the third one in a series intended as text books for women's home missionary societies, and in this volume the writer seeks to cover the need for work among the Indians and Spanish speaking people in our Western States, in Cuba and Porto Rico. The book has been prepared with care, as an aid to leaders of home missionary societies. Study classes can also use it to good effect.

RECEIPTS OF WOMAN'S BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS

FOR DECEMBER, 1905, AND JANUARY, 1906.

Abbreviations are used to economize space, viz.: Silver anniversary, *; Sunday School, S.; Senior Christian Endeavor, C.; Junior, J.; Intermediate, I.; Boys' Brigade, Brig.; Girls' Band, G.; Boys' Band, B.; other names of bands in initial letters—as Busy Bees, B. B. Last syllable is omitted in words ending with ville, port, town, field, etc.

NEW YORK, (Continued.)

40; E. Hampt., 4; E. Moriches, 9; S. 7.06; C. 5; reemport, S. 20.15; Middlet., 20.23; Cen. Moriches, 84; Port Jefferson, J. 5; Shelter Island, S. 5.50; Jamaica, S. 1; Southampton, 28; S. 17.03; So.aven. 1; Springs, S. 2; W. Hampton, S. 3.23; Faincott, S. 3.80. Lyons—Clyde, 8; S. 15; Marion, 2. Newark, 24.88. Nassau—Glen Cove, Glenw., and yster Bay, 3.30; Hempstead, Y. L., 3.36; Huntingt., ent., 13.44; Jamaica, 15; S. M. S., 10.49; Northp., 4.40; Smith., 39; S. 2.84; Springf., 1.25. New York—New York, 1st Union, 25; 5th Av., 840; Y. W., 00; Bedford Park, S. 8.49; Brick, 1,555.50; Y. W., 75; Calv., 15.93; Central, 81.38; C. 150; Cov., W. W., Lenox, 3.75; Madison Av., 29.50; Bible Sch., 50; Uppah, 12.50; Mt. Washington, 6; Puritans, 18.75; 00; Rutgers, 75; Univ. Pl., 305; S. 30; W. New right, Calv., S. 4.81; Rev. D. M. Stearns B. Cl., 0. Niagara—Albion, S., 6.48; Barre Cen., 2; S. 2; lolly, 50; Knowless, 5; S., 3.64; Pri. Cl., 41c, ockp., 1st, 25; C. 5; Mrs. Peterson's B. Cl., 10; S. 8.06; Medina, 20; Y. W. 50; Niagara Falls, here, Av., 3; G., 11; C. 6; Somerset, 1; North iver—Poughkeepsie, S. 22; Wappinger's Falls, S. 6; tsoo—Cherry Val., S. 5; C. 6; E. Guilf., C. 6.50; iberstv., S. 5; Hobart, 9; C. 5; Stamford, S. 11; ochester—Avon, M. H., 15; Brookp., S. 11.77; Fow- erv., C. 4.30; Genesee, 25; Jr., S. G., 10; Lima, C. 5; ayonia, 4; Odgen, 26; S. 4.05; Rochester, 1st, G. 75 rick, G., 15; Calv., 4.50; Cent., 10; Grace, 1.76; Meml J. 1.25; St. Peter's S. 18.75; Scotts., 8; Sweden, 5. St. Lawrence—Oswegatchie, 2d, 10.71; S. 2; Vaddington, 7.50; Watert., 1st, 35; S. 4.92; Faith, 8.25; Hope, 25; C. 6.37; Stone St., 20; S. 11. teuben—Bath, 30; Corning, 10; Cuba, 25; Gift, 2.50; ornells, 1st, 74; Pulteney, 10. Syracuse—Amboy, 3; Baldwinsv., C. 2.50; Canastota, 40; E. Syracuse, 3; Elm., 5; Mexico, 8.88; Pompey, S. 2.25; Syracuse, th, 150; 1st Ward, S. 15; Westm., 8.65. Troy— ambridge, C. 25; Middle Falls, 25; Johnsonv., 5; ansingh, 1st, 3.25; Middle Falls, 25; Sandy Hill, By lrs. Taylor, 41; S. 8.03; Troy, 40; 2d, P. S., 8.25; akwood Av., S. 30; Second St., S. 9; Woodside, 2. Utica—Boonv., 36.60; Dolgev., C. 5; Forestp., 5; 2; Holland Patent, 19.47; J., 4; Ilion, 10; C. 10; rick, 10; S. 2.08; Knoxboro, H. Rd., 1.28; So. renton, Union, S. 8; Utica, 1st, 63; Beth., 50; Whitesc., 21.50. Westchester—Bridgep., 26.50; Gilead, 8.57; Greenb., 5; Greenwich, S. 10; Hartf., 5; atonah, S. 151.88; Mt. Kisco, 17; Mt. Vernon, 1st, 4.05; N. Haven, 1st, C. 10; Ossining, 41; P. S., 7.50; Peekskill, 1st, S. 30; 1st and 2d, 50; Rye, 6; tamf., 1st, 33; J. 50; Yonkers, 1st, 25; Immanuel, Yorkt., C. 5. \$8,887.53

NORTH DAKOTA.—Bismarck—N. Salem, S. 2. Min- ewaukon—Bethel, S. 3.80; St. John, St. Andrews, 1. Mouse River—Minot, S. 2.28; Pembina—ackoo S. 1.40; Forest River, Mrs. Ballack, 25; S. 25. \$17.73

OHIO.—Athens—Guyev., S. 4. Bellefontaine, Crest- line, S. 5.16; Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 1st P. for D., 1.50; 2d, S. 10.25; 3d, 28.25; 7th, C. 4.50; Calv., 4.50; lifford Chap., C. 5; Knox, 2; Poplar St., S. 15; rinity, S. 9.70; Westm., 4.85; Cleves and Berea, 50; Harrison, 8.50; Lebanon, 69.03; Lockl., S. 6; 2. 2.50; Norw., Y. P., 6; Pleasant Ridge, 41.84; C. 60; Pleasant Run, 17.45; Venice, 7.50; Williamsb., 6. 6. Cleveland—Cleveland, Bethany, S. 5. Dayton—xford, Susan A. L. Guy Fd., 5.62. Huron—Monroe., 6; S. 2. Lima—Blufft., S. 2. Mahoning—Youngst., st, 10. St. Clairsville—Martin's Ferry, 28; Presbl., 0. Steubenville—Reech Sp., 4; Bethel, 11; Bethesda, 0; Cross Ck., 2.85; Dell Roy, 4.42; Dennison, 25.00; 2. Liverpool, 1st, 35; Y. L., 38.50; Monroe., 10; 3d., 5; N. Phila., 5; Solo, 19; Steubenv., 1st, 10; Stewart S., 44; 3d, 16.34; Y. L., 13.25; Two Ridges, 3; Ulrichsv., 11; Wells., 2d, S. 6.62; Cash, 3; Vanclev., Dalt., S. 2.80. \$368.56

OREGON.—Portland—Portl., Mt. Taber, S. 2.25; B. View, S. 1. Williamette—Salem, S. 3.65. \$6.90

PENNSYLVANIA.—Synodical—Allegheny—Al- legheny, 1st, S. 10; Manchester, 5; No., 75; Beaver, S. 25; Clifton, 14.10; Hiland, 25; Hoboken, 11; Sewickley, 12.50; Miss M. R. Brown, 75; Sharpsb., S. 5.29; Trentum, Fr. Miss S. 2.51. Blairville—Roulah, 11; Blairsv., 30.50; Bradock, 1st, 49.31; Y. L., 3.16; Calv., 9; S. 15; Conemaugh, 5; Greesh, Westm., 8; Irwin, 10.62; J., 10; Johnst., 1st, I. W. T., 3.72; 2d, S. 7.53; Laurel Av., 19; Ligonier, 2; Livermore, 1; Manor, 3; N. Alexandria, 19; N. Salem, S. 11; Parnassus, 25; Poke Run, 7.50; S. L., 7.23; L. A., 5;

Somerset, S. 2.68; Vandergrift, S. 19; Wilmerding, 4.34; S. 10.05; Windber, 5. Butler—Allegheny, 6; S. 5; C. 2.50; Amity, S. 3; Butler, 1st, W. A., 99.15; Y. W., 25; S. 14.78; 2d, 17.98; S. 15.80; Clintonv., 4; Concord S., 6; Evans City, S. 3.15; Grove City, C., 50; Harrisv., S. 3; Jefferson Cen., S. 2; Martinsh., S. 8.80; Middlesex, 25.30; Millbrook, 5.25; S. 4.88; Muddy Creek, S. 4.78; No. Washington, 13; C., 2.50; Petrolia, 1.75; S. 5.20; Plains, 9; Plain Grove, 14.40; Portersv., 16.50; Prospect, S. 5.03; Scrub Grass, 11.20; Slippery Rock, C. 2.50; Unionv., 4.46; S. 5.28; West- minster, 9.50; W. Sunb., 2; S. 4.76; J., 5; Zellenople, 2; S. 4.54. Carlisle—Bloomf., 10; S. 4.76; Cham- bersb., 13.25; Dauphin, 25; Dickinson, S. 4; Dun- cannon, S. 2.95; Gettysb., S. 2.05; Green Castle, 6.35; Harrisburg, Market Sq., 59.26; Wed. eve., 13.65; Mrs. Bailey's S. Cl., 12.50; Mrs. Smith's S. Cl., 10; Pine St., 60; Wed. eve., 8.65; Lebanon, 4th St., S. 8.16; C. 4.50; Christ, S. 32.58; Lower Path Val., S. 1.50; Mercersb., 29.43; Middle Spring, Y. L., 2.76; Monaghan, S. 3.67; Newport, S. 6.52; Paxton, 2; Robert Kennedy Mem., S. 1.75; Shippensb., S. 5; Steelton, 5. Chester—Coatesv., 20.60; Honey Brook, S. 1.71. Media, S. 2.57; Erie—No. Warren, S. 2.45; Rocky Gr. S., 2.72; Venango, S. 2. Huntingdon—Pine Gr., S. 3.52. Kittanning—Apollo, 50; Bethel, 19; Clarksb., 5.25; Freeport, 8.80; Indiana, 100; C. 8; Marion Cen., 5; C. 5; Saltsb., 33.38; Slate Lick, S. 5.14; Washing., C. 3. Lackawanna—Athens, 6; Car- bondale, 10; Luzerne, 4; Plains, Bd., 5; Sayre, Porter Rd., 5; Scranton, 1st, S. 20; Towanda, 10; W. Pittston, 45.49; S. 14.25; Wyalusing, 2d, S., 14.08. Lehigh—Coolbaugh, S. 6; Mountain, S. 10; Port Carbon, S. 1.50; Parkersburg—Presbl., 10. Philadelphia—Phil., 1st 3; Baldwin, S. 2.83; Bethlehem, Y. P., 10; J., 20; Calvary, 250; Calvin, 4; Gaston, 24.31; S. 20; John Chambers Meml., 6; Olivet, 12.50; Princeton, 11.26; Tabernacle, 12.50; Tabor, 5; A. C., 2.50; Tennent, 7.50; Walnut St., Jr. Dpt. S., 200; West Arch St., 180; W. Hope, 3; Witherspoon 10. Philadelphia, North—Abingt., 50; Doylest., S. 14.42; Germantown, Redeemer, J. 3; Newt., 10. Pittsburg—Bethany S., 19; Castle Shannon, S., 16.02; Finleyv., S. 8.50; McDonald, 26 Monongahela S., 11.52; Oakdale, F. N. Rd., 10; Pittsb., 1st, 45; 2d, 210.67; Main S., 7.53; Chinese S., 13.70; 3d, 75; 6th, 25; Bellef., K. D., 37.50; Cent. Chap., S. 10.93; East End, 9.30; Highland, 20; S. 11; W. Bd., 3; Homew., Av., 15; Lawrencev., S. 15; Park Av., 10; Point Breeze, 8.34; Wilkinsb., 2nd, S. 10.33. Redstone—Connellsv., 1st, S. 12.48; W. Leisenring, S. 3. Shenango—Beaver Falls, 50; Hermon, S. 4.83; Mahoningt., 5.09; C. 10; Neshaunock, 45c, N. Bright., 101.90; S. 14.15; A. Gentlemen, 75; N. Castle, 1st, 26.25; K. D., 50; Cent., 9.68; S. 25; Sharon, 1st, 50; S. 37.50; C. 1; Sharpsv., 15; Unity, 26; Wampum, Mrs. Wilson, 10; Westf., C. 20. Washington—Burgettsf., 1st, 1; Westm., 50c. Claysv., 1; Cross Creek, 1; E. Buffalo, 1; Florence, 1; Hookst., 1; Mt. Pleasant, 1; Pigeon Creek, W. W. 50; Up. Buffalo, 2; Washing., 1st, 9; Four Children, 25; 2d, 2; 3d, 1; Waynesb., 1; W. Alexander, 1; L. C. 1. Wellsboro—Kane, 5; Mansf., 1.10; Tioga, S. 3; Wellsboro, S. 4. Westminster—York, Calv., S. 18.26. \$3,941.37

SOUTH DAKOTA.—Aberdeen—Aberdeen, 28.70; S. 15; Britton, 20.35; S. 3.69; C. 2; Castlew., 3.75; Eureka, 6.90; J. 3; Evans, 1st, Ch., 4.55; Groton, 25; Langf., S. 4; Mansf., S. 3.25; Ch., 3.10; Melette S., 2.75; Palmer, 1st Holland, C. 5; Pierpont, 5; S. 3.65; Rondell, K. D., 5; S. 2. Central Dakota—Alpena L. U., 2; Blunt, S. 1.60; Huron, C., 14; Madison, 20. Southern Dakota—Bridgewater, 31; Canistota, Bd., 2.50; Dell Rapids, 50c. Engle, C. 2.50; Marion, 2.50; Mitchell, 16.25; Parker, 11; Bd., 1.50; C. 2.55; Platte, 1; Scott, 3. \$258.59

TENN.—Fr. Broad—Burnsv., 6.50; S. 3.51; Bethaven, 1; S. 2.15; Covenant S., 2; Jupiter, 3; Laura Sunder- land C. 23; Mark Lance Mem., 3.80; Marshall—Couper Mem., S. 5; Oakland Hts., Asheville, Soc., 13; Schs S., 20.98; Ch. S., 5; Y. Pof H. I. 5; Farm Soc., 2; Pensacola S., 2.70; Mrs. Hutchinson, 5. Holston—Bristol, 9th St., S. 2; Greenev., 27; C. 5; Jonesboro, 20.49; Mt. Bethel, 5; S. 2.55. Kingston—Chatta- nooga, 2d, S. 17.49. Union—Hopewell, 5.50; Knoxville, 2d, 49.50; 4th, 40; S. 10.25; 5th, 5; Lawrence's Chapel, S., 1. N. Market, 1.30; S. 5.66; C. 6; N. Providence, 29.50; Shannondale, S., 7; Bd., 50c; Westm., 2; S. 9. \$355.38

TEXAS.—Austin—El Paso, 2.50; Fort Davis, 4; S. 5; Mason, 2; S. 1; San Antonio, 1.50; S. 11.13; Taylor, 5.20. North Texas—Denison, 1st, 4.75; S. 2.50. \$39.58

Utah—Logan, S. 5; Mendon, S. 1.05. \$30.05
WASHINGTON.—Central Washington, Belma Calvary, S. 4; Up. Naches, S. 11. Olympia—Buckley, S. 2.75. Puget Sound—Snobomish, S. 7; White River, S. 3.45. Spokane—Rathdrum, S. 8. \$36.20

WEST VIRGINIA.—Grafton—Clarksb., S. 5. Parkersburg—Clear Ck., S. 3.12; Parkersb., 1st, 27.50; Ravensw., 3.60; S. 55c., Spencer, 6; Juv., 30c. Sistercv., 1st, 150; W. M. C., 75; G. C., 10. Wheeling—Fairview, 4; Fks of Wheeling, 75c., Holiday's Cove, 25; N. Cumberl., 5; Vance Mem'l 16; W. Liberty, 50c., W. Union, 5; Wellsb., 6.45; G. T., 7.80; Wheeling, 1st, 37.75; K. D., 25; 2nd, 5; S., 10; 3rd, S. 9.25. \$444.57

WISCONSIN.—By Rev. J. W. Wilson, 1.30 Chippewa—Ashland, 10; Bayf., S. 6.25; Eau Claire, 10; Hudson, 10; Superior, 10; By Miss Austin, 6.93. La Crosse—La Crosse, 1st, A. F. J. Jr. Bd., 10. Milwaukee—Milwaukee, Bethany, J., 2; Calvary, 21.20; Immanuel, C., 5; S., 25; Perseverance, J., 2; Ottawa, 1st, 7; Racine, 1st, Y. L., 3.50; C., 3; S., 22.27 Waukesha, 10. Winnebago—Appleton, 15; Elm City, 4.80; Fond du Lac, 5; Gleason, 3.56; Henniman, 1.26; Neenah, 66; Oconto, 44; Omro, 1.50; C., 3.50; Oshkosh, 1st, 12; Shawano, 8; Stevens Point, 12; W. Merrill, S. 2; Harpers Mem., 4.50. \$348.57

MISCELLANEOUS

Interest, 172.15; Mrs. A. I. Bulkley, 40; Rent & Sales, 12.50; Board & Tuition, 4,243.52; Literature, 281.23; Mrs. L. S. Austin, 50; Miss S. L. Conklin, 2.08; Mrs. B. P. Covert, 20. By Miss M. Clarke, 25c., Mr. J. Donaldson, 25; Master Wm. Du Bols, 50c.; Mrs. J. L. Duryee, 75; A friend, 100; E. L. Forsyth, 5; Mrs. C. A. Godcharles, 75; F. S. Giddings, 5; M. C. H., 15; Jane L. Hardy, 1.50; Mr. O. C. Hustad, 5; Miss F. E. Harris, 15; Indiana Soc., D. of R., 35; Miss L. A. Mitchell, 50c.; Grace Merrill, 75; Rev. & Mrs. Geo. F. McAfee, 50; Mrs. J. A. Price, 100; Mrs. J. Ray, 5; Sale of U. S. Bond, 52.50; Miss E. D. Strong, 1; Mr. Alex. Simpson, 25; Z., 2; Y. M. C. A. Newark, N. J., 5; Miss S. M. Zuver, 5; Interest * 135. \$5,634.73

LEGACIES.

Estate of Jeanette C. Springs,954.05
Legacy of Sarah J. Cough1,203.88

\$2,157.93

ANNUITY FUND.

Mrs. Clara Caraway, 2,0002,000.00

\$2,000.00

MRS. EMELINE F. PIERSON FUND.

Interest, 1.64; Hammondsp; 50c.; \$2.14

KIRKWOOD MEMORIAL.

Interest, 7.59. WYOMING—Cheyenne, 5; Laramie, 5. \$17.59

FUND FOR DISABLED TEACHERS.

Baltimore.—Lafayette Sq., 1. Washington City—Wash. 4th, 2.25; West St., 1. Riverside—Colton, 1; Ontario Westm., 1; Redlands, 1; San Bernardino, 1; Upl., 1. Detroit—Det. Forest Ave. W. U., 1 Lake Superior—Marquette, 1. Petoskey—Petoskey, 1. Hannibal—Brookf., 1. Omaha—Bellevue, 1; Lyons, 1; Omaha, 2d, 1; Castellar St., 1; Westm., 1; Silver Ck., 1; So. Omaha, 1. Albany—Schenectady, 1st, 1. Lackawanna—Carbond, 10; Honcod., 5; W. Pittst., 5. Philadelphia—Tennent, 1. Winnebago—Oconto, 1. Tithe, Carlisle, Pa., 5. \$48.25
Total \$39,504.25

RECEIPTS FOR FREEDMEN, DECEMBER AND JANUARY.

BALTIMORE.—Baltimore—Baltimore, Cent., De W. M. Bd., 4; A Protestant Crusader, 35. New Castle—Pt Deposit, Miss Brown, 1; Wilmington, West, 2.50. Washington City—Falls Ch., 1; Washingt. City, 4th, 13, S. 10c., 6th, 7; 15th st., 5; Cov., 37; Garden Mem'l 2; C., 1.50; Metropolitan, Y. W. 2. \$111.10

CALIFORNIA.—Benicia—Fulton, S. 4; Hoopa, 3; Petaluma, 1; San Anselmo, Y. P. 2.50; San Rafael, 15. Los Angeles—Anaheim, 3.75; Azusa, 2.50; El Monte 45c., Glend., C., 75c., Hollyw., 3; S., 2.50; Inglew., C., 7.50; La Jolla 85c.; Long Beach, 5; Los Angeles, 1st, 3.87; C., 5.80; 3d, C., 12.50; Bethesda, 15; Boyle Hts., 10; Cent., 5; Chinese, G. S. Bd., 1.50; Grand View, 10; Highland Pk., 14.35; C., 10; Imman., 87.50; Redeemer, 8; Moneta, 1.25; Monrovia, 10; C., 7; Orange, 3; Pasadena, 1st, 94; Pomona, 2; San Diego, 12; Santa Ana, 5; Santa Monica, 3; Tustin, 5; Westm., 3; C., 2.50. Oakland—Berkeley, So., 2; Fruitvale, 1; Hayward, 5; Oakl., 1st, 5; C., 5.50; Emmanuel, 1.25. Riverside—Coachella, C., 3; Colton,

5; C., 4.55; Ontario, Westm., C., 3; Redlands, 3.85; Riverside—Arlingt., 5; S., 17.50; Calv., 6.25; 6.25; S., 11.25; San Bern., 10; C., 5; Upland, 1. Sacramento—Chico, C., 2.05; Red Bluff, 2.50; C. Sacram., Fremont Pk., C., 1.50; Westm., 5; C., mento, Fremont Pk., C., 1.50; Westm., 5; C. San Francisco—San Francisco, 1st, 25; Calv., 23; 5; Howard, 5; Lebanon, 10; Mem'l 3; Olivet, 5; 75c. San Jose—Los Gatos, 3; Milpitas, 1; C. Palo Alto, 2; San José, 1st, 4; P. S. 5; S., 10; C. 2d, 15; C., 2.15; San Luis Obispo, 2; San Martin, 1. Santa Cruz, 50c.; Watsonv., 1; C. S. Santa Barbara, Ballard, 2; Carpinteria, C., 1; El Monticeto, 3. Santa Barbara, 5.75; Santa Paula, 3; C., 1.50; Vera, 1. Stockton—Fowler, 6; C. L., 10; Fresno, 2.50; C., 3; Madera, 50c.; Merced, 1; Sanger, 1. \$67

CATAWBA.—Southern Virginia—Ridgeway, Trin 4; Yaddin—Thomasv., 6. \$1

COLORADO.—Boulder—Fort Collins, 10; J., 8; 1 Morgan, 14; C., 7.50; Greeley, 12; La Salle, 1.54; 5.25; Lovel, 3. Denver—Corona, 4; Denver, 23d, C., 10; Cent., 22.25; Highland Pk., 1.17; No., Pueblo—Canon City, 7.50; Colorado Spgs., 1st, Immaa., C., 2.50; Cripple Ck., 3.50; Ignacio, 50c., Junta, 5; Las Animas, 5.50; Monte Vista, 3; Pue Mesa, 2.50; M. W., 1; Rocky Ford, 1.75; Victor, C., Walsenburg, 3.50. Wyoming—Cheyenne, 1st, \$180

ILLINOIS.—Alton—Carrollt., C., 12; Trenton, Bloomington—Bloomington, 2d, 10; Clinton, 12; Paso, 90c.; Fairbury Ch. M. S., 85; Heyworth, 2. Lexington, 5.50; Minonk, 11; Normal, 5; Paxton, Philo, 10; Piper City, 1st, 15; Pontiac, 5; Rankin, Urbana, C., 5; Wenona, 5. Cairo—Anna, 3.50; C., Bridgep., 3; Cairo, C., 7; Carbond., 8; Metropo 2; Tamaroa, 5; Wabash, 12.72. Chicago—Arling Hts., C., 5; Chicago, 1st, 50; 2d, 45; M. S., 10; 3d, 4th, 170; 6th, 35; 41st St., 10; Edgew., 3; Englew., 1 10; Garfield Blvd., J., 1; C., 1.70; Grace, 28; H. Park, 25; Jefferson Pk., C., 4; Olivet Mem'l, P. M. Cl., 5; Y. L., 5; Rosel., Cent., 5; Woodlawn Pk., Chicago Hts., 5; Deerf., 1; Evanston, 1st, 25; 2d, 5; Joliet, 1st, 22; Cent., 41; Kankakee, 20; Lake Forest, 40; Oak Pk., 1st, S., 23.51; 2d, 4; River Forest, 10; St. Anne, 7.20. Freeport—Argyle, 50; Belvidere, 7; Cedarv., 10; Dakota, 2.25; Elizabeth, S., 2; Free 1st, 63; 2d, C., 10; Galena, 1st, 2.50; So., 2.25; L. and Hebron, 18; Middle Ck., 4.78; C., 5; Oregon, 5.7 Rock., 1st, 75; Westm., 11.30; Warren, 2.50; Winbago, 8.50; Woodstock, 7.43; W. Adolph, 25; Mrs H. Taylor, 12.50; Mrs. H. E. Giddings, 25; Miss E. Dodd 50. Mattoon—Arcola, 17; Effingh., 5; Kansas, 2; Mattoon, 15; Moweaqua, 3; Palestine, 15; Paris, 1; Shelbyv., 6.50; Taylorv., 8.75; Tower Hill, 2.5 Vandalla, 4.75. Ottawa—Aurora, 3; Ausable Gr., Early, 3; Mendota, 10; Ottawa, 9; C., 5; Streator, Peoria—Cant., Bd., 25; Delevan, 2; Galesb., 10; Gre Val., 3; Peoria, Arcadia Av., 5; Westm., 5; Salen 8; C., 2. Rock River—Aledo, C., 45; Viola, 30. Schuyler—Augusta, C., 5; Clayt., 1; Elvaston, 1. Fargo, C., 2.50; Hersman, C., 6; Kirkw., C., Macomb, 33; Mr. Taylor & Miss Park, 35; Monmouth 10; Quincy, 4; Wythe, 20. Springfield—Buffalo Har 10; Decatur, College St., 5; Greenv., 5; Lincoln, 1; Macon, 6; Maroa, 5; Springf., 1st, 40; 2d, C., 20; 3; 8; C., 5; Williamsv., 8. \$1,863.1

INDIANA.—Crawfordsville—Attica, 4; G. L. Bd., 10; Bethel, 4; Beulah, 5; Clinton, 8.35; Crawfordsv., 11 Dayton, 35.50; Delphi, 17; Ladoga, 8; Lafayette, 1s 10; 2d, 11; Lebanon, 5; Rockv., 19.50; Romney, 7 Rossv., 6; Thortn., 5. Fort Wayne—Albion, 1.25; Bluffton, 4; Ft. Wayne, 1st, 8; S., 8; Beth., 1.75; Westm., C., 3.35; Huntingt., 14.70; Ligonier, 2.50; Lima, 21 Ossian, 4; C., 4. Indianapolis—Franklin, 17; Greenw 6; Indianapolis, 1st, 14; 4th, 11; 6th, 5; Mem'l 15 Tabernacle, 42.25; W. Wash. St., 2; Poland, 3 Logansport—Bethlehem, 1.50; Brookst., 1; Concord, 2 Crown Pt., C., 3.70; Goodland, 2; Hammond, 2 Kentl., 8; Lake Prairie, 3; La Porte, 25; Mrs. Kendall 10; Logansp., 1st, 5; Meadow Lake, 1.50; Michiga City, 4; Mishawaka, C., 3.75; Monticello, 2.55 Remington, 3; C., 2; Rensselaer, 1; Rochester, 5; C. 4; So. Bend, 1st, 10; Trinity, 1; Westm., 5; Union 4.28; Valparaiso, 4; Walkerton, 1.50. Muncie—Anderson, 5; Elwood, 2; Hartf. City, 3; Jonesb., 2; Muncie, 10; Peru, 6.25; Portl., 1; Wabash, 10; Winch 10c. N. Albany—Bedf., 6; Bethel, 1; Charlest., 8; Corydon, 1; Hanover, 2.50; Madison, 1st, 4; N. Albany, 1.220; 2d, 7; 3d, 3; N. Vernon, 2; Orleans, 5.40; Seymour, E. M. S., 6; Vernon, 2. Vincennes—Evansv., 1st Av., 1.90; Grace, 11.50; Walnut St., 25; Farmersb., 2.50; Indiana, 5; Oakl. City, 1; Princet., 12; Rockp., 2.05; Royal Oak, 8.75; Sullivan, 3; Terre Haute Cent., 7; Vincennes, 12.30; Washingt., 13.70. White

Vater—Clarksb., 50c., College Corner, 2; S., 3; onnersv., 4.30; Harmony, 1.25; Kingston, S., 4.95; awrenceb., 2; Mt Carmel, 2; Providence, 2; Richmond, st, 5; Rising Sun, 75c., Rushv., 5; Shelbyv., German, 50c. **\$705.33**

INDIAN TERRITORY — Cimarron—Alva, 5.12; Oklahama—Okla. City, 2.70. Washita—Paul's Val., 10. **\$9.92**

IOWA—Cedar Rapids—Cedar Rapids, 1st, 92.03; Carlson, 10. Corning—Emerson, 6; Malvern, 50; henandoah, 4.40; Villisca, C., 5. Council Bluffs—Council Bluffs, 10; Griswold, Bethel, 3.75; Menlo, 7.76; , 5; Woodbine, 1.50. Des Moines—Adel, 5; Cenrev., 8; Des Moines, Cent., S., 8.81; Westm., 7; Dext., 3.20; Knoxv., 5; Moul., 7.50; Panora, 2; eymour, C., 12.50; Winterset, 10.70. Dubuque—Dubuque, Westm., 63; Hazelt., 2; Independence, 1st, 1.70; Jesup, 6.88; C., 1.32; Lime Spring, 2.50; Manchester, 2.75; Unity, 2.12. Iowa—Bloom., 6; uringlinton, 11; Mediapolis, 10; Morning Sun, 5; Mt. leasant, 15; N. London, 5; Ottumwa, 1st, 12; Wapello, 5. Iowa City—Davenport, 1st, 10; 2d, 1.25; Deep Riv., 2; Ia. C., 3.75; Le Claire, 1; Muscatine, 10; Scott, 3; nity, 5; Washington, 2; W. Liberty, 10; Wilton, 5. ioux City—Alta, Y. L., 1; Albia, 1.75; Battle Creek, 25; Cherokee, 25; C., 6; Cleghorn, 3; Early, 4.50; wood, 2.24; Le Mars, 5; Paullina, 3.75; Sioux City, 1, 5; Union Township, 4.50. Waterloo—Ackley, 5; alem, 5; Unity, 3. **\$552.56**

KANSAS—Emporia—Emporia, 1st, 6; Newt., 5; eahody, 5; Wellingt., C., 5; Wichita, 1st, 10. ighland—Atchison, C., 1; Axtell, 3.31; Bern, 10; liffon, 5; Effingham, 2.30; Hiawatha, 4.20; Holton, C., 3.11; Horton, 5; Irving, 3.30. Larned—Lutchninson, 5; McPherson, 1.25; Ness City, 1; Sterng, 3.05; C., 1. Neosho—Bartlett, 2.25; Cherryv., 1; Girard, 3; Humboldt, 6.15; Labette Co. Conv., 2; tawa, 5; Paola, 10; Princet., 2.50; Richmond, S., 25; Yates Cen., 2. Osborne, Colby, 2; Hoxie, 1; J., Norton, 1; Osborne, 11.50; Phillipsb., 6; Russell, 65; Smith Cen., 2.55; Wakeeney, 1.65; Y. L. S. Cl., 20. Topeka—Kans. City, 1st, 25; Oskaloosa, 50c.; edalia, 5; Topeka, 3d, 4; Westm., 8. **\$202.78**

MICHIGAN—Detroit—Ann Arbor, 19.40; Detroit st, 200.70; 2d Av., 8; Beth., L. U., 15; C., 1.75; J., 25; Cent., W. H. & F. S., 10; Cov., W. U., 5; orest Av., W. U., 8.33; Fort St., W. L., 6.25; Mem'l., 1; Scovel Mem'l., 4; Trumbull Av., 3; Holly Pk., 1; Hlt., 6.25; Northv., 4; Pontiac, 6; So Lyon, 20; yandotte, 2; Ypsilanti, 10. Flint—Flint, 10; Harbor each, 1st, 2; Marlette, 1st, 2.25; Port Huron, 1st, 5. Grand Rapids—Grand Rapids, 1st, 5; L. K's. Y. V., 1; 3d, 5; C., 2; J., 1; Imman., 5; C., 1; Westm., 4.08; Hesperia, 1; Ionia, 2; Ludingt., 4; Tustia, Y. V., 65c. Kalamazoo—Allegan, 4; Kalamazoo, 1st, 50; No., 1; Paw Paw, 5.72; Plainw., 3; S., 2; ichl., 3.50. Lake Superior—Iron Mt., 4; Marquette, 1; Mnemonie, 6. Lansing—Albion, 6; Battle Creek, 1; Brooklyn, 6.50; Concord, 6; C., 3; Jackson, 10; ansing, 1st, 12; Franklin Av., 6; Marshall, 6.10; ason, 5. Monroe—Adrian, 10; C., 50c., Coldwater, 7.91; Hillsd., 5; Holloway, 4; Monroe, C., 5; Palmyra, 5; Tecumseh, M. C., 15. Petoskey—Boyne, 75c., adillac, 2.25; E. Jordan, 2; Greenw., 50c., Harbor prings, 3; Lake City, 1; Mackinaw City, 2; Petoskey, 25; Traverse City, 4.75. Saginaw—Bay City, 1st, 15; Mem'l., 4; Ithaca, 2; Saginaw, E. Side, Warren v., 9.11; W. Side 1st, 3.90; Mrs. Green's Bible Cl., 51. **\$694.66**

MINNESOTA—Adams—Bethel, 1.88; Crookst., 6.48. uluth—Glen Avon, 6.15; Lakeside, 1.50; Irvin l. S., 6.75; Sandstone, 2; Two Harbors, 12.80; . 5. Mankato—Alpha, 2; Blue Earth, 3; Delhi, 1; Mankato, 7; Pipestone, 3; Slayt., 2.50; Tracy, 1; Vesta, 2; Worthington, 4; Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 1st, 32.50; Y. W., 5; M. G., 10; Andrew, 6; ethany, 3; Bethlehem, 7.58; C., 12.50; High. P., 0; Oliver, S., 3.46; Shiloh, 5; Stewart Mem., 15; f. B. Soc., 17.50; Westm., 115. Red River—Fergus Falls, 3; Western, 1.25. St. Cloud—Litchf., 6.67; St. Cloud, 16.67. St. Paul—Hastings, 3; Maclester, 5; Merriam Pk., 6; Red Wing, 5; Stillwater, A. S., 6.75; St. Paul, Arling, Hills, 6.24; Cent., 7; ayton Av., 6.25; Goodrich Av., 3; House of Hope, 0; Westm., 2.25; White Bear, 3.40. Winona—Albert Lea, 15.99. **\$464.07**

MISSOURI—Hannibal—Macon, 30c.; Moberly, 9; Kansas City—Independence, 8.50; S. M. Bd., 5; Sedaia Cent., C., 2.60. Ozark—Carthage, 2; Joplin, 5; Ozark r., 3.50; Springfield, 2d, 1.40. Platte—Cameron, 1.30; Grant City, 10; Hamilit., 3.60; King City, 1.25; Lathrop, .90; Mailt., 5; Maryv., 11.14; Mound City, 2; Parkv., 81; Y. W., 81; K. M., 1.10; St. Joseph, 3d St., 3; hope, 2; Westm. C., 6; Tarkio, 3; Trenton, 1; West., 1. St. Louis—St. Charles, Jefferson St., C., 1;

St. Louis, 1st, Y. L. G., 25, C., 7.50, G. C., 2; 1st Ger., 10; Cote Brilliante, 6.35, C., 1.89; Cov., C., 1.25; Curby Mem., 36; Lafayette Pk., 12; No. Cabanne, 1; Tyler Pl., C., 2.35; West, 11.25; Webster Gr., 5. **\$218.80**

MONTANA—Butte—Anaconda, 7.30; Butte, 4; Dillon, 1.75; Missoula, 2. Helena—Bozeman, 2, Legacy, Mrs. H. Fielding, 50. **\$67.05**

NEBRASKA—Box Butte—Rushv., 1; Valentine, C., 50c., Hasting—Aurora, 1.46; Edgar, 1.80; Hastings, 1.35; Superior, 1.06; Kearney—Cent. C., 8.39; Fullert., 7.29; C., 2; Gibbon, 6; C., 3.70; Grand Island, 8.40; Kearney, 8; Lexington, 2; C., 1; Litch., 93c.; No. Platte, 9; C., 3.50; J., 1.50; Ord, 2.50 C., 1; Shelton, 2; St. Paul, 3. Nebraska City—Alexandria, 1.70; Beatrice, 1st, 14; C., 5.60; Blue Springs, 1; Chester, 2; Diller, 8; C., 4; Fairb., 1.70; Gresham, 1; Humboldt, 2; Lincoln, 2nd, C., 4; Westm., 1.15; Palmyra, 1; Pawnee City, 10.80; Plattsm., 1; Staplehurst, 1.10; Sterling, 1.80; Tecumseh, 1; Utica, 2.85; York, 12.02; C., 3. Niobrara—Coleridge, 1; C., 75c.; Emerson, 233; Hartingt., 2.50; Laurel, 2; C., 2.50; Madison, 90c.; Pender, 1.50; C., 7.50; Ponca, 6; Wayne, 3.25; Winnebago, 6; C., 2. Omaha—Bellevue, 5.35; S., 4.35; C., 2.50; Blackbird Hills, 1; C., 90c.; Colon, 3.60; Craig, 3; Lyons, 1.45; Marietta, 2.62; Monroe, 3.65; Omaha, 1st, 10.70; C., 5.50; I. G., 12.50; 2d, 8.14; 3d, 1; Castellar, 2.70; Clifton Hill, 1.20; Dundee, 1.40; Knox, 11.06; Lowe Av., 13.40; C., 5; Westm., 16.58; Y. W., 90c.; C., 6; So. Omaha, 6.60; C., 1; Silver C., 75c.; Tekamah, 2.40; Waterloo, 8.68; C., 2. **\$341.5**

NEW JERSEY—Elizabeth—Elizabeth, 3d, Y. M. of S., 10; Plainr., 1st, 30.75; Pluckamin, 13.05, Jersey City—Englew., 5; Leonia, 1.33; W. Hoboken, C., 5.23; J., 77c. Monmouth—Beverly, 10; Burlington, 35; Hightst., 5; Long Br., 10; Manasquan, 5.75; Shrewsb., Y. P., 35. Morris and Orange—E. Orange Brick, 25; Mendh., 1st, S., 6; N. Vernon, 25. Newark—N., 1st, 15; Fewsmith Mem., 5. New Brunswick—Ewing, 5; Flemingt., 10; Trenton, 2d, 1.50; 4th, 15. Newton—Asbury, 2; S., 2; C., 2; Belvidere, 1st, 2; Willing Wks., 10; Trenton, 2nd, 1.80; 4th, 15. Newton—Asbury, 2; S., 2; C., 2; Belvidere, 1st, 2; Willing Wks., 5; Blairst., S., 13; Branchv., C., 3; Delaware, 1; Hackettst., S., 2; Phillipsb., Westm., S., 7; Stanhope, 1; Stewartsv., Armour Bearers Miss. Bd., 1. **\$315.38**

NEW YORK—Albany—Albany, 1st, 21.25; 2d, 6. 66; 3d, 5; 6th, 53.34; Madison Avenue, 13.34; Bat-chellerv., 1.50; Bethlehem, 75c.; Corinth, S., 1; Gloversville, 3; Kingboro Ave., 1; Johnstown, 2.50; Willing Helpers, 1.66; Menands, Bethany, 34c.; New Scotland, 70c.; Rensselaer, Pri. S., 1; Schenectady, 1st, 29.25; S., 3.64; State St., 2.50; Union, 2.34; Watervliet, Jer. Mem., 1.15. Binghamton—Bainbridge 9; Deposit, 2; Union, 5. Boston—Boston, 1st, L. M. S., 19; Paul Hershey Bd., 8; Hyde Pk., 2; Quincy, 12.50; Roxb., 4.50. Brooklyn—Brooklyn, Bay Ridge, Mrs. A. W. Parker, 50; Bedford, 2; Clason Av., 10; Duryea, 10; Lafayette Ave., 50; Cuyler M. Rd., 25; Mem., 9.05; So. 3d St., 39.50; Westm., Y. L. Miss, G'd., 20. Buffalo—Buffalo, Beth., 5; Central, 25; Lafayette Ave., 50; No., 39. 25; S., 50; Westm. 35; Gowanda, S., 5. Cayuga—Auburn, 1st, 25; Central, 50; K. D., 25; Genoa, 2d, 2; S., 1; Ithaca, 20; Scipiov., 1. Champlain—Reeseville, S., 10; Plattsburg, 1st, Mrs. C. E. M. Edwards, 50. Columbia—Hudson, 12; Upbuilders, 5; Look Up Legion, 5. Genesee—Attica, 6.05; Bergen, S., 2.25; Byron, S., 2; Perry 30; Stone Church, S., 6.40; Warsaw, S., 3; Wyoming, S., 2.20. Geneva—Canandaigua, 15; Geneva, 1st, D. K., 20; Shortsv., 10. Long Island—Amagansett, 8.25; Bridgehampton, 90c.; Cen. Moriches, 5; E. Hampton, 8; E. Moriches, 5; C., 1; Middlet., 6c.; Pt. Jeffer., 10; Setauket, 1.50; C., 1; Shelter Isl., 25.25; Southampton, 9; Southold, 25; West. Hampton, 13.60. Lyons—Palmyra, S., 25; Wolcott, 1st, 10.30. Nassau—Elmhurst, Y. L. S., 3; Glen Cove, 10; Huntington Cent., 6.50; Islip, 5; Smitht., 5; S., 10; Whitest., 2; S., 2; Presbl., 3.65; Newt., Y. L. 4. New York—New York, 1st Union, 20; 5th Ave., 150; 13th St., 2; Brick, S., 15; Covenant B. Lov. Bd., 5; Babcock S. Cir., 10; Edgewater, 20; Edge Hill, Spuyten Duyvil J., 2; Friends, 25; Faith, 5; Madison Square, 2; Mizpah Chapel C., 14; Morningside, 2; Mount Washington, 30; Puritans, 4.75; Scotch, 2; University Place, 350. Niagara—Barre Centre, 2; S., 2; G. Miss. B., 10; Medina, 10. Otsego—Middlef. Cen., 1. Rochester—Avon, 3; Miss. Helo, 5; Genesee, 1st, 25; Mendon, 5; Moscow, S.; Pittsford, 35; Rochester, 1st, 75; Central, 115; Y. W. M. S., 25; Cl. 20, 45; Cl. 24, 20; Im., 2; Mem., J., 1.25; Westm., 50. St. Lawrence—Adams, 1; Brasher

Falls, J., 8; Canton, 2.50; S., 2.91; Carthage, 5; Gouverneur, 5; C., 5; Wanakena, 5; Watert., Hope, 5.50; C., 1.27; Stone, 14.26. **Steuben**—Canisteo, 23; Hammondsp., 5. **Syracuse**—Chittenango, 10; H. H. S., 5; E. Syracuse, 2; Liverp., 3. **Troy**—Glens Falls, 15; S., 45; Hoosick Falls, S., 5; Johnsonv., S., 2; Salem, 10; Troy, 1st, 50; Liberty St., 1; 2d St., 50. **Utica**—Boonv. 10; Holland Patent, 12; Ilion, 10; Kirkf., 5; Knoxh., 10; Lorov., 10; Oneida, 20; Oriskany, 2.50; Rome, 25; Turin, 10; Utica, Olivet, Y. W. M. S., 10; Mrs. P's Cl., 5; Vernon, C., 5; Westerv., S., 1; Whites., 10. **Westchester**—Bedford, 6; Hartford, 10; Huguenot Memorial, 5; Katonah, 10; Mount Kisco, 6.50; Mount Vernon, 1st, 12.25; Ossining, 1st, 32.73; Peekskill, 1st, S., 30; Rye, 20; Scarb., 20; 85; Salem, Fem. Char. Soc., 2; W. For. Soc., 5; White Plains, Huguenot Memorial, 5; Katonah, 10; Mount Kisco, 17; Yonkers, Im'l., 5; Westm., 1.50; S., 3.50; Yorktown, 2. **\$2855.05**

NORTH DAKOTA.—Oakes—La Moure, 2.50. Pembina—Bathgate, 5; Crystal, 5.10; Minto, Knox, 5.50. **\$18.15**

OHIO.—Bellefontaine—Belle Centre, 6; Bellefontaine, 41; Buck Creek, 5; Crestline, 1; Forest, 1; Gallion, 1.50; Marseilles, 10. **Chillicothe**—Bainbridge, 1; Bloomingsb., 5; Chillicothe, 1st, 12.50; Concord, 2.50; Frankfort, 5; Greenfield, 1st, 3.50; Marshall, 3.50; M. Pleasant, 2.50; No. Fork, 3; Pisgah, 2.50; So. Salem, 5; Washington, 5.34; Wilkesv., 6; Wilmington, 2. **Cincinnati**—Cincinnati, 2d, 14.75; 3d, 9.40; 4th, Y. L. M. S., 7.50; 7th, 20.75; Avondale, 6; Calvary, 1.50; Immanuel, 1.40; Knox, 5.45; Mount Auburn, 26.17; Walnut Hills, 1st, 62; Fullerton Rd., 1; Westm., 1.62; Cleves & Berea, 2; College Hill, S., 8; 10; Delhi, 4.12; Glendale, 1.80; Harrison, 2.50; Lebanon, 13.96; Lockl., S., 5; Lovel., 6; Madisonv., 75c.; New Richmond, 83c.; Norwood, 5.50; Y. P. M. S., 6.75; Azalea Bd., 3; Pleasant Ridge, 6.02; Pleasant Run, 3.05; Verice, 2.50; Williamsb., 2.25; Wyoming, Y. L. M. Bd., 8.40; Pres. Thank Offering, 2. **Cleveland**—Ashtabula, 1st, 2; Cleveland, 2d, 60; Beckwith Mem., 12.55; Calvary, 77.36; Case Av., 8.91; Euclid Av., S., 5.11; Old St., 1.50; East Cleveland, 5. **Columbus**—Circlev., 1; Columbus, Broad St. Miss. League, 5; Central, 25.65; Y. L. M. S., 8; Olivet, 26.50; W. Broad St., 5. **Dayton**—Camden, 1; Dayton, 1st, 10; 3d St. C. M. Aux., 1.4; Forest Av., 2.25; Mem., 8; J., 1.60; Park, 2; Fletcher, 4; Middlet., 1st, 7; New Jersey, 1; Oxford, 3; Piqua, 20; Springfield, 2d, 1; Y. L., 12.25; Xenia, 25; Yellow Springs, C., 1. **Huron**—Clyde, 1; Huron, 6; Milan, 1; Norwalk, 50c.; Sandusky, 6. **Lima**—St. Mary's 3; **Mahoning**—Salem, 15. **Marion**—Delaware, 45. **Maumee**—Bryan, 7; Eagle Creek, 1; Grand Rapids, 1; Toledo, 1st, Westm'r., 3; 3d, 10; Collingwood Av., 1; West Unity, 4. **Portsmouth**—Ironton, 12.75; Jackson, 4; Manchester, 5; M. Leigh, S., 2; Portsmouth, 1st, 1; Ripley, 5; Russellv., 1.50; W. Union, 2; S., 3. **St. Clairsville**—Coal Brook, 3; Martin's Ferry, 40; Mt. Pleasant, Miss Alma Reid, 25; Rock Hill, 6. **Steubenville**—Bethel, 9; Dell Roy, 9.85; East Liverpool, 1st, 60; Monroeville, 10; New Philadelphia, 5; Wellsv., 2d, 8. **Wooster**—Hopewell, Holcomb Bd., 15; Mansfield, 11; Orrv., 11; Shelby, 1; Wayne, 6; Wooster, Westm., 34. **Zanesville**—Frazeysh., S., 1.43; Granville, 14.50; Jersey, C., 1.10; Ontv., 2.50; Pataskala, 5; C., 5; Zanesv., 1st, .10; Kellogg Aux., 5.35. **\$1,192.33**

OREGON.—Grand Ronde—Baker City, 3.96; La Grande, 3.43. **Portland**—Mt. Tabor, 3.80; Portland, 1st, 65.52; 3d, 5; 4th, 5; C., 2.15; Calvary, 2.55; Forbes, 1; Marshall, 2; Mizpah, 1.20; Westm., 1.25; Tualatin Pk., 1.35. **Southern Oregon**—Ashland, 4.45; Grant's Pass, Bethany, 1.70; Medford, 1; Roseb., 1. **Williamette**—Albany, 2; Corvallis, C., 2.85; Eugene, 2.54; Lebanon, 1.45; C., 3; Salem, 11; Woodburn, 50c. **\$129.70**

PENNSYLVANIA.—Allegheny—Allegheny, 1st German, Good Will Wkrs., 8; McClure Ave., 8.52; Melrose Ave., 11.27; North, 52; Beaver, Sunbeam B., 36; Ben Avon, C., 5; Clifton, 5; J., 1; Haysv., C., 10; Hight, 25; Manchester, 3; Sewickley, 12.50; Blairsville—Reulah, 10; Braddock, 1st, 18; Calvary, 3; Irwin, 7.60; Johnst., 1st, Y. L. Branch, 15; Laurel Av., 5; Latrobe, 35; Manor, 2; New Alexandria, 22.56; Parnassus, 25; Windber, 5. **Butler**—Allegheny, 3; C., 5; Amity, 10; Butler, 1st, 110.25; 2d, 5; Harrisville, Miss Eva Wick, 10; No. Washington, 9; C., 5; Portersv., 12.50; Scrub Grass, 3. **Carlisle**—Dauphin, 5; Harrisburg, Market Square, 7.82; Sr. Dept., S., 26.07; Maced. Bd., 12.46; Bd. of Tru., 2; Lebanon, 4th St., C., 2.25; Mercersb., S., 5.50; Paxton, 53.32; Shippensb., 2. **Chester**—Berwyn, C., 5; Mustard Seeds, 6; Brandywine Manor, 3; Chester, 3d, 2; C., 6; Bethany, 1; Darby B., C., 6; Doe Run, 2;

Fagg's Manor, 5; Kennett Sq., 2; Lansdowne, 5; S. Howard Cir., 5; Y. P. Assoc., 3; Malvern, 6; F. ful Friends, 3; Oxford, 1st, 50; Ridley Pk., 2; Swarthmore, 50; Wayne, 13; B. B., 2; West Center, 1st, 5; Westm., 18; West Grove, C., 2; Mrs. R. Stewart, Lincoln University, 25. **Clarion**—Bethel, C., 1; Clarion, Y. L., 5.95; K. D. 60c.; Du I., 7.50; Marionville, 11.28; M. Tabor, 5; N. Bethem, Y. L., 2; Oak Grove, 3; Penfield, 5.25; 1.35; Punxsutawney, 21.02; C., 2; J., 2; S. merv., C., 1; Tionesta, 11.25; C., 2. **Erie**—B. ford, 7; Cambridge Springs, 12; S., 3.51; Conne Lake, 5; Cool Sp., 5; Erie, 1st, 45; Park, Franklin, 12; Greenville, 9; Jamestown, 12.16; Ke Hill, 12; No. Clarendon, S., 2.14; Pleasantv., 12; Stoneb., S., 2; Titusv., 202; Union City, 4; S., 12.50; Warren, 76; Wattsburg, S., 1.10. **H. ingdon**—Altoona, 1st, Y. L., 12; M. Gardners, 5; 3d, 2; Broad Av., 2; Huntingdon, 12; Spring Cr., 2. **I tanning**—Indiana, C., 8; Marion Center, C., 5; Mid Cr., 10. **Lackawanna**—Scranton, 2d, 50; West Piton, 20; S., 6.26; Will. Wkrs., 2. **Lehigh**—Belehem, 1st, 15; Delaware W. Gap, 5; Easton, 1; 5; Brainerd, Union, 25; College Hill, 16; Hazlet 10. **Northumberland**—Bloomsb., 10; Buffalo Roa C., 10; Jersey Shore, C., 5; Lewisb., 1; C., Lock Haven, 50c.; Milton, Y. W., 2; Moersb., P. S., 1; Northumberland, 1; Renovo, 1st, Sunbury, 10; Williamsport, Covenant, 30. **Philadelphi**—Philadelphia, 1st, New Century Bd., 25; 4th, Y., 25; 10th, C., 25; W. Arch St., 20; Central, C., Gaston, 5; Olivet, Pri. S., 11.75; Walnut St., Philadelphia North—Chestnut Hill, 2; Doylest., 60. Edge Hill, 4; Frankford, 25; Germantown, Mt. A. 10; Westside, 3.56; Holmesb., 2; Leverington, 1.2; Mechanicv., 5; Morrisv., 5; Norrist., 1st, 2; Readin Olivet, 2; Wissahickon, 5. **Pittsburg**—Edgewood, 7; Homestead, 10; McDonald, 28; Oakdale, McJunkin B., 10; Pittsburg, 1st, 192.50; 2d, 25; 3d, 90; 4th, 40; 6; 25; Margt McC B., 115; East End, 14.65; Ea Liberty, 50; Highland, 10; Wellsley Bd., 5; Knox 8.75; Lawrencev., 7; Morningside, J., 3; Oaklan 40; Park Ave., 30; Point Breeze, 1166. **Redstone**—East McKeesport, 1; New Providence, 2; Pleasa Unity, 5; Uniontown, 1st, 10. **Shenango**—Beav Falls, 22.50; Centre, 3; Leesb., C., 10; Mahoning C., 10; N. Brighton, 1st, 25; Sharon, 1st, 30; Sharpsv., 10; Westf., 10. **Washington**—Burgettst 1st, 10; Frankfort, B. B., 2.50; Hookst., 1. Lower Buffalo, S., 2.80; M. Prospect, 9; Pigeon Cr S., 3.35; Upper Buffalo, 5; McMillan Bd., 9; Wash ington, 1st, 15; S., 25; 3d, 45; G. B. S., 5. **Wellso**—Mansfield, 90c.; Wellsv., J., 6. **Westminster**—Chestnut Level, 11; York, 1st, 60. **\$3137.8**

SOUTH DAKOTA.—Aberdeen—Britton, C., 2; Cartlewode, 2.25; Groton, 25. **Central Dakota**—Brook ings, 5; Madison, 5. **Southern Dakota**—Bridgewater, 8; C., 2; Canistota, C., 4; Dell Rapids, 4; Eagle C., 2; Marion, 2.50; Parker, 5.50; Platte, 1; Scotland, 4. **\$72.2**

TENNESSEE.—French Broad—Burnsv., 2; Beth Wom. Soc., 1; Dorland Mem., 6; Laura Sunderland C., 2; Oakland Hts., 14; Farm Sch. N.; M. S. 2; Kingston—Chattanooga, 2d, 1.40; Y. L. 3.33. **Union**—Hopewell, 1.25; Knoxville, 3.52; 2d, 2; 4th, 3.75; 5th, 2; New Providence, 1; Shannondale, 10; St. Paul's, 75c. **\$51**

UTAH.—Utah—Ephraim, 50c.; Logan, 7; Monn Pleasant, 1; Payson, 50c.; Salt Lake City, 1st, 25.25; 3d, 2.70; Westm., 2; Springv., 2. **\$40.98**

WASHINGTON.—Alaska—Sitka (White), 1st, 1.60. **Central Washington**—Ellensburg, 3.50; Naches, 1.75; No. Yakima, C., 9. **Olympia**—Buckley, 1; Chehalis, 7.70; Olympia, 2; Ridgefield, 65c.; Tacoma, 1st, 12.80. **Puget Sound**—Ballard, 3.50; Bellingham, 5; Brighton, 1.75; Seattle, 1st, 13.93; Westm., 55; J., 6.25. **Spokane**—Coeur d'Alene, 1.15; C., 1; Spokane, 1st, 11; Centenary, 7.65; Walla Walla—Clarkston, 50c., Kamiah, 2d Indian, 50c.; Moscow, 4.75; C., 2.50. **\$154.48**

WEST VIRGINIA.—Parkersburg—Sistersville, 5; Wheeling—Fairview, 4; Wheeling, 1st, 50c; 2d, 10; Cove, 9.25; W. Liberty, 4; Forks of Wheeling, Carothers Bd., 6. **\$38.75**

WISCONSIN.—Chippewa—Ashland, 1st, 15; Chippewa Falls, 5; Eau Claire, 1st, 15.45; Hudson, 5.65. **Madison**—Kilbourn, 1; Lodi, 5; Madison, 8.60; Richland Centre, 50c. **Milwaukee**—Milwaukee Calvary, 1.50; Im., Miss., W. Rd., 10; Ottawa, 1.75. **Winnebago**—Fond du Lac, 2; Marinette, 10; Neenah, 15; Oconto, 18; Omro, 1; Shawano, 3; Wausau, 14; J., 5. **\$140.45**

MISCELLANEOUS.—S. F. L., 10; Mrs. W. W. Smith, 200; "A." New Rochelle, N. Y., 25; Mrs. Cracken, 1. **\$316.00**

J. C. Long, 5; Mrs. D. C. Blair, 75; Miss E. A. Mc (Continued.)

HOME MISSION MONTHLY

OL. XX

APRIL, 1906

No. 6

EDITORIAL NOTES



HIS issue of the magazine might be called the Freedmen's Industrial Number as the practical training given in the schools has been made the leading feature.

It will gratify all friends to note the emphasis placed upon this phase of instruction. At the same time, as Dr. Fisher, President of the Freedmen's Board, suggests in his article, the primary object of all this mission work for the colored people is soul saving. Intellectual training and manual training, however successfully conducted, never obscure this underlying purpose.

THAT was a most satisfying meeting, held in the Assembly room of the Woman's Board in observance of the annual Day of Prayer for our country. Bonds must be strengthened, cords of influence extended, and union of effort better cemented by these annual inter-denominational services of some Missionary Societies, with their attending spiritual blessings.

Two more gone from earthly service to pass eternal—Mrs. Minor of California, Miss Holmes of Illinois; both widely known, both to be sorely missed, both for years presbyterial presidents doing finest work, Mrs. Minor a vice-president of our Board, while the whole Freedmen field felt Miss Holmes' energizing influence. Who will take up their tasks?

MR. AND MRS. JOHN H. KILBUCK, who have labored for many years in Alaska at the mouth of the Kuskokwim River, in the mission of the Moravian Church, came under the Presbyterian Board about two years ago, going first to Point Barrow to enforce Mr. and Mrs. Spriggs upon the departure of Dr. Marsh, and are now at St. Lawrence Island associated with Dr. and Mrs. Campbell. The devotion of these missionaries, their practical methods, their sympathetic association with the people,

made the Moravian Mission one of great success, and it is expected that their labors will be equally fruitful in their present field.

MANY know of the long interval between the receipt of letters at St. Lawrence Island—from summer to summer one must wait. Before going there Mr. and Mrs. Kilbuck brought their three children East and placed them in school, the eldest, a girl of seventeen years to have charge of the younger children. Referring to the long time of waiting for a message from the outside world, Mrs. Kilbuck wrote to a friend, "I wonder what the news will be, I wonder if my children are well." Many will sympathize when it is known that the tidings which will be carried to these waiting parents will tell of the burial of the eldest daughter—that even when the mother wrote the words the daughter's spirit had passed away.

In pursuance of his duties in the superintendency of the mission schools of our Woman's Board, Mr. Craig has been visiting the Indian field in the Northwest. After reaching Idaho he sent word:—"The further I go the more interesting it becomes. I reached the agency on Saturday, where I met Miss Frost busy amongst her Indians. This was a rare day and I had a good chance to see the people. Big and little, old and young were there, and in each and all Miss Frost, the little white mother, is deeply interested. All the Government officials seem to vie with each other to do her service if not honor—her interest in the Indian is so manifest."

THE Indians were ready to seize the opportunity of Mr. Craig's visit as would appear from the fact that the next day, Sunday, the services began at ten o'clock, with an elders' prayer meeting—there had been a similar one on the preceding evening of two hours duration; at eleven there was preaching service which continued for

two hours; at three another meeting continuing to six; and at eight another, lasting to eleven at night. Mr. Craig says:—"All members of the church led in prayer. Their singing and praying and preaching is wonderful indeed, and the 'little praying mother' never seems to weary. Her face brightens up with glory, revealing the sunshine in her soul, as one after another of her own children shows some special power in prayer. I have always considered the Rev. Charles Cook as one of God's special agents. I will add to my list Miss Amelia Frost as a woman, wonderfully prepared by the Master Himself for this special work."

MR. CRAIG was delighted as well with what he saw at Wolf Point, where Mrs. King is in charge—the school being self-supporting as far as board is concerned. The Indians also provide the clothing. The message ended thus:—"Mrs. King must have a new building for this work. It will cost at least \$2,500 or \$3,000. We must come to her aid and help to sustain her. This are a great work. These boys and girls are being taught and fashioned without any blast of trumpet."

"PRAY, pray for this place!" is Miss Alison's pleading message from her mountain plaza in New Mexico, as special services were about to be held by the native evangelist. "The ignorance and heathenism of the people are very great. Indeed, I cannot think that conditions in foreign lands are any worse. It fills me with dismay and I should lose courage if I did not have God's promises to fall back upon."

THE Secretary of the Freedmen's Department, Mrs. V. P. Boggs, has recently returned from a trip among the Freedmen's schools, of which she gives account in these pages. While greatly encouraged by the fine results she everywhere saw, yet there is a depressing feature as will appear in the following message to which place is here given:—"As I visited the various schools, and noted the too often poor equipment, the disadvantages, the needs to be supplied, I groaned in spirit. I visited Hampton Institute with its beautiful grounds, its twenty large, splendid buildings, its thorough equipment in all industrial as well as literary

lines, and noted its grand work; and attended a mass meeting in Philadelphia in the interests of that institution, and heard the earnest plea for the thousand of dollars, the hundreds, the fifties, to still enlarge and improve that school. long to say to Presbyterians, if they will faithfully and liberally furnish their Board of Missions for Freedmen with the money with which God has blessed them, the door of opportunity is wide open for a hundred schools like Hampton. How can we so present these opportunities, these needs, that *all* will be glad to come to the help of this work!"

MISS MARY JACKSON tells in her article of a work that she has in charge—the normal training for colored teachers—the results of which are in evidence in Augusta graded schools and in the surrounding country, as well as in other cities and towns. Practical, intelligent, well directed effort has always characterized the policy of Lucy Laney's school, which should be generously sustained.

TATTERED and torn garments will soon be conspicuous by their absence in colored communities, if the girls shall acquire as much skill in mending as the exquisitely patched rents show in specimens sent us from the sewing room of Ingleside Seminary, the neatly put stitches rendering the rent so nearly invisible that it would certainly escape detection in any garment. Its sewing room is but one of Ingleside's well-managed departments.

WHEN the Smoot case came up again for hearing in Washington, early in February, one of the first witnesses called to stand was Prof. Walter M. Wolfe, formerly a teacher of geology in Brigham Young College, Logan, Utah. Here are a few of the marked features of his testimony:—

Being questioned as to how many times he had passed through the endowment house or temple, he replied, "twelve times," and testified that he had taken the oath of vengeance on each occasion. Asked to explain what was meant by "oath of vengeance," he made reply that the oath which he took was as follows:—"You and each of you do covenant and pray, and never cease to pray, God to avenge the blood of the prophet on this nation."

As to the sincerity of the manifesto which was issued professedly calling on Mormons to cease polygamy, Prof. Wolfe quoted an apostle, one John Henry Smith, as having said concerning it, "It is a trick to beat the devil in his own kind." While another prominent Mormon said, "The manifesto enables the church to exclude men who ought not to have more than one wife, and gives to worthy men the opportunity to take plural wives."

PROF. WOLFE also declared that to the best of his knowledge polygamy had increased very materially since Utah had been admitted as a State. He further said that he had become disaffected with the Mormon Church because of the manifest growth of hostility between the church and the United States Government. He said emphatically, that he believed in the obligation of vengeance the seed of treason was planted.

THE TRADES AT BIDDLE

By H. T. McClelland D. D.

THE Presbyterian church has endeavored to be faithful to her commission in what she has attempted in her missions for Freedmen. She has sought to bring to the hearts and homes of the needy negro millions first of all and always the blessings of the Spirit through the gospel. The Board, administering for the church this sacred trust remembers that "the Kingdom of God is not eating and drinking, but righteousness and peace and joy in the Holy Spirit." And accordingly the aim of this administration is to put first things first. Nor is there a wise worker on the field or a wise supporter of the work who would countenance for one moment a departure from this policy.

Auxiliary to this essential and fundamental spiritual work and as a necessary sequence in the circumstances, the church has authorized the Board, from the earliest days of our noble schools for colored girls, to introduce certain well known industrial features succinctly described under the term, Domestic Economy. Latterly, the logic of the situation has pressed us to plan for training the students of Biddle University in certain of the homely trades so essential to the progress of any

rural people. These trades are notably blacksmithing, carpentry, bricklaying, plastering, painting, and the elements of shoemaking, tailoring, and harness-making. There is also printing.

Five thousand dollars were given for the erection of a trades building on the beautiful grounds of the University and with an outlay of two or three thousand dollars more we have a well built two story brick building with ample room for all of the shops needed for the trades in question. That we have so splendid a house for so small an outlay is due to the work done by the students. They, under a foreman of their own number, according to plans sent down by the Board, built the building and built it well. Now that it is built, it seems strange that money is not forthcoming at once to put the shops in operation. Industrial education is very expensive. To have it, it must be paid for. The Board stand ready to administer faithfully all funds designated specially for the outfitting of the house that the Biddle boys built.

But until the funds come in, the industrial work must go on in a very primitive and unsatisfactory way.

MANUAL TRAINING

By J. S. Marquis

MANUAL training is possible in all of our mission schools; but trade schools are not, on account of the great expense of equipping and carrying on the work. Besides it is not advisable to send every boy and girl to a trade school, where they must spend eight or nine hours a day in work and about two hours at night in the school room. The

average boy and girl needs good mental training supplemented by enough hand work to develop skill with the hand, observation with the eye, and to learn to do work with precision and accuracy.

This can be effectively done in the carpenter shop and in the sewing room. And so in all our co-educational schools, there should be a teacher of manual training for

boys and another for girls, in order that all pupils may be properly instructed.

The sewing furnishes practical training

must correspond in measurement and all detail. The boy should also be taught to draw plans for himself and then work out



THE SHOE SHOP AT HARBISON

for the girls at the least expense for material, as small quantities of cloth answer for practice. The materials for making up garments can often be supplied by the pupils themselves and then used by them. By doing this they learn to do their own sewing and supply themselves with necessary clothing.

The carpenter shop furnishes the simplest and best training for boys. The course in this department can be indefinitely extended and varied, for the boy who has learned to use his tools can make some article, then be taught to paint, stain or varnish it.

The work done in our shop at "Brainerd" follows a definite course of instruction, starting with simple exercises and advancing to more and more difficult work. A drawing is given each boy and this must be followed. The finished work

the plan in the shop. After this training he can take a thought or suggestion of his own, develop a plan, and then execute the plan. We think this is about as valuable a lesson as can be taught.

We have succeeded in training boys to put up small buildings, one of them a four roomed house; to make numerous articles of furniture, to make the mortises and tenons used by carpenters and joiners, and to do the repairing about our buildings. For example, a boy rehung four doors that were sagged out of shape, resetting the hinges and locks so that they would work properly. This is a matter of economy to the school and the boy had valuable practical experience. Besides doing wood work our boys have painted some of our buildings and we would like to have the opportunity to have them do more, if we could only get the paint.

A HEALTHY EPIDEMIC

By a Scotia Teacher.

FOR a few weeks we have been having an epidemic in the school; a similar one prevails to some extent every year, but it has been rather light for a few years, owing perhaps, to the fact that some years ago there were more than a hundred cases during the term, so that for some time many of the students were immune.

I refer to the epidemic of learning the catechism.

Teachers are besieged Sabbath and week day, by members of their Bible classes, wishing to be heard recite either a part or all of the catechism.

They are so anxious for one of the Bibles which are given as rewards for this effort,

necessary that each should have one, we keep a supply of cheap Bibles on hand, which we sell to them at ten cents each. But how proud they are when they own one of these handsome books earned in this way. They seem to realize, too, that the study of the catechism is a great benefit to them.

They are having another fever now, in preparing for the Sabbath school examination which takes place on Thursday of this week. We are studying the life of Paul, and it is an all absorbing theme. Every way you turn in halls or study you hear them talking of it; and they even want to bring their questions into the class-room. Paul, Damascus, Antioch,



FITTING THEMSELVES FOR USEFULNESS AT HARBISON

that they can scarcely wait. Many girls come here without Bibles, and since the Bible is in such constant use that it is

etc., are as familiar as household names, and I believe will never be forgotten, nor the accompanying lessons.

"SCOTIA IN MOTION"

By Lulu M. Spalding

IN this age of "Industrialism" Scotia is not flying her banner as an Industrial Institution, but should any one see "Scotia in Motion" they would not think she is educating her girls away from work. Scotia is training the hand but not to the neglect of the head and heart. Saturday is our general cleaning day: all the domestic work is done by the girls, and it would interest you to stand at a window looking out into the back yard and watch the going and coming between the laundry and the main buildings. Any number of girls are seen hurrying with pails and brushes to do the scrubbing, others emptying scrap and trash boxes, others emptying ashes. This is a glimpse on the outside, Saturday morning, and is indicative of the activity on the inside. On this day, also, a washing circle does the Seminary washing, the table linen, towels, breadcloths, kitchen aprons, etc. Each girl does her own laundry on other days in the week. The cleaning is usually finished by ten o'clock, then the girls settle down to letter writing, for Saturday is

letter day, the only day in which they can mail letters unless special permission is given. After the letter writing is done they attend to their darning and mending, and other duties of the closing week. They are graded in domestic work as in their studies. After a girl has washed and ironed her clothes, she carries them to Miss Percival who inspects them and gives her a grade. Not only their laundry but the neatness of their rooms, or any part of the housework assigned to them—in fact all their domestic work is graded. The name of any girl who does not receive other than a grade of "poor" is not allowed to appear on the honor roll even if her scholarship should warrant it. It is pleasing to note the happy, cheerful spirit in which the work is done, the girls appreciating this opportunity to learn the art of good housekeeping. The effects of this training can be seen in the neatly kept homes of our Scotia graduates, scattered throughout the South, reflecting great credit upon their Alma Mater.

SUCCESSFUL FARMING AT HARBISON COLLEGE

By Thomas H. Amos, D. D., President

THE waste places in the south await the coming of a class of laborers who have advanced ideas about agriculture. There are excellent agricultural schools in the most of the places for the whites, but the separate system of education for the races requires that there be separate agricultural schools, and so far the states have not been able to equip first-class agricultural institutions for the colored boys who would like to pursue farming for a living.

Twelve years ago the president of Harbison College conceived the idea that a large number of boys should be trained to farm, and after conference with the late Mr. Samuel P. Harbison, a member of the Freedmen's Board, succeeded in interesting him in the plan. To the development of the plan, Mr. Harbison during

his life-time gave about \$5000, which was enough to purchase about two hundred and ten acres of land, buy a pair of mules, erect a barn and procure about \$200 worth of agricultural instruments.

For a year the Board of Missions for Freedmen paid the salary of a practical farmer, and then the farm started out to make its own way. The first year the returns were very good and each successive year they have been better. The last year the profits were almost a thousand dollars in cash and nearly three hundred dollars in vegetable and other products beneficial to the school.

The farm up to the present time has been cultivated as a pecuniary benefit to the school. We believe our farm will supply us with all our vegetables and will af-

ford positions for a limited number of boys who desire to work their way through school. Cotton can be raised every year to the value of a few hundred dollars. The advantages of a farm of this kind are of great value to the institution, but a greater work in the way of agricultural education could be accomplished if the Board had at command sufficient money to develop in connection with school farming the principles of scientific farming, graduating young men from this special

department who would be competent to take positions as skilled agriculturalists wherever such practical training might be demanded.

We teach all we can and do the best our limited opportunities will allow, but long for the broadening of our work so that we can give to the country a useful, industrious and scientific class of farmers who can contribute materially to the progress of the race and the country.

AN EVIL ABOLISHED

FORMERLY in Augusta, Ga., where Miss Lucy Laney carries on her good work, one of the most deadly fountains of evil to the negroes was that of the notorious dance halls, operated in the interest of certain contiguous barrooms. The vice of these dens was unspeakable. In them every night scores of men, women and children were drunken and debauched. *The Georgia Baptist*, a negro paper, tells how the public movement against these halls began in a negro mothers' meeting in the Harmony Baptist Church, as the result of an address by Miss Laney. Then the boys of Haines Institute paid for the

proper drawing of a petition to the City Council praying for the abolition of the halls. These same boys circulated the petition among the negroes of the city until, as the *Augusta Chronicle* (a white daily) puts it, "over a thousand black men and women signed it." "And to it was attached the name of every negro of standing and influence in Augusta."

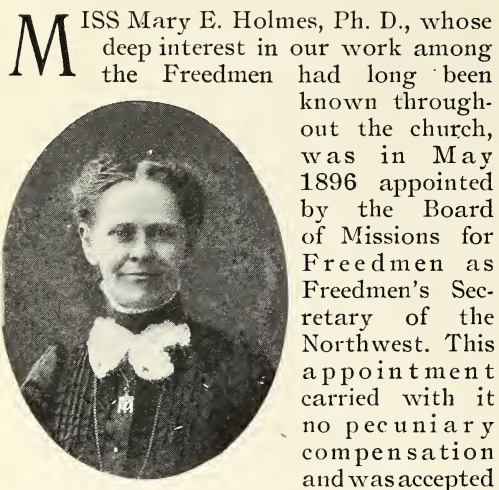
The petition was carried by negroes before the City Council and was so ably prosecuted that the usual order of reference to a committee was dispensed with, and the prayer of the petitioners was granted without opposition.



BARBER MEMORIAL, ANNISTON, ALABAMA—SEE PAGE 133

MARY E. HOLMES

She rests from her labors and her works do follow her



MISS Mary E. Holmes, Ph. D., whose deep interest in our work among the Freedmen had long been known throughout the church, was in May 1896 appointed by the Board of Missions for Freedmen as Freedmen's Secretary of the Northwest. This appointment carried with it no pecuniary compensation and was accepted all the more readily and with less hesitation than had there been a salary attached. As Miss Holmes had long given much of her time to this line of missionary work, her duties under the new arrangement were not much changed in character, but somewhat enlarged and increased in connection with the wide and important field in which she was expected to expend her energies in scattering information and stimulating the interest of the friends of the Freedmen.

That she has been faithful to the work committed to her, all who have been associated with her will bear witness. Instant in season and out of season, she seemed never to grow weary in well doing, leaving nothing undone by voice or pen to promote the interests of the cause.

The following adopted by the Board express also the feeling of our Committee.

V. P. Boggs, Gen'l Sec.

Freedmen Dep't.

The Board of Missions for Freedmen having heard with profound sorrow of the death of Miss Mary E. Holmes, Ph. D., of Rockford, Ills., who for the last ten years has, without pecuniary compensation, held the office of "Secretary of the Northwest," in connection with the work of the Board, desires to place on record their high appreciation of her services and the unwearied zeal with which she gave herself to the work in behalf of the lowly and despised.

Reared under Christian influences, and inheriting from her parents a spirit of usefulness, she early learned to consecrate herself to Christian work, and to hold herself and her privileges ready for every call in behalf of the needy.

With a mind disciplined by study and developed by wide and varied experience, she devoted herself to the welfare of the negro, and grew more and more interested with the years in everything that promised the larger happiness and progress of the Freedmen.

Leaving to others to make mention of her personal and social qualities, it is ours to speak of her remarkable tirelessness of interest and effort; of her indefatigable earnestness; of her "journeyings oft"; and the unrelenting life which spent itself in following the Master, who went about doing good.

Her enthusiasm which was never diminished by difficulties, grew with the years, until even in her last days amid pain and the shadow of the approaching end, she struggled to carry on her vigorous correspondence as in time of health, with a mind filled to overflowing with thoughts of the work among the Freedmen.

Her dying hours though painful in the extreme, were radiant with the same unselfish spirit and kindly plans for the people in whose welfare she spent her money and her strength.

The loss of such a worker whose enthusiasm was so contagious and whose toil was carried on at her own expense, is deeply felt by the Board.

To her father, Rev. Mead Holmes to whom she was the cheering companion in every good work and the solace of his later years, the Board extends its deepest sympathy. Grateful for his own gifts and interest in our work, we are still more grateful that to him and his example we owe the large and precious results of his daughter's noble career.

S. J. FISHER, Pres't.

E. P. COWAN, Cor. Sec.

In the death of Miss Mary E. Holmes, Illinois Synodical Society loses her secretary for Freedmen, but those words voice only a small fraction of our loss; Miss Holmes was so much more than secretary.

It was largely through her mother's and her own interest and efforts that this department was added to the work of the society, and the details of caring for it were left in her charge from the first.

She was a born leader and organizer. No difficulty daunted her courage. She never spared herself in service, so when recognized duty spoke, her own convenience or comfort were given scant consideration. Through visitation and her ready pen she had a large personal acquaintance throughout the synod and thus was enabled to know what societies were capable of doing. Her insight and zeal spurred them to do their best.

During these past weeks since her illness became known, every letter has borne love and sympathy variously worded, but all carried one refrain, "How we shall miss her!"

Others will tell of her broader work as secretary for the North West of the Board for Freedmen.

As President of Freeport Presbyterial Socie-

ty, she was always loyal to the work of the Woman's Board apportioned to them and never failed to do all in her power to forward it.

I could not close without adding my personal tribute of appreciation for her true, loving friendship, which was ever equal to any demand made upon it through all these twenty years

while we have been laborers together.

One by one they are gathering home.

"Praise God the Shepherd is so sweet!

Praise God the country is so fair!

We could not hold them from His feet,

We can but haste to meet them there."

A. J. D. ROBINSON.

A CASE IN HAND

By E. P. Cowan, D. D.

THERE is a graded negro school in Charlotte, North Carolina, twenty miles from Scotia Seminary, in which there are at present 1230 pupils enrolled. There are in all seventeen teachers, thirteen are graduates of our Scotia Seminary. Mrs. R. P. Wyche, the wife of Rev. R. P. Wyche, D. D., pastor of a self-supporting Presbyterian church in Charlotte, is the principal of this school and has been its principal for the last fifteen years.

Some time ago an enterprising reporter of a southern paper visited both the white and the colored schools of Charlotte and wrote a long and interesting article of what he heard and saw for the paper which he represented. From this reliable report the entire substance of this article is extracted:

While the discipline of the white school was found to be good, that at the negro school was better. The negro children literally had to walk a chalk line. Along their hallway and from the door of each room are drawn two parallel chalk lines on the floor. The bell taps for recess and the drum beats and the children two by two get on those lines and walk. Their racial sense of rhythm displays itself in the punctual tramp, tramp of their feet as they mark time to the drummer. Each child knows his path by heart and keeps it until he reaches the point to take position outside.

Why it is I will leave you to tell, but the negroes are not nearly so exuberant on the playground as the whites. There was much less rollicking and shouting among them, and when they formed into ranks ready to reenter the building for "books," they stood there in perfect silence. There was no giggling among them either here or in the classes. They take their work in profound seriousness. They are cleaner and more neatly dressed than you would suppose, especially in the higher grades.

The building in which this school is held is rather dreary. Made of lumber, it is not painted in a cheerful color, and looks a little as if it might be haunted. This impression is not effaced by a view of the inside. The rooms are dull and gray. The teachers, all women, including the principal, in an effort to introduce color have drawn borders some twelve or more inches wide at the top of their several blackboards. These are done quite prettily in colored chalk—wild roses, strawberries, United States flags, sunflowers, and many other designs. It was rather a pathetic fact that all the pictures on the wall were of white people.

The First Grade is divided and occupies two rooms. The pupils sit two at the desk. You rarely see a finer teacher than one of these First Grade teachers. She takes the greatest pride in her classes and knows each member of them

perfectly. She is full of devices. She draws capitably and has pictures of animals on her board to illustrate the reading lessons. She draws off words and letters in large script on pieces of red cardboard and varies her blackboard exercises by exhibiting these in rapid succession to the class to its great delight and enthusiasm. She is a woman who loves her work and knows exactly how to do it. It need hardly be said that the pupils sing sweetly, for a negro who cannot sing is abnormal.

From this grade up the sizes are mixed a good deal. Sometimes a young man or nearly grown woman will be found sitting among little children. What surprises you most of all is that the language they use is almost painfully correct. The good old negro dialect is hardly in evidence at all. The teacher already referred to and that of the eighth and another of the seventh seem to be the best in the school, although they are all good teachers without doubt. The reporter asked the principal how the full blooded negroes compare as students with those of mixed blood. She said that there was no glaring difference between them but in her experience the full blooded ones were the better. Judging from the recitations the pure negroes certainly bore off the palm. In one of the best classes the brightest children mentally were the darkest skinned.

The reporter in conclusion remarks that a visit to a school like this would go a long way toward making optimists out of the students of the negro race. The pupils are pathetically in earnest; they are orderly, they are manly; they are as a whole clean and the chances are they will make good citizens, and the good to the community and to both races that quietly emanates from this large and well regulated school it is impossible to measure.

The whole case simply illustrates the truth that the work done directly by our Board repeats itself in the good work done by those who have been helped by the Board, and goes on repeating itself and widening its influence from generation to generation.

It is interesting to add that the husband of the principal of this school, Dr. Wyche, is a graduate of Biddle University and Biddle Theological Seminary; is pastor of a large Presbyterian colored church that pays its own way, and occupies a substantial brick building on a prominent street in the town in which he lives. Husband and wife are each a product of Biddle and Scotia respectively; each fills a separate and particular sphere of usefulness, honoring to God and to the institutions that trained them, and both working successfully for the honor of their Master and the redemption of their race.

IN THE FACE OF DIFFICULTIES

THE ORDINARY RURAL PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR NEGROES

By Mary E. Chapman

IN a talk with two former pupils, colored girls, educated at Scotia Seminary, one said in answer to my questions, "I teach in a church in a country town. I have hardly any appliances provided. There are eighty-one pupils and six grades and I have no assistant. The school term is four months in winter and two in summer."

The other said, "I teach out in the country in a log schoolhouse. I have seventy pupils and only a four-months term every year. Most of the children buy the books required, but some who come to school eager to learn are so poorly fed and thinly clad that I know they cannot afford the new books, so I just do the best I can with what they have."

How can a conscientious teacher do justice either to herself or to her pupils under such circumstances? How can ambitious boys and girls hope to win an education—the heritage of every American—with such meager helps?

Unfortunately the schools referred to are not exceptions but rather the rule in the rural districts in many parts of the South. I believe I am safe in saying that the country schools for colored children in this part of the country are not better than they were several years ago. I

doubt whether they are as good. In all of the country schools I know of the school terms are very short. Some have only three months in a year. The small appropriations for school funds for this people have not been increased, though the number of children of school age has grown considerably. In some cases there is no longer a summer term, thus the little ones miss their best chance to attend.

Is it not to be deplored, that while foreigners coming into our eastern cities may educate their children well in the public schools of our land, these native born children, many of whom keenly desire knowledge, have scarcely any chance to obtain the advantages of an education and of self improvement unless they go away to school?

All honor to those who are struggling on alone with these over-crowded, poorly equipped schools. Such positions mean hard work, poor pay and many discouragements. Many a girl, who is eager to give to others as she has received, is toiling, in school and out, for the elevation of her people, and, in spite of her limitations, is proving herself a power for good in her community. But such a task seems very much like making bricks without straw.

INDUSTRIAL FEATURES

MARY ALLEN SEMINARY continues to give, as in all the years since its organization, an industrial training to its students. The rules forbid the sending to pupils ready-made dresses or clothing of any kind; instead, material is sent and this is made up, under proper direction, by the girls.

Training is given in all the duties that pertain to thorough house-keeping and laundry work and the results of this teaching may be seen in the home life of the girls who have gone out from the school.

At the same time the development of the mind and heart is not neglected. Those who desire to become teachers are enabled to sustain a better examination than students of other schools of similar grade and all are better fitted to perform life's duties intelligently wherever their lot may be cast.

Added to this is the transformation which comes from constant association with Christian women under whose direction they are trained. Above all, the moral and spiritual teaching results in the conversion of the students.

ALBION ACADEMY

OUR system of grade work makes it possible for us to be very thorough. After completing the sewing steps, plain garments are neatly made by hand before any machine work is attempted. Children's suits, undergarments, shirt waists and wash suits receive special attention, lastly woolen suits.

It is very gratifying to see how anxious parents are to have their girls trained in this department; many come especially to take the

industrial course. The girls are quite proud of being able to make their own clothing neatly. The majority of the girls in the advanced classes are wearing garments made by themselves. They also sew for the teachers. With one exception, all the girls in last year's class made their own dresses for graduation and received high commendation for excellency of work.



SECTION OF THE LAUNDRY, MARY ALLEN SEMINARY

This year we have introduced a new feature in the industrial line, a millinery department. In taste and deftness the girls compare favorably with those older in the art. We want to continue these departments and earnestly ask our friends to increase their interest

and aid in carrying this work to greater perfection.

This is only our second year of systematic



work in the cooking department and yet the progress made gives it an appearance of a work of several years' standing.

The simple food principles are taught and the value of various articles of food to the human system. Then comes instruction in the preparation of food in various ways, for the sick and the well.

As neatness and cleanliness in the preparation of food and in the care of utensils are points of prime importance and receive careful consideration, the helpfulness to the home life cannot be overestimated.

When the girls of a certain class are baking, cooking or sewing, the boys of that class are instructed in agriculture, carpentry or shoemaking. If the weather is favorable they plant trees, or trim them, dig or lean out ditches or work in the yard.

As opportunity offers houses are built or repaired, or chimneys or flues built.

Many former students are making a living by working at the trade which they learned at Albion.



SEWING CLASSES AT BRAINERD

SCOTIA SEMINARY

After a course at Scotia and the sewing and dressmaking course at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, Miss Mary L. McConattie became sewing teacher at Scotia where she has remained seven years. She writes:

"The preparatory classes do much of the mending and making of the table cloths, napkins, towels, sheets, pillow cases, etc. We use flour sacks for napkins, bread cloths and dusters. We bleach the sacks, cut the fringe and overcast, and thus make neat napkins. We require each girl to satisfactorily make and pass examination of the thirteen models, which cover all the stitches used in plain sewing.

After the models, she must complete two wash dresses and one suit of underclothing of five pieces. Every girl must pass the examination in all plain sewing before she can receive a certificate in the grammar course. The sewing period is fifty-five minutes twice a week; two hundred and fifty girls come regularly.

BRAINERD SEWING CLASSES

A visit to Brainerd Institute is not complete without a glimpse of the sewing-class. A cheery well-lighted room with its sewing table and machine, its bevy of students busy for the time over their tasks, gives a pleasant picture not quickly forgotten. A new girl fresh from the cotton fields with clumsy fingers unaccustomed to the needle, labors patiently over the first stitches; here a smallsprite who has mastered the mysteries of those initiatory lessons puts to the test her knowledge of seams, hems, fells, and tucks in a waist of her own fashioning; another struggles with a refractory darn, while the whirr of the machine tells of the ambition of another to finish a set of underwear for the exhibit at the end of the year.

It is all very plain, very sensible and most practical training, and the pride of the girl when she wears a dress of her own making is only equalled by the satisfaction of her teachers in seeing her gain a working knowledge of this most useful and necessary part of a woman's equipment.

MARTHA BELL HUDE.

TRAINED NURSES

By M. C. Jackson

FOURTEEN years ago Miss Laney made a definite effort to have some of our girls in the Haines school taught nursing.

The outlook was anything but bright, for there was no money for hospital appliances or for a teacher. But with a teacher in whom a physician and trained nurse were combined she felt that the way could be made for the next step. Fortunately the services of such a person from the Woman's Medical School, of Philadelphia, were secured. This new teacher taught the classes in physiology and hygiene, chemistry, and physics, gave a class of the older and more advanced girls instruction in general, pertaining to health, care of the sick—such as foods and how to prepare them, how to take temperature, pulse and respiration, how to bathe patients in bed, change their clothes and bedding and how to ventilate. These lectures were made practical in our school family as far as our facilities would allow. The students went by turns with the teachers, usually three at a time, to visit the sick among the lowly. With what conveniences the school could supply opportunity was given to apply theory in these homes and in better homes that were able to supply what was needed.

Thus was initiated this new idea of nurse training for our girls, an idea altogether foreign and with no certainty that it would be accepted by the whites who had for generations relied entirely upon the old slave negroes who, though faithful and tender, were deficient because ignorant.

The splendid beginning went further than we anticipated. The girls themselves were delighted with the work which they did enthusiastically and well.

The white physicians of the old school did not take at all kindly to the new idea, but a few of the younger ones encouraged the effort and through them the way was opened for these girls to work in the negro hospital. The building was nothing more than a large wooden shack used as a pest house during the civil war. It was a veritable den of filth and vermin. A negro man and his wife, neither of whom could read or write, were in charge of it. In spite of their opposition these girls partly cleaned the two large rooms and the yard. This had its good effects. A few young physicians were so impressed with Miss Laney's scheme of a school for trained nurses in connection with a hospital—even *that* hospital—that the city council was advised to place the hospital in Miss Laney's charge, and this was done.

The old pest house and grounds were literally made over during the summer vacation, Miss Laney herself and a few of the girls doing the work, and the boys partitioning a part of the large upper room into private wards and an office. The improvement, and the service of these girls, who had only a general idea of nursing, wrought a wonderful and glorious change in the minds of the physicians and the city council. With Miss Laney's consent to remain in charge an appropriation of several thousand

dollars was made for a new hospital, to be built on the most modern plan and with corresponding equipment. This appropriation was supplementary to a fund for negro hospitals in Augusta and Savannah left by Mr. Lamar, a noted Southern philanthropist. The site chosen for the building was just two blocks from our school. This was to serve not only as a city hospital but also as a nurse's training school for negro girls. The building was erected and equipped with all modern conveniences. A competent nurse from the Philadelphia Training School, then working in our school, was put in charge with ten of our girls, and a good training school was put in operation.

The work was encouraged and helped by Augusta's best physicians who lectured to the nurses and also instructed in the state medical college in this city.

Four of our graduates and as many undergraduates were in the first class that completed the course. They made their way in the aristocratic Southern families which we thought would never give up their old black nurses. The trained nurses were paid without protest fifteen and twenty dollars a week—striking contrast to eight and ten dollars a month for the old service. Soon they were in demand in and out of Augusta.

From all parts of this State and from other States came applications from young women to enter this training school. Many were admitted and trained. When there was not room provision was made by Miss Laney to send them to some Northern hospital and training school.

The physicians say the services of our girls were never secondary to those of white nurses—in fact they were preferred. Perhaps, by virtue of their inheritance from an ancestry of patience, endurance and long suffering, they are better fitted.

After the training school was well established and the hospital was on a sound footing the city offices passed into other hands that disfavoured our girls receiving the full training—especially the lectures—the training absolutely necessary to make them of service as nurses. Miss Laney could not give her co-operation in this change, consequently her services were withdrawn.

Young women from the city and from other places are still admitted, however; they have some practice work in the wards and find employment.

The service of the nurses has brought untold good and enlightenment to the negro families and there has been a beneficial reaction on the entire community. This is no insignificant part of the mission of our nurses, and it was no secondary thought when Miss Laney inaugurated the work. Is there not yet an opportunity for Haines school to have for negro girls a training school where they can be taught nursing? Is it too late for such an addition which would be the means of uplifting hundreds who can be reached in no other way?

DANVILLE INDUSTRIAL HIGH SCHOOL

By Ruth R. J. Carr

THE foundation work of every school lies in the management of the youngest children. The cozy new room for the first primary grade in this school is well lighted, fitted up with good blackboards and desks suitable for young children. The teacher, an Ingleside girl, has her class well in hand and both teacher and pupils work with energy. We wish our friends might look in on these bright-eyed little ones and their teacher, especially the Presbyterian Society whose gifts have made this work possible, and to whom we express our deepest gratitude.

It occurred to us that as these little folks are left principally to their own devices while at home—for the struggling mothers must be up and away betimes to earn a living for them—it would be a good idea to introduce kitchengarden methods among them. These must be on a modest scale, of course; dishwashing, table setting, sweeping, care of dish towels, etc. Friends have taken hold and provided for it. The girl who can properly wash dishes, cleanse cooking utensils, keep a kitchen in proper condition, make and bake bread, is a useful girl in a community. Lessons in household science, with the addition of the sewing lessons which are given every day, will transform the many now unsanitary homes into restful retreats for those tired mothers, and give their daughters correct ideas of home cares.

One girl's father sent her to this school with the earnest request that "she be taught to make light bread, to cook meat and to sew." Happily the girl is being cared for by one who can comply with the requests of this anxious father.

Some parents ask us to teach them to "sweep in de conders." Many curious requests come, but they are indicative of the desire of parents to have their children take advantage of the opportunity given them. It is well known that this is not a boarding school, and that there are no facilities for teaching cooking, but the little manse kitchen furnishes an opportunity for a cooking lesson once in a while.

The poor boys! How anxious they are for some kind of manual training! The building has not an extra foot of space left for any purpose, but there is always a "next door lot"

that might be bought and with the dilapidated shanty, be made into a desirable industrial building. There must be industrial work given pupils in all of the schools if they are to develop their powers and become self-reliant. Eyes made sharper and hands made more ready for



DANVILLE HIGH SCHOOL

usefulness will go far towards eliminating some of the ideas that have taken root in the brain of those whose constant assertion is, "The negro is, on account of his good-for-nothingness, doomed to destruction."

BARBER MEMORIAL, ANNISTON, ALABAMA

THIS school is less widely known than some of the other schools of the Freedmen's Board, and recently many inquiries have come to us concerning it to which we are happy to reply.

Barber is the most beautifully located of all the schools under this Board, and while it is the newest of the five seminaries for girls, it is thoroughly established in the city of Anniston, a city that is set on a hill, among the Blue Ridge Mountains, which surround it on every

side. Barber and its life is thus described by one of the teachers:

As you go down from Anniston to Oxford, half way up the mountain side at your left, you may notice a rather massive building of brick and stone, with a wide porch and line of arcades almost hidden by a fine growth of Boston and English Ivy. Five minutes' walk from the street car will bring you to the foot of the hill, thence a sharp climb brings you to

"Big Gates" (a donation from the city), then a long winding walk among young oaks and evergreens, always upward, takes you to the porch.

On the way up more than one sense has been gladdened by the long hedges of roses just now at the height of their fragrant beauty. You climb the porch steps and pass under the fine wisteria which shades it from the afternoon sun. You ring the bell and shortly a white aproned young colored girl, neat and winsome in look and manner, appears at the open door and ushers you into the reception room at the right. In a few moments you turn from a fine view of the valley and hill which the windows afford to greet Dr. S. M. Davis, the kindly mannered president of the seminary, and soon, under his guidance or that of some of the teachers, young ladies from the North, you will be seeing "Barber."

What you see will depend upon the day of the week and the time of the day you choose to make your visit. If it be a Monday morning you will find that all the school has gone scrubbing; for this is an industrial as well as an academic institution, and the work is done almost wholly by the girls themselves. If it be the afternoon, you will see these same girls in clean gowns and aprons crowding the recitation rooms, and hear the notes of music, for music is one of the subjects taught. On any other of the week-day mornings you will find them at 8.45 assembled in the chapel for the morning devotions. Before this time they have risen in the grey dawn, dressed, put their rooms in order, swept and dusted the halls, corridors, chapel, recitation rooms, etc., prepared breakfast, eaten it, washed the dishes, and set the tables for luncheon, which comes at twelve o'clock. There are four recitations in the morning where the teachers and some of the girls work hard, but truth to tell, there seems to be no color line in human nature, and there is about the same proportion of poor lessons and mischief as among white children.

If you will look in at the luncheon hour you will find yourself in a long, low room in the basement; it is floored with cement, well-lighted by windows on three sides, and filled

with small tables surrounded by cheery faced girls, all merrily talking.

After luncheon there is more dish washing and setting of tables, and then the afternoon classes. These are over at 3.20 and then it is recreation time until dinner at 5.15. Stay to dinner and you will be surprised, for you will find dinner laid in a pleasant dining-room on the first floor, and the teachers coming in in fresh, dainty gowns. This and the time before the evening study hour is their hour of relaxation and they enjoy it thoroughly, after dinner gathering in some cosy room with their fancy work while one reads; or sometimes going to the principal's sitting-room, where there is an open fire and a piano for music. At 6.45 the study bell rings; then there is hurrying hither and thither until the girls are all in their rooms settled down for a quiet evening's study.

That the work of the house may be done with ease and comfort, it is most carefully systematized, the girls being divided in circles, each of which does a certain sort of work for six weeks, when the circles are changed. This ensures each girl having some training in several branches of housework during the year. The school has a department of sewing and one of nursing, each furnishing a training that will be practical and helpful.

Barber Memorial Seminary was built and furnished some ten years ago by Mrs. P. N. Barber of Philadelphia, in memory of her husband, who was much interested in the development of the colored people. There are sixty-three acres in the grounds, all on the mountain side, and this gives the girls a fine opportunity for out-of-door exercise. There is a barn and a laundry in addition to the main building, also a small church which the girls attend, and Mrs. Barber's special cottage "Berea," seldom used. There are horses, cows, pigs, and chickens on the place, and a fine mountain spring, which in all ordinary cases furnishes sufficient water for all the needs of the house and grounds.

Barber Memorial Seminary is, altogether, a school in which a girl may learn that which will be of great worth to her in the years to come.

H. J. N.

ARKANSAS SCHOOLS

Richard Allen Institute has succeeded, in the past two or three terms, in establishing a record in quality and quantity of work, which under the circumstances should lay a modest claim to the prayers and material interests of the good people of our Church. Owing to lack of facilities our boarding pupils are limited. In our family of twelve all are christians but one. In our total enrollment of one hundred and fifty-seven, the majority are not christians, but get their portion of scripture and prayer daily and share the christian atmosphere which we consider indispensable, and the influences which we trust will lead them to Christ.

The industrial work among the girls has been kept alive: sewing, mending, cutting, fit-

ting, and embroidery are the principal features of their work. As they are nearly all day pupils, we have not opportunity for practical cooking and housekeeping. We are sorry we have nothing more than sawing or cutting wood for our boys. Still in this we save the school quite a sum, as wood the proper fire length costs much more than full length, and we can buy the ordinary cord cheaper and give our boys something to do outside of the school. Industrial work here in all lines would be of great benefit, and may the day be near when we shall be able to offer such inducements to our students.

Having no church building is a great disadvantage in our church work, yet we are hop-

ing and praying for better things. The negro is very apt to be influenced by show and display, and the larger the building the larger crowd there will be in attendance. Yet our members are christians, true to their colors, and with these there is hope of growing influence.

T. C. OGBURN,
Pine Bluff, Arkansas. Pastor and Principal.

Of the other Arkansas schools it may be said that there is strong ground to believe that the money needed for the building at the Cotton Plant School will all be in hand very soon, and thus meet the need for more room which the flourishing condition of the school has entailed. Arkadelphia and Monticello schools are both moving along with good success.

SIX WEEKS' TOUR AMONG FREEDMEN SCHOOLS

By V. P. Boggs, Secretary

In a limited sketch it is impossible to give an adequate impression of the magnitude of the school work of the Freedmen's Board supported by the gifts of the Women's and Young People's Societies through the Woman's Board of Home Missions, or the result of this work after forty years of effort. A visit of six weeks to as many of the schools as could be reached in that time was truly a revelation. We had heard of the wonderful work being carried on at so many different points, but the half could not be told. It is necessary to be an "eye witness", to comprehend the extent and efficiency of the work. Every school is filled to overflowing with eager pupils, intent on making the best use of their opportunities, many of them professing Christians, all receiving religious instruction; many are anxious for the time when they can let their light shine in some of the dark places among their own people.

The first school visited was at Newport News, Va., a parochial taught by Rev. G. T. Jones and Mrs. Jones, the former in charge of the more advanced pupils. Fully fifty-one children were crowded into the Primary room, ranging in age from five to ten and in color from ebony through every shade to white; all were comfortably dressed, neat and clean. There are excellent public schools in Newport News, mostly of the Primary grade with some Manual training, but these accommodate less than half the children of school age. Over half the population, or about 13,000, are colored. Mrs. Jones' school is overcrowded, four pupils occupying seats designed for two.

The same conditions existed at the next point visited, which was the beautiful little city of Petersburg—good graded schools and a High School, yet not sufficient to accommodate one half the children. Our Mission School is, therefore, meeting an urgent need, by giving Christian training to more than 150 boys and girls of the number for whom there is no room in the city schools and who have no proper training in their homes. Lessons in sewing, cooking, and general housekeeping are also given the girls. These are but two of the many "Parochials" visited during my tour, but the same description applies to all, making some allowance for locality, personality of those in charge and number of pupils—some having 300 or more in attendance. None of these schools have the necessary equipment for doing the work properly and many of them are entirely destitute of anything convenient or attractive.

A ride of two or three hours brought us to Burkeville and a few steps from the depot one gets the first sight of Ingleside Seminary, our objective point, about half a mile distant. The large building stands on a hill with a winding road leading up to it, the ground rolling away from it in every direction. The lawn is being brought under cultivation. A large orchard of young fruit trees beginning to bear and shrubs and roses near the building add greatly to the beauty of the place, which has a commanding view. Yet one needs to go inside the walls, see the bright, eager faces of teachers and pupils as they welcome the visitors and show them around to fully realize how it really stands as a "light-house." The school is full to its utmost capacity with 150 students bright and intelligent, eager to learn and most of them making the very best use of their opportunities. A visit to each of the rooms where all of the girls were "at home" to their callers, gave an opportunity to meet each one personally and, also, to note the tidiness of their rooms and the tastefulness of the simple decorations.



MRS. NEIL, HER SISTER, MISS TRAVIS, AND THE ORPHANS NOW IN HER HOME

A short car ride, then a ride of a mile in a farm wagon through the pouring rain, with mud to the hubs of the wagon brought us to the home of Mrs. S. J. Neil, the pioneer of missions to the Freedmen in that section. She it was, with her brave and efficient assistants, who laid the foundation of Ingleside Seminary, opening a school under a big oak tree, later removing to a black-smith shop, continuing a day school until the pupils were ready for advanced studies. Then, quietly passing the work into

other hands, she made a second beginning by establishing a home for homeless children at Petersburg, taking charge also of a day school in connection with the church at that point. Mrs. Neil's home is a real home—not an Institution. Over one hundred boys and girls have found in it the mother love and care that were denied them elsewhere, with a training that has fitted them for filling honorable places in the world.

At Mary Potter school, Oxford, N. C. we found everything in perfect order though crowded in the boarding department, six or eight students occupying rooms which appeared small for two. Though this crowded condition prevails throughout every part of the building it did not seem to affect the character of the work, but after looking through class rooms, sewing department, kitchen, laundry and dormitory, all of which were well kept, we could understand and appreciate the need for the new building which is to be erected this year we hope, giving to this school, dormitory room as well as rooms for domestic science instruction. The students had recently purchased a piano for the school, the money for the payment of which was secured by giving entertainments to which admission was charged. The farm had been a valuable help to the school in providing vegetables for the table, and to a number of students, by furnishing a means of paying their expenses in school.

A half day was spent at Albion Academy. It was the Christmas vacation, but the boarding students were there. The school building is in good condition, nicely painted, well furnished, with sewing room and one room fitted up and devoted to the cooking classes. Dormitory, dining hall, kitchen and laundry were all in perfect order and as neat and clean as possible to make them. The greatest need here is a larger dining room, the students filling the present one three times before all are served, a great inconvenience to the matron, who is also a class teacher.

Dayton Academy at Carthage, N. C. has a beautiful location and with the new building in prospect has an encouraging outlook. It is a self-supporting boarding school, the students coming from the country round about, carrying their own provision and cooking their own food. It has been in operation twenty-four years and its influence for good is manifest in the town and community, the two races living in peace and harmony, side by side. The Superintendent of the city schools, one of the leading white men, a lawyer, came hurriedly to the station as we were leaving, to express to us the high appreciation of the white citizens at Carthage of the good work done by Rev. and Mrs. Woods and their regard for them personally. The present building was a gift of Miss Annie Dayton of Trenton, while the nice little church near by bears the name of Halls' Chapel in honor of Dr. Hall, a former pastor of the First Church of Trenton.

The other schools visited were Scotia Seminary, Concord, N. C., so well and widely known that we will only speak of the warm reception the travelers received from the president and wife, the cordial greetings of the teachers and

students and the delightful home feeling while guests within its walls.

The visit to Brainerd Institution at Chester, S. C., one of the most beautifully located of our schools, is a delightful memory. A happy New Year's Day was spent within the walls of the old "Mansion" with the principal's family and teachers, one of whom is a Foreign Missionary home on a furlough, spending her winter in the South. Her recreation is teaching the sewing classes in Brainerd, and with the instruction in sewing, many other useful lessons are given.

One of the pleasant events of the trip was a day spent with Mrs. A. A. Jones, of McConnellsville, S. C., who for eighteen years has been teaching a parochial school in one of her husband's churches. She is one of the pioneers in the work having been a teacher most of the time since 1869. A large number of boys and girls have gone out to higher schools and thence entered into business or one of the professions, who received their early education in this school, and the entire community of farmers in that vicinity are among those who have been her pupils and are now her patrons. She is known far and near for her strong Christian character and is a friend to the entire neighborhood. Of her family of nine children, the oldest, a daughter, is a Scotia graduate and her assistant teacher. The second, a son, is a dentist with a good practice down in the Black Belt of Georgia. Four daughters are in Scotia Seminary and the remaining four are in her own school. She is Synodical Secretary for Atlantic Synod and much of the time of my visit was devoted to devising plans for increasing interest in and gifts to missions from the Presbyteries, and again and again she spoke of the joy of service.

The rains descended and the floods came when we went to Abbeville to visit Harbison College. "The branch," a small stream which like Tennyson's "brook" usually "goes on" quietly and peacefully between the town and College was over its banks, making necessary a ride of several miles around if we accomplished the purpose for which we had come. It required no little persistence on our part, as well as extra silver, to induce the hackman to take us, but we finally prevailed and in the course of a couple of hours found ourselves in the chapel of the new college building, looking into the faces of over three hundred boys and girls, young men and young women, who after some words of greeting and some beautiful music by the college choir, dispersed to their several class rooms, where we visited with them and listened to some of the recitations.

The rain which continued in torrents, prevented our visit to the farm, about a mile distant, which is cultivated by the students, and yields a good support to the boarding department and also furnishes the students with the means for pursuing their studies. The main object of the farm, however, is that the boys may be trained in farming and encouraged to follow it as one of the occupations open to them that yields a paying return for investment and labor.

At "Liberty Hill" the little school in Col-

umbia of sixty pupils, taught in a neat mission chapel by the daughter of the pastor of the church in that city, was a restful retreat, after the large schools with their hundreds of students which had been occupying our minds and attention for so many days. "It is truly a light set on a hill for a few of the thousands of children of dusky hue living in that part of this beautiful city of the South. The \$100 expended there is yielding more than one-hundred-fold.

Kendall School at Sumter, S. C., with its three hundred and twenty boys and girls is a busy hive. A day spent in looking into the class-rooms revealed the difficulties under which the faithful teachers labor—over-crowding and lack of facilities, but we were convinced that excellent work was being done. The new building in contemplation when the necessary funds are in hand is looked forward to with anxious expectancy.

Haines School, Augusta, Ga., is one which is widely known. The two days spent in the school, Sunday and Monday, were sufficient for only a glimpse of the work. Sunday is a busy day for both teachers and students, beginning with Sunday school at nine in the morning, followed by the morning service. In the afternoon, is the large mission school in the chapel composed mostly of poor children, (two to three hundred) from the lowly quarters of the city—during which the older boys, young men, are out in City Mission work. The evening is given entirely to the Christian Endeavor Society, of which every boarding student is an active member, besides many from the city. A wide awake, active, earnest body of young men and women is the Haines C. E.

The Physical culture exercise is conducted in the yard of the Institution and was intensely interesting to witness. There is no room large enough to hold all the students. They are drilled by four teachers, after which the primary pupils, about two hundred, return to their own building for devotional exercises and recitations, and the remaining four hundred and more to the Chapel and two class rooms for the same purpose. The classes in printing, carpentering, cobbling and sewing go to the Industrial building according to grades. All the domestic work connected with the Institution is performed by the students, and a visit to every part of the building showed perfect order and splendid discipline everywhere. The new McGregor Hall was well under way.

Time will not permit me to more than mention the schools at Aiken, Cordele, Macon and Newman, and the encouraging church work at Atlanta in charge of Dr. W. H. Weaver, a former agent of our Board. Passing on to Anniston we find Barber Memorial Seminary, beautiful for situation, the joy of one hundred and sixty girls now within its walls, and also of the many who have gone out from there to put into practice valuable lessons they have learned. It is also the pride of the community in which it is located. It would be a pleasure to enlarge upon the work of this school, the only one of the kind our church has in the great state of Alabama. We pass now to Birmingham where we have a large first class day school, but miserably housed and equipped and our hope is to change these conditions as early as possible.

The demands are urgent for a thoroughly equipped school for colored youths in this northern city in the southland, and we have a fine location in the midst of a large colored community.

A ride of several hours brought us to "West Point" and to Mary Holmes Seminary. The first greeting was followed by the sad news of the serious illness of Miss Mary E. Holmes, the faithful and efficient secretary for Freedmen of the Northwest. This was a great shock to us as we were expecting to meet her at the seminary and devise plans for the coming year's work. The news that they must very soon lose the friend with whom both teachers and pupils had been so closely and intimately associated, cast an atmosphere of gloom over the entire school, and yet the work went forward without interruption, and we felt that we could best show our appreciation of her valuable service to the cause to which she devoted so much of her time and strength by looking after the welfare of the school which she loved most of all of the many in which she had a special interest.

Dr. and Mrs. Jolly, the new president and principal, have entered upon the work with a zeal and energy that cannot fail to bring the institution to a high standard. Mrs. Jolly says "I am determined that every girl who remains in the school a sufficient length of time, shall know how to bake good bread, prepare a comfortable breakfast and dinner and a dainty lunch, how to keep a tidy house in every part; this in addition to pursuing her studies. There are several girls who are very anxious to become trained nurses and they are so gentle, sympathetic and deft about the sick that I have given them the work in the sick room."

A long journey brought us to Chattanooga where it was our privilege to look in upon the Newton school which is similar in aims and methods of work to other day schools mentioned. It needs and deserves better quarters and equipment.

Swift Memorial at Rogersville, Tenn. was the next point, and here we found the work almost ideal. The house-keeping entirely so. The new dormitory for boys makes a fine appearance and is a source of comfort and delight to the occupants, but especially to Dr. and Mrs. Franklin, who have so long labored at a disadvantage for lack of necessary room.

The family life in our boarding schools cannot fail to have an uplifting influence upon all who are admitted to it. The family altar, the blessing at the table, the heart to heart talks with the teachers whose first and highest aim seems to be to lead the student to Christ, the daily service in the chapel where all unite in singing and in reciting some portion of scripture, with the daily study of the Bible—all these induce that life of the spirit which is the highest good.

Each school visited passed greetings on to the next and to the friends in the North, with most grateful thanks for their kindness in giving them opportunity for an education. We, therefore, bring to the readers of the HOME MISSION MONTHLY the greetings and thanks of more than three thousand boys and girls, young men and young women.

TRAINING TEACHERS

By Mary C. Jackson

FOR at least twelve years the training of teachers has been one of the features at the Haines School, Augusta, Ga. At first not much attention could be given to it because of a severely limited teaching force, but it seemed absolutely necessary to make a beginning. So easy was it then as it is now for a negro to obtain a teacher's license, that hundreds of young people with little or no education were placed in charge of schools crowded with children eager and hungry for learning, in communities thickly populated by ignorant negroes and whites, scarcely six of whom could read and write. This condition which obtains largely in too many southern states to-day is being slowly modified by the young people who are leaving our Christian institutions better prepared for service.

Long before I became interested in this particular feature of school work, I knew this condition as a mere matter of fact; but an opportunity which put me in vital touch with hundreds of teachers and the thousands whom they taught, brought home to me as nothing else could, the crying need of the multitude, and the mere mockery of effort to meet it. In the summer of 1892 I was for the first time employed by the State School Commissioner to instruct in the Peabody Institutes held for negro teachers in the different parts of the state. It was through these institutes that the negroes of Georgia received a small portion of the Peabody fund for southern education. They were held annually and lasted from two to four weeks. That summer was the beginning of a large and significant experience which affected materially all the work I have tried to do since. It was my first real awakening to the miserable condition of so many of my people. It was then, too, that I first came near to Miss Laney who had been an instructor in these institutes since their beginning.

Each year afterwards as long as the Peabody appropriation continued I worked as instructor or conductor in these institutes and also in the local county institutes. It was in this capacity that the sad and neglected condition of the people, the utter unfitness in character and attainment of the average teacher, were brought home to me as never before. That which impressed me most was the low grade of the majority of the teachers whose deficiency made their employment nothing less than criminal injustice to the commonwealth.

It happened sometimes that I was the only instructor of an institute of two hundred teachers. Such was the case when the State School Commissioner telegraphed me to take charge of an institute held in the turpentine region.

The teacher in the community where the institute convened was not sufficiently intelligent to keep a record of a day's proceedings. Those employed to teach in the adjacent towns were not his superiors.

In glaring contrast to these were several of the teachers in a neighboring county from the Christian schools in Atlanta and from our

own school. They were intelligent, had some conception of what the people needed, and were trying to supply it. They gathered the young people for Sabbath school on the Sabbath, held regular parents' meetings and other meetings for the social betterment of the boys and girls. They had formed of themselves and the other teachers in the county an organization which they called the teachers' monthly class. They met once a month to discuss matters pertaining to school work and plans for uniting the people and helping them in their home life, and to read papers they had written on their experiences in their schools and on other helpful subjects.

The building of school houses was one of the subjects of discussion near to the hearts of all of them, for in most instances they taught in open rickety houses or churches. Some of the teachers had so interested the patrons that they had upon their own responsibility undertaken to build good school houses. The men gave lumber and logs and hauled them to the grounds; by turns they took days off the farm to work on the building. On Saturday there was more voluntary service than usual and the women came to serve great basket dinners to those who worked—all of this and much more through the influence and personal labor of those young negro teachers who had attended the Christian schools where they had above all things caught the inspiration to uplift.

That large majority of worthless teachers are not wholly to be blamed. Negroes fitted or unfitted *must* teach these schools. There is not a Normal or High School in this State for training negroes for the work which is literally thrust upon them.

Think of it! with over a million negroes, with nearly 400,000 school population, and a teaching force of 3500 so poorly fitted for their duties! Do you wonder that Georgia's famous chain gangs and stockades are crowded with negroes! Yet chain gangs and stockades cost more than schoolhouses and trained teachers, cost more in dollars and cents and *souls*. But the Mission Schools founded and maintained by Christian people, in the North have realized the deficiency of our teaching force and while none of them have a purely Normal school, yet most of the advanced schools give at least a high school education, and in the last year or two of each course, give some instruction in the general principles and methods of teaching, and above all send out young people inspired to uplift others. All these years they have been as they still are, the only hope of negro public schools.

Each year numerous letters come to us from county school officials asking that we send teachers. For this reason and because of the general need, we have thought best to continue our teachers' training class. Not to have done so seemed like criminal neglect of the people's welfare.

The demand is pressing and the inability of our school to meet it is appalling. This feature of our Mission work is secondary in importance to *none*, and it should be encouraged and sustained.

FREEDMEN SCHOOLS

Supported in Whole or in Part by The Woman's Board of Home Missions.

Scotia Seminary, Concord, N. C.—Mrs. D. J. Satterfield, Miss M. C. Bell, Miss M. L. Barnes, Mrs. M. E. Fister, Miss M. E. Chapman, Miss M. E. Work, Miss A. O. Percival, Miss H. E. Bomar.

Mary Allen Seminary, Crockett, Texas.—Rev. J. B. Smith, Mrs. J. B. Smith, Miss E. R. J. Ferguson, Miss A. G. Hosack, Miss D. J. Barber, Miss A. C. Gailey, Miss S. E. Gailey.

Ingleside Seminary, Burkeville, Va.—Mrs. G. C. Campbell, Miss L. M. Robinson, Miss H. M. Campbell, Miss Jessie Campbell.

Mary Holmes Seminary, West Point, Miss.—Rev. A. H. Jolly, Mrs. A. H. Jolly, Miss Z. J. Garrett, Miss B. M. Shaw, Miss C. B. Hamilton, Miss J. L. Webb, Miss Rena Miller, Mrs. T. Snyder, Miss C. LeBaron, Miss D. Jolly, Miss M. McCarle.

Barber Memorial Seminary, Anniston, Ala.—Rev. S. M. Davis, Miss O. G. Yenawine, Mrs. O. H. Mulholland, Miss A. M. Donaldson.

Brainerd Institute, Chester, S. C.—Mrs. J. S. Marquis, Miss J. A. Schauble, Miss M. Hinshelwood, Miss A. Hunter.

Harbison College, Abbeville, S. C.—Rev. T. H. Amos, Mrs. T. H. Amos, Mr. C. B. Johnson, Mr. L. L. Spaulding, Miss O. M. Pettiford, Mrs. A. W. Johnson, Mr. R. W. Boulware.

Haines Normal and Industrial Institute, Augusta, Ga.—Miss L. C. Laney, Miss M. C. Jackson, Miss C. E. Brydie, Miss M. B. Belcher, Mr. C. H. Waller.

Albion Academy, Franklinton, N. C.—Rev. J. A. Savage, Miss M. H. Dunston.

Swift Memorial Institute, Rogersville, Tenn.—Mrs. W. H. Franklin, Mrs. D. G. Hardin.

Mary Potter Memorial, Oxford, N. C.—Mrs. G. C. Shaw, Miss M. A. Tucker, Miss M. O. Dent, Miss M. B. Sullivan.

Cotton Plant Academy, Cotton Plant, Ark.—Mrs. W. A. Byrd, Miss A. B. Whiteman, Miss N. Johnson, Mr. C. E. Physic.

Monticello Academy, Monticello, Ark.—Rev. O. C. Wallace, Mrs. O. C. Wallace.

Oak Hill Institute, Valliant, Ind. Ter.—Mrs. R. E. Flickinger, Miss B. L. Ahreus, Miss A. Eaton.

J. B. Kendall School, Sumter, S. C.—Rev. A. U. Frieron, Miss M. L. Johnson, Miss N. T. Maxwell, Miss H. N. Usher, Mrs. M. F. Brunson.

Danville High School, Danville, Va.—Mrs. W. E. Carr, Mr. T. A. Long, Miss M. L. Price, Miss R. E. Brooks, Miss I. M. Lovelace.

McClelland School, Newnau, Ga.—Mrs. B. L. Glenn, Miss M. I. Miller, Mrs. M. E. Lofton.

Arkadelphia School, Arkadelphia, Ark.—Mrs. B. M. Ward.

Parochial School.

Beaufort, S. C., Rev. W. M. Caldwell. Eutawville, S. C. Mrs. R. W. Holman, Miss R. A. Holman. Mayesville, S. C., Mrs. I. D. Davis, Miss A. E. Davis, Miss Z. M. Lindsay. Blacksburg, S. C., Mrs. T. A. Thompson. McConnellsville, S. C., Mrs. A. A. Jones. Sumter, S. C. (Ebenezer School) Rev. M. J. Seabrook, Mrs. M. J. Seabrook. Liberty Hill, S. C., Miss R. E. Johnson. Brogdon, S. C., Mrs. J. M. McKay. Darlington, S. C., Mrs. A. J. Jefferson. Greenville, S. C., Mrs. A. P. Allison. Troy, S. C., Mrs. W. P. Woolridge. Calhoun, Falls, S. C., Mrs. S. D. Leak. Spartansburg, S. C., Mrs. H. M. Stinson. Seneca, S. C., Miss M. E. Reid. Washington, Ga., Mrs. J. R. Harris. Cordele, Ga., Mrs. A. S. Clark. Macon, Ga., Mrs. J. W. Holley. Louisville, N. C., Miss A. R. Mitchell. Asheville, N. C., Mrs. C. B. Dusenbury. Morganton, N. C., Mrs. T. J. Smith. Carthage, N. C., Miss A. D. Wood. Aberdeen, N. C., Mrs. W. J. Rankin. Rockingham, N. C., Mrs. J. H. Clement. Statesville, N. C., Miss H. E. Muddock. Miss A. Pickens. Winston, N. C., Mrs. H. A. Willis. Amelia C. H., Va., Mrs. J. R. Barrett. Jettersville, Va., Mrs. S. J. Neil. Martinsville, Va., Mrs. E. W. Cotherth. Lynchburg, Va., Rev. W. B. Stitt. Horse Pasture, Va., Miss M. S. Spencer. Chula, Va., Mrs. Kate Robinson. Charlotte C. H. Va., Mrs. W. A. H. Albouy. Ridgeway, Va., Mrs. J. Dillard. Newport News, Va., Mrs. G. T. Jones. Reesess, Va., Miss E. C. Rodgers. Louisville, Tenn.—Miss R. M. Warren. Chattanooga, Tenn., Mrs. C. H. Trusty. Mrs. L. P. Berry. Birmingham, Ala., Miss L. E. Ravenel, Miss P. H. Steele.

PRESBYTERIAL EXCHANGE

FIELD WORK IN WASHINGTON AND OREGON

The difficulties under which these far Western Societies labor can hardly be appreciated by those who have not been on the ground. In one Presbytery nine churches were visited, five of which had ministers who had been on the field less than six months, every one of them having come from another State. These frequent changes and consequent unsettled conditions are hindrances to any permanent work. In the home mission church which is the setting of three-fourths of our societies, much of leadership and support of the local plant devolves upon the few active women. In one such Society the little band of women who have secured a large part of the funds for the erection of our church, the only one for English speaking Protestants in the town of nine hundred people, have also maintained regular missionary meetings and sent in substantial contributions. The spirit which has accomplished this is shown by the action of the President, who in order to preside at the meeting with the Field Secretary, brought to the meeting her twin boys one month old.

Our churches among the Spokane Indians were visited. At Spokane River the church building had just been freshly papered and painted. "We could not but get to work and do it," said some of the people, "for Elder Moses made one of his stirring appeals and said it was not fitting for the Lord's house to lie in disorder like a magpie's nest." From their poverty, these poorly clad people gave a larger offering for Foreign Missions than any white congregation visited during the tour of the Presbytery.

A long-deferred tour was made among the isolated churches of Central Oregon, a territory which is said to have a greater population without railway facilities than any of its size in the United States. In five weeks time more than six hundred miles were travelled by stage over dreary wastes of sage brush and juniper deserts and across the forest clad mountains. Often I was the only passenger, usually the only woman. At one ranche which was the stopping place for the stage, six men were keeping house, as the woman had gone to town to purchase winter supplies. After the supper of fried pork and gravy, potatoes and "sour-dough" biscuits, served on the oil-cloth, each man settled down to his pipe or cigarette for the evening in the one little sitting room.

To the people of the isolated communities, fifty or one hundred miles from the railway, the coming of the "Woman Missionary Speaker" was an event, and sufficient announcement meant crowded houses for the evening meetings. At two places where not even a Sunday School was maintained, superintendents and teachers were secured and plans laid for organization. Missionary literature was distributed and subscriptions to the periodicals placed in many homes in entirely new territory.

The auxiliary at Burns, deserves place upon the honor roll as now having three-fourths of its members upon the list of subscribers. It merits place on the longer roll of honor too—

as a most faithful, earnest band of loyal workers. The visitor felt that it was a tonic to faith and courage to clasp hands with these brave lonely workers who refuse to be discouraged. It was a great privilege to be the bearer of some cheer and encouragement to these and other workers in like circumstances, which more than compensated for any difficulties or hardships by the way.

JULIA HATCH.

PROGRAM FOR MAY

TOPICS—CUBA AND PORTO RICO

Opening Service.—Begin meeting by uniting in silent prayer, pleading the Holy Spirit's presence, making all hearts and minds open and ready to receive the divine influence of the hour. The Leader will then invoke God's blessing upon the meeting by acknowledging our faith in Him and His plan of salvation; His power to perform and redeem his promises to all who may claim them, reminding that this blessing only can belong to those who delight to do His will, and whose chief joy is service, and to whom this life means "God our Father" and the universal brotherhood of man. Conclude by uniting in our Lord's Prayer.

Scripture reading, Isaiah 41st, 1-6: 1. "Keep silence before me, O islands; and let the people renew their strength; let them come near; then let them speak; let us come near together to judgment;" 2. "Who hath raised up one from the east," or "from the north," as the twenty-fifth verse has it—"Whom he calleth in righteousness to his foot; he giveth nations before him, and maketh him rule over kings; he giveth them as the dust to his sword, as the driven stubble to his bow. 3. He pursueth them and passeth on safely, even by a way that he had not gone with his feet: 4. Who hath wrought and done it, calling the generations from the beginning? I, Jehovah the first, and with the last, I am he. 5. The isles have seen, and fear; the ends of the earth tremble: they draw near and come. 6. They help every one his neighbor, and every one saith to his brother, Be of good courage." (American revised version used).

With what wonderful minuteness and accuracy these six verses of prophecy and the context, described the changes that have occurred in the history of Cuba and Porto Rico, as correlated to the United States. How these islands for centuries kept struggling under the bondage of Spain until wafted over the sea that divides us the message of freedom was heard, and then "the people renewing their strength," through the influences of that vision of liberty responded: "Let us come near; let us speak; let us come near together to judgment;" to judge of this matter so vital to our interests. "And then it came to pass that the Lord set his hand to recover this people," and well we all remember the instruments He made use of.

In the twenty-fifth verse of the chapter we read—"I have raised up one from the north, and he shall come upon rulers as upon mortar, and as the potter treadeth clay." We are "the north," and these verses could be used to describe most vividly the victorious army and navy, as we espoused the cause of these oppressed people. We were "called in righteousness" to the task—that has been proved.

Let the remembrance of this warm our hearts to a keen appreciation of the words contained in the sixth verse, and permit them to be our inspiration as we further our work in their behalf: "They help every one his neighbor; and every one saith to his brother—Be of good courage." Cuba and Porto Rico are surely our neighbors, and the people our brothers.

Let the expression of such thoughts be followed by a prayer that we may be faithful towards these islands, whose advancement and well being mean so much to us as a nation; in enabling us to show to the world how quickly the Gospel of Christ can transform the conditions there, as contrasted with Spain and her tyranny of centuries.

For Study of Sub-Topics

The following questions to be written by leader on slips, given to members in advance to answer at the meeting—verbally if possible—or written if preferred.

Progress

In the five years of our care of Cuba how many stations, where situated, and names of workers?

How many stations, workers and their names in the list of our Porto Rico Missions?

What has been the result of the work in organized churches, preaching stations, and number of members, as stated by Mr. Underwood of Aquadilla, Porto Rico?

What has been the history of our Hospital helps and Training Schools for nurses?

Immediate Returns

What did Mr. J. W. Baer report after his visit to Porto Rico as to the transformation there?

What about the place in the hearts of the natives that our teachers have made for themselves?

What has been the welcome given to the School at San Nicolas, Cuba?

What can you tell of the church and Mission School held in an old monastery in Santi Spiritas, Cuba?

Future Possibilities

For a clear outlook upon these make a study and give the meaning of Dr. J. Milton Greene's article on "Our school work in historic setting."

Material and answers to all questions may be found in Home Mission Monthly for May 1905, but it must be read thoroughly to find them. Additional material will be available in the Magazine for May 1906.

The Offering should always be presented with reverence, collectors handing it to Treasurer repeating an appropriate verse, such as "Whoso offereth the sacrifice of thanksgiving glorifieth me; and to him that ordereth his way aright, will I show the Salvation of God." Treasurer accepting it, ask God to bless and consecrate it to his service. Every dollar for missions should be offered and blessed with prayer.

AMY K. FINLAY.

The Annual Meeting

The twenty-seventh Annual meeting of the Woman's Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church will be held at Des Moines, Iowa, May 17th and 18th, 1906. It is earnestly hoped that all synodical presidents and secretaries will plan to be present, as in addition to the annual meeting, many necessary conferences are held which are of vital importance in the work of the Woman's Board.

Presbyterial officers, and officers and members of auxiliary societies will be cordially welcomed.

There will be three sessions of the Annual meeting—the afternoon of Thursday, and the morning and afternoon of Friday. In addition to this there will be the reception to the missionaries on Saturday morning; the popular meeting in the Auditorium on Sunday; and the Synodical Conference on Tuesday afternoon. The additional time given to the annual meeting will permit of longer time for the talks by the missionaries for these representatives from the field come to us with their hearts burdened, and it has always been a matter of regret that so little time could be given them.

There will be many informal conferences at the hotel where the delegates stop, and the morning prayer meetings each day are a blessing to all.

As General Assembly will meet in the Auditorium, Central Presbyterian Church will be available for the women's meetings. Will all Synodical Presidents and Secretaries expecting to attend, kindly notify the Secretary as soon as possible. Announcements in regard to the hotel will be made in the May Home Mission Monthly.

Mrs. W. W. Hale, 847 Eighteenth St., Des Moines, is the general chairman of the committee, and Dr. Eva H. Field, 1525 High St., is chairman of the Hospitality Committee. All applications for board may be sent to Dr. Field.

For Missionaries

The Woman's Auxiliary of the Chautauqua Presbyterian Association provides furnished rooms free of charge with reduced price for table board, for missionaries. Application should be made to Mrs. Julia N. Berry, Titusville, Pa.; after May 20th, Chautauqua, New York. During the past thirteen years this missionary cottage has been a place most kindly provided where missionaries to the number of fifty annually have been accommodated at a trifling expense, and have at the same time received intellectual and spiritual stimulus while taking needed rest during July and August.

North Pacific Board.—The eighteenth Annual Meeting of the Woman's North Pacific Board, (Synods of Oregon and Washington) will be held in the First Presbyterian Church, Portland, Oregon, April 18 and 19, 1906.

Names of delegates should be sent early to Mrs. G. B. Cellars, 324 East Eleventh St., North, Portland, Oregon, who will send cards designating place to which they are assigned for entertainment.

It is hoped that delegates will be present at the first session and remain throughout so as to make a complete report of the meeting to their societies.

BOXWORK FOR THE FREEDMEN

We are glad to say to the readers of the Home Mission Monthly that more boxes of clothing and household supplies have been sent to our schools and churches than in previous years. The question is often asked, "Are boxes and barrels needed?" We do not hesitate to reply in the affirmative. True, such help will not build a schoolhouse or a church, but it will help to fill them with decently clad people. Many cannot attend church or school for the lack of clothing.

Boxes and barrels do not pay a scholarship but their contents may make needy students presentable. They do not pay a salary, but they help to eke out many a meager one. They give comfort to the sick and aged.

They contain a two-fold blessing, one for the donor and one for the recipient.

The interest of many a society in Freedmen's work dates from the sending of second-hand clothing. Yes, it does clear out our closets and store-rooms of that for which we have no further use. Yet, if the goods are worth paying

freight on—pass them on. They will be helpful to some poor, needy person. Begin now to plan for your next barrel, or if you have never sent one, for your first one; save for it. There are families and societies who find this a healthful, helpful entertainment each year. Get in touch with a minister or a school, find out some of their special needs and you can be *mutually* helpful.

The contents of a barrel should always be *clean*, and any kind of second-hand clothing for men, women and children, especially the latter, will be useful. A few yards of new material—ginghams, calico, muslin, or outing cloth will send thrills of joy to many a woman's heart. They rarely have anything new. Shoes, even well worn, can be cobbled up to last a long time. Old stockings can be cut down. The principal of one of our largest day-schools said, "We find use for every *inch* that is sent." The sewing school can use many odds and ends. Rolls of lining, muslin, scraps and remnants and materials for the sewing classes are much needed. How can the teachers teach sewing without something to sew? Thread, thimbles, needles and pins and buttons are treasures. If you send bundles of scraps, and ask for specimens of sewing done, they will be sent you.

For our boarding schools, bedding, ticking to make beds and pillows, table cloths, table oilcloths, towelling and napkins are always needing replenishing, and money is always scarce. Send the minister a good book or commentary by way of good cheer. They have few books, and no access to libraries. Sometimes second-hand school books can be used, but not always, and in that case it is well to first inquire.

Always put your full address safely pinned to something inside the barrel, so that the recipient may know from whom the barrel has come, and be able to acknowledge it. Many a barrel is unacknowledged because there was no way by which its donors could be known. Make this plain, and always notify the person to whom you send, and if you do not hear from them in a reasonable length of time, two weeks or a month, write again asking if the goods have been received. If they have not, then ask your railroad agent to send out a tracer. Barrels do sometimes go astray, and the sooner they are traced the better.

We thank you all for the many barrels sent, and we will gladly receive more applications.

RECEIPTS OF WOMAN'S BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS

FOR JANUARY, 1906

Abbreviations are used to economize space, viz.: Silver anniversary, *; Sunday School, S.; Senior Christian Endeavor, C.; Junior, J.; Intermediate, I.; Boys' Brigade, Brig.; Girls' Band, G.; Boys' Band, B.; other names of bands by initial letters—as Busy Bees, B. B. Last syllable is omitted in words ending with ville, port, town, field, etc.

ATLANTIC.—Knox—St. Paul, S., 5.50\$5.50
BALTIMORE.—Baltimore—Brown Meml.
 65; Ch., 200; Havre de Grace, S., 3.50; Washington
 City—Falls Ch., 27; Kensington, Warner Meml., 25;
 Takoma Park, 5; Washington City, 1st, 45; 4th S.,
 6.35; Covenant, 248.35; * 25.75; Eastern, Mis Cir., 6.25;
 Gunton Temple, 16; Gurley Meml., 10; Metropolitan,
 M. Bd., 35.61; New York Av., 172; Bd., 7.50; North,
 Y. M. S. of S., 2.50; Bethany, S., 6.21; Presbl., 21.
 \$928.02

CALIFORNIA.—Benicia—Arcata, C., 2.50; Blue Lake,
 S., 5; Fulton, I., J., 2.85; Santa Rosa, J., 22.50. San

Francisco—San Francisco, 1st, Interest, 20; Trinity, S.,
 25; San Jose—Boulder Ck., C., 1.50; Felton, C., 2;
 Los Gatos, 9; C., 25; Milpitas, 2.50; Palo Alto, 18;
 C., 2; I. C., 12.50; San Luis Obispo, 3; San Martin, 1;
 Santa Clara, 17.50; Santa Cruz, C., 5; Watsonv., 4.40;
 C., 8.50. Stockton—Fowler, 55.50; S., 16.65; C. Leag.,
 5; Fresno, 1st, 22.50; Miss Sayre, 2; C., 3.50; Madera,
 4.50; S., 3.50; Merced, 10; Modesto, 2.45; J., 5.85;
 Sanger, 3; Sonora and Tuttle, S., 2.\$457.09
CATAWBA.—Catawba—Lawrencev., 2.10. Southern
 Virginia—Burkev., Ingle, Sem., C. E. C. Bd., 10;
 Trinity, K. D., 1; Boy's Busy Bees, 1.\$14.10

COLORADO.—Boulder—Berthoud, 7; Boulder, 40; S. 50; Ft. Collins, 23.75; C., 50; J., 27.50; Ft. Morgan, S., 10.35; J., 6.60; Fossil Ck., S., 1.37; Greeley, 10; La Porte, 2; La Salle, 5.62; S., 2; Loveland, 2.25; Timnath, 3.75; S., 2; Vailmont, 4.60. Denver—Brighton, 2.50; Corona, 4.50; S., 5; Denver, 1st Av. 30; S., 23d Av., 42.50; Cent., 92; S., 7.42; Highl. Pk., 22.70; Hyde Pk., 10; S., 10; No., 8; So. Bdw., 2; Westm., 5.50; Golden, S., 4.47; Wray, 2.50. Pueblo—Colorado Sp., 1st, 75; S., 5; Ivywild Mis., 3.13; 2d, 3.50; S., 5.50; Florence, 9; S., 4.50; Las Animas, 7.50; C., 8.50; Monte Vista, 12; Pueblo, 1st, 33; S., 38.32; El Bethel, 1.25; S., 1.80; Mesa, 11.25; Tabernacle, S., 2.70; Rocky Ford, 2.50; Walsenb., 1st, 5. Wyoming—Cheyenne, 23;

\$770.33

ILLINOIS.—Alton—Chester, 10; Hillsb., 27; Sparta, 19.50. Bloomington—Bement, 7; C., 3; Bloomington, 1st, 36; 2d, 150; S., 7.13; Y. P. U., 8; Champaign, 60; S., 15.19; C., 10; J., 12.50; Chenoa, C., 4; Clinton, 60; Danv., 1st, 30; Interest, 25; Mrs. Lesure, 19; El Paso, 4.50; Fairbury, 5; Gilman, 19; H. W., 19; Heyworth, 5; Homer, 6.25; Hoopston, J. 5; Lexington, 19.50; C., 7; Minonk, 15.32; Normal, 37; Onarga, 21.25; C., 10; Paxton, 5; Philo, \$30; Piper Cy., 1st, 42.50; S., 10; 2d, 3.31; Pontiac, 10; Rankin, 5; Tolono, 25.27; Happy Wks., 14.25; Urbana, C., 15; Watseka, 10; J., 6; Wenona, 10. Chicago—Arlington Hts., C., 10; Berwyn, C., 10; Chicago, 1st, 100, C., 12; 2d, 20; 3d, 15; 4th, 100; 6th, 15; C., 15; 7th, 7; 8th, 4; 41st St., 35; C., 10; Austin, 20; Belden Av., 2; Brookline Pk., 4; Calvary, 5; C., 2; Campbell Pk., 5; Christ, 3.75; C., 10; Covenant, C., 12; Edgewater, 7; Englew., 1st, 5; Garfield Boul., C., 1.70; J., 1; Hyde Pk., 105; Imm., C., 3; Jefferson Pk., C., 4; J. Crerar Chapel, 2.50; C., 15; Kenwood Ev., 240; Lakev., 6; Normal Pk., 5; Olivet, P. M. Bible Cl., 2; Woodlawn Pk., 18; Chicago Hts., 5; Deert., 3; Evanston, 1st, 100; S. S. Kg. Cl., 10; C., 20; 2d, 10; High Pk., 20; Joliet, 1st, 10; S., 16.75; Lake Forest, 3.05; Mantua, 4; Morgan Pk., 2; New Hope, 5; No. Chicago, 3; Oak Park, 40; friend, 5; Mrs. A. J. White, 25; Miss Sturgis, 3; misc'l, 1.91; tuition, 4.60; interest, 123.48. Freeport—Galena, 1st, S., 11.27. Mattoon—Arcola, 27.83; Charlest., S., 11.71; Effingham, 14; Kansas, 13; S., 4; Mattoon, 30; J. E. W. 5; Palestine, 10; S., 5; Paris, 12; S., 5; Shelbyv., 6.50; Taylorv., 3; Vandalia, 3.75; S., 5.20. Peoria—Canton Band, 25; Delevan, 10; Elmira, 12; Elm., 3; S., 2; Farmington, 14; S., 10; Galesb., 40; Green Val., 24; Henry, 12; Knoxv., S., 5; C., 2; Bd., 13; Lewist., 12; Peoria, 1st, 45; S., 5; C., 2; 2d, 60; Arcadia Av., 18; Grace, S., 8; Princev., 9; Salem, S., 3; C., 2; Wash., 10; S., 1; Bd., 1; Yates Cy., 5; S., 5. Schuyler—Bethel, Pri. S., 5.05; C., 4.15; Brooklyn, 3; Bushnell, 4; Camp Point, 3.25; Carthage, 11; Clagt., 3.25; Elvast., 7; Fountain Gr., S., 9; Good Hope, 3.50; Hersman, 6; C., 10; Kirkv., C., 3; Macomb, 45; Monmouth, 95.80; C., 13; Mt. Sterling, 14; S., 10; Nauvoo, 3; S., 4; Oquawka, 8.05; Prairie Cy., 6.25; S., 3.80; Quinn, 4; Rushv., 18; Wyothe, 12; S., 5. Springfield—Buffalo Hart, 19; S., 2.50; Decatur, 1st, 112.50; S., 52.50; C., 26; Westm., 5; Divernon, 7.50; Farmingdale, 25; Greenview, 5; Jacksonv., Portuguese, 12; Westm., 95; Lincoln, 69; S., 5; C., 10; Maroa, 13; Mason Cy., 21; Petersb., 6; Springf., 1st, 37; E. J. Brown Soc., 100; Miz. Clr., 50; 2d, 28.70; S., 25; 3d, 16; C., 5; Sweetwater, 3.50; Williamsv., 2. \$3,673.96

INDIANA.—Ft. Wayne—Huntingt., 18.75; Kendallv., 15.80; S., 2.20; Ligonier, 2.50. Logansport—Bethlehem, 1.50; Bourbon, 3; Brookst., 1.50; Concord, S., 2.65; Crown Pt., 5; Hammond, 4.80; Kentl., 8; S., 3.50; Lake Prairie, 4.40; La Porte, 64; Logansp., 1st, 22.79; S., 18; C., 10; B'way, S., 10.26; Meadow Lake, 1.50; Michigan Cy., 4.30; C., 5.50; Mishawaka, C., 5; Monticello, 7.60; C., 3; Plymouth, 2.40; S., 3.58; Remingt., 4.55; S., 2.11; C., 8.75; Rensselaer, 6; Rochester, 8; C., 2; So. Bend, 1st, 10; C., 10; J., 10; Trinity, 1; Union, 10.48; Valparaiso, 8.05; Walkert., 1.75; Westm., 3; S., 5.71. New Albany—Brownst., J., 1; Charlest., 10; Madison, 1st, 2; L. M. C., 3; N. Albany, 2d, 7; S., 5; No. Vernon, S., 1.50; Orleans, 1; Pleasant, S., 2; Vernon, 1. Vincennes—Evansev., Grace, C., 4.40; Parke Chap., C., 2; Walnut St., 35; S., 6; Farmersb., 2.50; Princet., 18; Rockp., 4.62; Sullivan, 4; Terre Haute, Cent., C., 5; Vincennes, 14.75; J., 1.60. White Water—Aurora, C., 63c.; Clarksb., 4; College Corner, 10; S., 2; C., 5.50; J., 8.10; Connersv., 1st, 18.05; C., 2.81; Drewersb., C., 3.75; Greensb., 33.30; C., 1.06; Harmony, 1.25; Kingston, 4.60; S., 4.90; Knightst., S., 4.35; Lawrenceb., 6; Liberty, 5; Mt. Carmel, 5; C., 2.40; N. Castle, N. 500; Providence, S., Richmond, 1st, 13.45; 2d, 6; Rising Sun, 75c.; Rushv., 2.50; Shelbyv., 1st, E. Van Pelt, 2.50; German, 1. \$618.70

INDIAN TERRITORY.—Canadian—Chickasha, 9; El. Reno, S., 1; Lawton, 5.50. Sequoyah—Elm Sp., 17; Ft. Gibson, 3.05; Sallisaw, L. Aid, 5; Tulsa, 9. Washita—Pauls Valley, 12; Purcell, 1.50. \$63.05

IOWA.—Cedar Rapids—Blairst., 18; Cedar Rapids, 1st, 54; Westm., 21.25; Clint., 37.50; S., 20.95; Marlon, S., 13.11; Monticello, S., 7; Scotch Gr., 7.50; Sunb. Bd., 1.14. Corning—Bedford, 47.37; Clarinda, 20; Corning, S., 9; Emerson, 12; S., 1.93; Hamb., 5;

Lenox, 5; Malvern, S., 2.37; Red Oak, 24; S., 5.76; Shenandoah, 16.55; Sidney, 31.50. Council Bluffs—Carson, 1.70; Des Moines—Adel, 5; Centrev., 7; Chariton, English, 3; Dallas Cent., 5; S., 15; Des Moines, Cent., C., 15; Westm., 8; Dexter, 60c.; English, 3; Oskaloosa, 8; Panora, 7; Winterset, 5. Fort Dodge—Algona, 6; Armstrong, 9; Boone, 15; Carroll, 7.60; Fonda, 3.35; Grand Junction, 3; Jefferson, 9.65; Pocahontas, S., 2; Pomeroy, 3.85; Spirit Lake, S., 4. Iowa—Bloomf., S., 1.57; Burlingt., 1st, 14.11; Fairf., 15; Keokuk, Westm., 1st, 48.50; S., 11.69; Gold Rule Bd., 50c.; Kossuth, 4.81; Lebanon, S., 1.53; Martinsb., 3; S., 5; Mediapolis, 10; S., 10.12; Milton, 2.50; Morning Sun, 5; Mt. Pleasant, 1st, 15; N. London, 6; Ottumwa, 1st, 15; S., 5.34; E. End, 16; Wapello, 3; Winf., S., 6.08. Iowa City—Atalissa, 3; Brooklyn, 4.50; Davenport, 1st, 38; C., 5; 2d, 7.50; Deep River, 2; Iowa Cy., 20; Le Claire, 5; Muscatine, 11; Scott, 2; Tipton, 4.70; Unity, 10; W. Liberty, 18.50; Williamsb., C., 5; Wilton, 20. Sioux City—Alta, 2.60; Battle Cr., 4.74; Cherokee, K., 3.63; Cleghorn, C., S., 2.50; Denison, 6.50; Hawarden, 10.67; Hull, 1.94; Ida Gr., 3; Le Mar, 10; Mt. Pleasant, 7; Odebolt, 2.83; P. Hilling, 2.72; Sac City, 11; Schaller, 6; Sioux Cy., 1st, 29.06; S., 11.53; 2d, 10; 3d, 6.55; Storm Lake, 12; Union Town-ship, 9. Waterloo—Ackley, 5; S., 19.70; Cedar Falls, 18; Dows, 6; Greene, 3.75; Salem, 24.25; Tranquility, 10; Lower Lights, 1; Unity, 1; Mrs. E. M. Sargent, 25. \$1,165.66

KANSAS.—Emporia—Arkansas Cy., 5; Belle Plaine, 10; J., 2.50; S., 3; Conway Spgs., 9.10; Cottonw. Falls, S., 3.70; De Graff, 6.50; Derby, 5; S., 2.07; Emporia, 1st, 12; S., 11.05; Geuda Spgs., 2; Peabody, 22.86; J., 5; Wellingt., 30; Wichita, 1st, 25; Mrs. N. C. Norcross, 25; S., 12.12; Lincoln St., S., 5.25; West Side, C. E. No. 1, 3.75; West Side, C. E. No. 2, 3.75. Osborne—Colby, 2; Hoxie, 2; C., 4; Lone Star, 2; Natoma, 1; Osborne, 6.25; C., 8.50; Phillipsb., 8; Russell, 2.60; Smith Cent., 3.60; Wakeeney, 3.30; Solomon—Bellev., 10; Beloit, J. 5; Culver, 9.60; Ellsworth, 4; Lincoln, 50; Mt. Pleasant, 6.76; Solomon, 4; C., 2.25. Topeka—Auburn, 8; Baldwin, 10; Black Jack, S., 3.59; Kansas Cy., Gr. View Pk., 4; Western Highl., 2.50; Manhattan, 9; Mulberry Ck., 5; Olathe, 3; Oskaloosa, 1.12; Riley, 5; Rossv., 3.50; Sedalia, 5; Stanley, 6.25; Topeka, 1st, 45; I. C., 11.20; 3d, 5; C., 15; Westm., 5.82; B. Bd., 1.90; C. R., 1.97; Vineland, 5.20. \$496.56

KENTUCKY.—Ebenezer—Ashland, 1st, S., 13.57; Y. L., 5; Covingt., 1st, B. B., 7; K. St., 7; Dayton, 5; Falmouth, 5; Maysv., 7.50; Mt. Sterling, 2.50; Paris, S., 2.41; Pikeville, 7; Warren Mem., 50; Owensb., 1st, 14; Pewee Valley, 3.50; C. Bd., 10. Transylvania—Lancaster, 40. \$200.28

MICHIGAN.—Detroit—Detroit, 2d Av., gift, 55; Meml., S., 6.90; Seovel Meml., B. S., 10. Flint—Casev., 10; Flint, 21.61; S., 1.78; Westm. Cir., 7; Pt. Huron, Westm., 1.40; Monroe—Adrian, S., 3.35; C., 10; Coldwater, 5.17; Dover, 1.75; S., 2; Tecumseh, C., 2.75. Saginaw—Saginaw, E. S. Warren Av., Inf. S., 2.58; W. S., 3.01; Kindg. Cl., 50c.; E. S. Wash. Av., S., 2.58; W. S., 1st, 86.49; W. S., Im., 3.90. \$197.44

MINNESOTA.—Adams—Bethel, 3.50; Hallock, 11.05; Pres. C. E. Union, 50. Duluth—Carlton, 5; Duluth, 1st, 25; Westm., 3.50; Glen Avon, 19.89; Lakeside, Irvin Soc., 25.22; S., 11.30; Mora, 2.50; Otter Ck., S., 1.45; Sandstone, 2; Two Harbors, 3.10; S., 11.20. Mankato—Alpha, 2; Blue Earth, 16.50; Delhi, 15; Le Seuer, 12; Luverne, 5.93; Mankato, 33.36; Morgan, 3; Pilot Gr., 8; Pipestone, 13.50; Redwood Falls, 8.75; Slayton, 2.50; St. Peter, * 1.10; Tracy, 4.25; Winnebago, 18.69; Worthington, 14.74 B Star Bd., 1.50. Minneapolis—Eden Prairie, 4.90; Howard Lake, C., 3.60; Maple Plain, 3.60; S., 5.40; Minneapolis, 1st, 50c.; * 50c.; S., 13.20; C., 3; Y. W., 1; J., 1.25; M. G., 22.26; Andrew, 32; Y. W., 12.50; Bethany, 17.55; Bethlehem, 47.32; S., 17.48; C., 7.50; Grace, 19; S., 11.75; Highland Pk., 19.45; S., 5.78; S. Bd., 90c.; Oliver, 8.05; C., 2.50; Shiloh, 2; J., 5.77. Stewart Meml., 39; * 1; M. Bradford Meml., 10; Vandenberg Meml., 3.10; S., 2.01; Westm., 364; C., 13.75; Y. W. S., 122; D. of K., 30; Oak Grove, 3; Waverly, 1.50. Red River—Brainerd, * 1; Deerhorn, S., 1.31; Fergus Falls, 5; * 2; Maine, * 1; Moorhead, * 1; Western, 1.25; Presb'l, 26.36. St. Cloud—Atwater, C., 2; Brown's Val., J., 10; Donnelly, S., 80c.; Greenl., * 50c.; C., 5; Harrison, 1.25; C., 2; Litchf., 26.67; * 1.50; S., 5; C., 5; Osakis, S., 1.50; Randall, C., 2; Raymond, 1; St. Cloud, 21.67; * 1.50; S., 28.23; Whitef., S., 2.55; Willmar, 28.17; * 1.50; St. Paul—Hastings, S., Macalester, 8.30; B. B., 10.85; Red Wing, 8; St. Croix Falls, 2.90; Stillwater, Albright Soc., 12; St. Paul, Centl., 13.80; Dayton Av., 39.75; S., 13.90; C., 18.75; House of Hope, 122.52; S., 30.35; Merriam Pk., 7; Westm., 1.66; White, Bea., 6.60; Winona—Albert Lea, 24.23; B. Cl., 7.44; Owatonna, 12.50; Rusford, 9.12; \$1,808.08.

MISSOURI.—Ozark—Ash Gr., 8; Carthage, 1st, 36; M. M. M. Soc., 25; Fairplay, 2; Greenf., 3; Joplin, 1st, 6.20; Y. L. S., 4; Bethany, 5; Mt. Vernon, 2.28; Neosho, 1st, 5; W. S. Y. Bd., 4; Ozark Prairie, 3.50;

Springf., 23, 2.80; Calvary, 11.60; S., 6.45; Mon. Leag., 6; W. Plains, 15.90; S., 3. Platte—Avalon, 5; Breckenridge, 2.75; S., 6.75; Y. W., 75c., S. Bd., 90c.; Cameron, 2.60; Carrollt., 3.75; Chillicothe, 2.50; Graham, S., 3.10; Grant City, 12.50; S., 5.80; J., 80c. Hamilton, 7.20; S., 10; C., 3; R. or S. Bd., 1.05; Hopkins, 12.12; King Cy., 3.50; Lathrop, 3.75; S., 2.03; Maitl., S., 3.27; Maryv., 10.28; Mirabile, 68c.; Mound Cy., 3; C., 4.33; N. Y. Settlement, S., 2.25; Oregon, 3.60; S., 5; Parkv., 51.23; Y. W., 1.62; K. Mes., 2.20; Stanberry, 60c.; St. Joseph, 3d St., 4; C., 1.50; Hope, 1.50; S., 2.50; Westm., 72.30; Tarkio, 10; M. Palmer, Bd., 2; Trenton, 12; Union Star, S., 3.50; * Weston, S., 8. St. Louis—Bethlehem, Union, 5; Cornwall, C., 1; Cuba, 2; Ferguson, 2.50; Ironton, S., 1; Kirkw., 10.65; Y. L., 44; S., 57.52; Rolla, S., 1.40; St. Charles, Jefferson St., 4.50; C. I. B. B., 1; St. Louis, 1st, C., 15; Y. L. G., 12.50; G'l Cl., 2d, 2d, 35; C., 12.50; 1st Ger., 10; 2d Ger., 3; Carondelet, 10.75; Clifton Hts., 6; Cote Brillante, 26; C., 2.83; Covenant, 4; C., 2.50; Grace, 4.25; C., 3.85; Lafayette Pk., 24; C., 10; Y. L., 6.25; North, 8; No. Cabanne, 1; Pope Av., C., 1.25; Tyler Pl., 50; C., 5; Wash. & Compton Av., 125; S., 35; C., 18.75; West, 25; Y. L., 50; Winnebago, 3.50; C., 3; Sulphur Spgs., 2.25; Union, 2.50; Webster Gr., 30; C., 7.50; Whitewater, 2.

\$1,136.69
MONTANA.—Butte—Deer Lodge, 1.50; Missoula, 4. Helena—Bozeman, 4; legacy, Mrs. H. Fielding, 100; Forsyth, S., 6; Helena, 1st, 4.75.....\$119.25

NEBRASKA.—Box Butte—Rushv., L. A., 1; Valentine, C., 1. Hastings—Hansen, S., 9.18. **Niobrara**—Coleridge, 2; C., 2.50; Emerson, 4.66; Hartington, 3; Laurel, 4; Madison, 1.80; Pender, 3; C., 7.50; Pampa, 12; Wayne, 12.50; C., 12.50; Winnebago, 12.....\$90.64

NEW JERSEY.—D. C. Blair, 100. Elizabeth—Basking Ridge, 32.75; J., 10; Caliform, 5; Clinton, 21; J., 5; Star Cir., 6.25; Elizabeth, 1st, 38.24; S., 24.75; 2d, 25; 3d, Y. M. A., 5; S., 10; Greyside, 35; Madison Av., 50c.; Westm., 135; Lamingt., C., 7.50; Metuchen, 25; Perth Amboy, 1; Plainf., 1st, 21.25; S., 30; Crescent Av., 105; Hope Chapel, 25; Pluckamin, 37.95; Rahway, 1st, 4.75; Roselle, 19.23; Unionv., Union C., 1.41; Westf., Ch., 92 * 75c.; B. S., 70.20; C., 60c.; Br. Mills S., 4; Woodb., 21.50; * 50c. **Jersey City**—Garf., J., 1; I. C., 1; Hackensack, 5; Hoboken, 1st, 2.15; Wd. Vts., 6; Jersey Cy., 1st, 7.64; 2d, 15; Claremont, 5; Westm., 5; Leonia, 6.63; Newfoundl., 13.35; Passaic, 27.44; Paterson, 2d, 10; Redeemer, 96.67; Rutherford, 74.32; Boys' Cl., 1; W. Milford, 4; S., 10. **Monmouth**—Beverly, 13; Burlington, 40; Cranb., 1st, 42.65; Freehold, 10; Mrs. M. Walker, 50; Hightst., 10; S., 5; Jamesb., S., 5; Lakew., 18; Mrs. Reisman, 32.50; Long Br., S., 5; J., 5; Manalapan, 6; Matawan, 10; Glenw. Soc., 50; Pt. Pleasant, 5; Red Bank, 14.50; Shrewsb., Y. P. M. S., 10. **Morris and Orange**—Boont., 25; Chester, 20; East Orange, 1st, * 5; W. Wks., 100; Arlington Av., 50; Bethel, 2d; Brick, 120; Hanover, 5; Madison, 75; Mendham, 1st, 51.70; Morrist., 1st, Y. W., 37.50; So. St., 50; Pr. Cl., 25; N. Vernon, J., 18.35; Orange, 1st, 3.10; Centl., 164; S., 10; Ch. Cir., 32; St. Cloud, 15; Summit, 50; Wyoming, 5. **Newark**—Kearney, Knox, 10; Newark, 2d, 75; Pri. S., 20; 3d, 50; Crusaders, 50; 5th Av., S., 10; Bethany, 25; Calvary, 30; Forest Hill, 10. **New Brunswick**—Dutch Neck, 25; Hopewell, 2; New Brunswick, 1st, 25; 2d, C., 1.25; Stockt., 5.19; Ch., 3.33; 3d, 40; 4th, 16.95; Little Wks., 10; Prospect St., 24.50; Walnut Av., 4; Newton—Belvidere, 1st S., 74.25; W. Wks., 5; 2d, 34; Danv., 2.85 Hackettst., 9; Phillipsb., Westm., 21.05; Bd., 1; Stewart's, C., 5.20.....\$3,077.30

NEW MEXICO.—Santa Fe—Las Vegas, L. League, 15.....\$15.00

NEW YORK.—Albany—Albany, 4th, S., 13.75. Binghamton—Bainbridge, 5.75; Binghamt., Floral Av., 7.50; Bd., 1.50; Ross Meml., J., 2.70; Union, S., 1.88; Whitney's Pt., J., 2. **Brooklyn**—Brooklyn, 1st Ger., C., 12.50; Bedford, Bible, S., 10; Classon Av., G. Bd., 40; Duryea, 41.75; S., 40; C., 6; Irving Sq., 3.87; Lafayette Av., 111.86; Mrs. Matthews, 10; Mrs. McCrery, 10; Meml., 64.05; Prospect Hts., 4.73; Ross St., 4.40; Westm., 7.02; S., 10; C., 6. **Buffalo**—Bethlehem, 10; Calvary, S., 18.5; Central, 75; Covenant, S., 5; Lafayette Av., C., 10; North, 18; S., 10; Y. L., 50; W. Av., S., 10; Westm., 20; S., 18.10; Clarence, 11; C., 5; Dunkirk, S., 5; Fredonia, 43.50; Gowanda, S., 10; C., 5; Jamest., S., 8.15; Lancaster, 5; Westf., 130.25; S., 25; a friend, 75. **Cayuga**—Auburn, 1st, Y. P. C., 100; 2d, 25; Central, K. D., 25; Westm., Y. L. C., 5; Will Wks., 5; Cato, 20; C., 5; Ithaca, S., 18.21; King Ferry, C., 5; Meridian, 15; Scipiov., 2; Weedspt., 20.91; Meml. Bd., 5. **Champlain**—Keesev., S., 13.85; Malone, 37.50; Plattsb., 1st, Mrs. C. E. M. Edwards, 100; Pt. Henry, 4. **Chemung**—Big Flats, 10; Dundee, 5.25; Elmira, 1st, S., 12.21; Lake St., 15; T. of F., 74c.; Montour Falls, 8; Morel, S., 50. **Genee**—Warsaw, Prim. S., 5. **Hudson**—Suffern, J., 4. **Long Island**—Amagansett, 14.50; Bellport, S., 3; Bridgehampt., 15.10; Center Moriches, S., 1.40; E.

Hampton, 4; S., 10; Mattituck, 12; Pt. Jefferson, S., 11.65; C., 7.29; Setauket, 3.74; S., 5.47; C., 2; Bd., 5; So. Haven, 4.20; Southold, 20.80; S., 2; W. Hampton, 22.52; Quoque, S., 5. **Lyons**—Palmyra, S., 50; Victory, 6; Wolcott, 1st, 16.30. **Nassau**—Astoria, 10; Elmhurst, Y. L., 11; Far Rockaway, G. S., 10; Glen Cove, 15; S., 50; Huntington, 1st, 40; Centl., C., 4.46; Islip, 5; Whitest., 2. **New York**—New York, 1st Union, 65; 5th Av., 700; S., 17.50; Y. W., 125; Brick, 193; Central, 160; C., 44.51; Lenox, S., 41.75; Madison Av., 75; Bible S., 50; Mt. Washington, * 50c.; North, 50; Judge Not Cir. K. D., 25; S., 14.40; Park, 10; Puritans, 25; Rutgers Riverside, 275; Scotch, 13; Spring St., Ivy Bld., 7.05; University Pl., 550; * 65c.; West, 100; West End, 41.92; Edgewater, 1st, 10. **Niagara**—Youngst., J., 5. **Otsego**—Cooperst., 10; Delhi, 1st, 42; 2d, 12.25; Gilbertsv., 22; Middlefield Centre, 1.50; Oneonta, 8; Unadilla, 4.50; C., 4. **Rochester**—Rochester, Brick, C., 21; Central, Stebbens Cl., 5. St. Lawrence—Adams, 5; Canton, 8.50; Carthage, 7.50; Chaumont, 5; Dexter, J., 5; Gouverneur, 42; Hammond, 60; Morrist., S., 8.45; Theresa, 12; J., 5; Wanakena, C., 5. **Syracuse**—Amboy, 2; Chittenango, S., 3.54; Fulton, 18.75; S., 7.33; Liverpool, 3; Mexico, C., 10; Syracuse, 1st, 15; 4th, C., 8.77; Park, T. Band, 25; Whitelaw, Little Ones, 90c.; Tr. Johnson, 30; C., 2.50; Lansingb., 1st, 6; C., 30; Malta, 10; Troy, 9th St., 25; 2d St., 31.25; Home Dept., S., 18.75; Westm., 20; S., 25; Waterf., C., 5. **Utica**—Boonv., S. S. M. S., 5; Kirkl., C., 5; Knoxb., 50c.; N. Hartford, 10; Baby Bd., 5; Oneida, 25; Rome, 35; Sauquoit, S., 4.50; Utica, 1st, 37.50; Bethany, C., 10.59; Olivet, S., 6.09; Cheer Givers, 7.50; Westm., Beginners' S., 5; Vernon, 6.75; Westernv., 13; Interim, 30; Westchester—Bridgept., 1st, S., 33.81; Greenburgh, 5; Hartford, Village St. Mission S. & Sew. S., 10; Huguenot Meml., 8.75; Katonah, 10; Mahopac Falls, 1; Mt. Kisco, S., 17.44; N. Rochelle, S., 6; Ossining, 1st, 43.50; Peeks-kill, 1st, 2d, 30; Rye, M. B., 20; Scarb., 87.50; So. East Centre, 5; S., 12.76; So. Salem, 6; Fem. Cha. Soc., 10; Stamford, 1st, 7.25; S., 20; White Plains, 15; Yonkers, Immanuel, S., 18.75; Westm., 2.50; S. S. Cl., 3; J., 5; Yorkt., 22.....\$5,838.72

NORTH DAKOTA.—Fargo—Fargo, 1st, S., 7.93. Minnewaukon—Bisbee, Union, S., 1; Minnewaukon, S., 1.50; Rugby, 1st, S., 3.10. **Mouse River**—Springbrook, Women, 2.50. **Oakes**—La Moura, 5. **Pembina**—Bathgate, 5; Cavalier, 14; S., 7.07; Gr. Forks, Prim. S., 25; Park River, 2; St. Thomas, S., 5.50.....\$79.60

OHIO.—Bellefontaine—Belle Centre, 16.50; C., 4; Bellefontaine, 26.50; Buck, Ck., 10; Bucyrus, 10; Crestline, 12.67; De Graft, 2.50; Forest, 3; Gallon, 1; S., 3; Huntsv., 5; Kenton, S., 6.37; Urbana, Y. W., 5. Chillicothe—Bainbridge, 4.85; Bloomingsb., 6; Bournev., 39.95; Chillicothe, 1st, 79.92; C., 6.25; 3d, 1.40; 50; Concord, 8.20; Frankt., 27; Genl., 1st, 41.20. Hillsboro, 1st, 37.50; Sycamore Val. Br., 2; McArthur, C., 2.50; Marshall, 2.80; Mt. Pleasant, 7.50; N. Fork, 9.26; Pisgah, 5; So. Salem, 19; Washington, 32.15; Wilkesv., 11; C., 10; Wilmington, 14. **Cincinnati**—Cincinnati, 2d, 128.25; 3d, C., 8; 4th, Y. L., 3.75; 5th, 7; 7th, 24.75; Avondale, 42.50; Calvary, 9; Central, 5; Immanuel, 8.95; Mt. Auburn, 78.60; Knox, 1.33; Walnut Hills, 1st, 85; S., 17.50; H. Bd., 29; F. Bd., 36; Westm., H. H., 25; College Hill, 14; Delhi, 12.50; Glendale, 10.07; A. C. P., 50; Harrison, 7.50; Hartwell, C., 9.30; Lovel., 18; Madeira, C., 2.75; Madisonv., 8.25; N. Richmond, 2.50; C., 4.69; Norwood, 15.25; Y. P., 6.25; A. Bd., 9; Williamsst., 6.75; Wyoming, Y. L., 10.75; Presbl. Th. off., 6. **Cleveland**—Ashtab., 1st, 19.07; Cleveland, 2d, 90; Beckwith, 25.25; S., 6.12; Bolton Av., 88; S., 25; Calvary, 242.72; Case Av., 8.75; S., 5.38; Eells Meml., 12; Pri. S., 5; Euclid Av., S., 9.06; C., 11; Miles Pk., 5; North, Bitha Club, 20; Old Stone, 194.50; Woodl. Av., Int., S., 12; C., 15; Pri. S., 23; E. Cleveland, 1; Windmere, 3; Glenv., 10; Orwell, S., 5; Seville, J., 3; Streetsb., 5.50; S., 2. **Columbus**—Central College, 10; Columbus, 1st, 4.35; * 2.60; Centl., 55.35; S., 7.78; Y. L., 2.01; Broad St., 50; Mrs. F. C. Maxwell's Bible Class, 11.55; Olivet, 8.48; * S. Soc., 2.11; St. Clair Av., 4.42; M. McDonald Soc., 1; W. Broad St., 2.50; Westerv., 3; Worthingt., J. Help., 3.50. **Dayton**—Camden, 3; Dayton, 1st, 45; L. M. B., 30; Meml., 5; C., 3.13; J., 2.43; Park, 5; Fletcher, 4.20; M. Medlet, 1st, 35; N. Jersey, 6; Oxford, 5; Susan A. L., Guy Fund, 1.60; Piqua, 35; S. M. B., 35; C., 20; Springf., 2d, 58; Y. L., 57.50; 3d, 5; Xenia, 46.25; K. D., 63c.; Yellow Spgs., 20. **Huron**—Clyde, 1; Fostoria, 7.50; Fremont, S., 17.20; Huron, 5.40; Milan, 5.30; S., 2; Norwalk, 3; S., 5.69; C., 6. **Lima**—Ada—15.25; Delphos, 8.68; Enon Valley, 3.50; Findlay, 1st, C., 8.75; St. Marys, 31.93; Van Buren, 9; Van Wert, 10.05. **Mahoning**—Alliance, C., 5.25; Canfield, 8; Canton, Calvary, S., 6.62; Coitsv., S., 1; Columbiana, 10; Ellsworth, S., 2; Hanoverton, S., 50c.; Hubbard, 1; S., 3; Leetonia, 5; S., 5.53; Lisbon, 5; S., 19.20; Lovellv., S., 1.60; Mineral Ridge, S., 12.77; Niles, 15; Poland, 7.75; S., 4; Salem, 10; S., 13.75; J., 5; Vienna, S., 1; Warren, 35; C., 10; J., 4.25; Youngst., 1st, 1st Aux., 13; 2d Aux., 63.50; S., 13.30; Westm., 10.28; Meml., 5; Evergreen, C., 50. **Marion**—Delaware, 17; S., 5.35; Mt. Gilead, 6. **Maumee**—

Bowling Gr., S., 11.81; Bryan, 4.54; S., 3.33; Defiance, 4.85; Delta, S., 4.14; Eagle Ck., S., 7.40; Gr. Rapids, 10.32; S., 2.15; Kunkle, S., 1.10; Maumee, S., 2.78; Montpelier, S., 5; Paulding, 1; Perryss, 1st, S., 2; Toledo, 5th, 16; Collingsw. Av., Sunb. Bd., 1.50; East Side, 2.91; 1st Westm., 17.67; W. Unity, S., 2; cash, 11. **Portsmouth—Eckmansv.** 1; Ironton, 11; S., 5.24; Jackson, 2; S., 11; Portsmouth, 1st, 15; 2d, 30; B. B., 5.25; Red Oak, 1; Ripley, 6; Russelv., 3.20; W. Union, 6; Winchester, S., 2.18. **St. Clairsville—Cadiz,** 97; Cambridge, 41; Rock Hill, 15.25; Woodst., 11. **Wooster—Apple Ck.,** 8; Bellv., S., 5.25; Creston, 5; Fredericksb., 25.86; Lexington, 8.50; Loudonv., S., 2.05; Mansf., 49.85; S., 10; P. Cl., 3.40; Millersb., 6.40; Mt. Eaton, 5; Orrv., 21.77; Plymouth, 1.20; Savannah, 14.10; W. Salem, 1.50; Wooster, 1st, 37; Westm., 105.40; S., 5; Wayne, 4.40. **Zanesville—Brownsv.,** 12; Frazeyssb., 4.90; S., 2.63; Granv., 22; S., 4; Jersey, 105.40; S., 5; Newark, 1st, 8; 2d, S., 25; Ontv., 2.50; Pata-skala, C., 4; Zanesv., 1st, 21; Kellogg Aux., 10.70; 2d, 20.40; Brighton, 8.38.....\$3,917.75

OREGON—Grande Ronde—Baker City, 9.49; Elgin, 1; Enterprise, 1.05; La Grande, 7.68; Union, 4.25. **Pendleton—Pendleton,** 7. **Portland—Astoria,** 1st, 20; Forestdale, 1.35; Portland, 1st, 361.88; 2d, 10.31; 4th, 1st, C., 20.60; Calvary, 15; Forbes, 1.80; C., 1; Marshall, 17; Mizpah, 2.15; C., 2.20; Mt. Tabor, 2.75; Westm., 14.25; Tualatin, 3.30. **Southern Oregon—Ashland,** 13; Grant's Pass, 4; Klamath Falls, C., 2.50; Medford, 2; Myrtle Point, 75c.; Roseburg, 2; Willamette—Albany, 4; Brownsv., 10; Corvallis, 8.34; C., 2.85; Dallas, 6.30; Eugene, 7.46; Florence, Aid Soc., 1.50; Lebanon, 4.13; C., 3; Salem, 17.65; C., 4; Woodburn, 3.36.....\$614.90

PENNSYLVANIA—Allegheny—Allegheny, 1st, 100; 1st Ger. Good Will Wks., 12; Brighton Road, 5.50; McClure Av., 15; Melrose Ave., Bd., 7; North, 85.10; Aspinwall, 7; Cross Roads, 75; Glenshaw, 9; Hannah Shaw Bd., 6.50; Sharpsburg, 7.55. **Blairsville—Congruity,** S., 5; Jeannette, S., 23.67. **Butler—Mt. Nebo,** S., 5; Slippery Rock, 2.75; Westm., S., 3.81. **Carlisle—Chambersburg,** Falling Spring, 22; Gettysburg, 10; Harrisburg, Market Square, 33.65; Sr. S., 29.58; Wed. Eve., 7.45; Bd. of Trust, 6; Macedonia Bd., 116; Lebanon, 4th St., S., 60; Mercersb., S., 45.39; Monaghan, 3.50; Ft. St., 87.83; S., 1; Shippenburg, 72; Spring Spring, 14; Upper Path, Val., 19. **Chester—Avondale,** 5; Berwyn, 10; B. B., 5; Bethany, 4; Brandywine Manor, 29; Bryn Mawr, 18.75; S., 100; Chester, 1st, 17.50; 3d, 14; Darby Boro., C., 15; Sunb. Bd., 14; Doe Run, 1; Downingt., 15; Fagg's Manor, 32.50; C. No. 1, 2.50; C. No. 3, 5; Cochrantonv., S., 1.10; Frazer, 5.50; S., 6; Glenolden, 12.50; Lansdowne, 42.70; Columbus, Broad St. Miss. League, 5; Central, 25.65; Malvern, 5; Media, 30; S., 25; Middlet., S., 5.06; New London, 8.25; Nottingham, 5; Oxford, 1st, 50; S., 25; J., 10; Ridley Park, 6.50; C., 5; Dew Drop Bd., 6; Rutledge, 3.86; Toughkenamon, S., 10; Upper Octorara, Parksb., S., 18.75; Prl. S., 6.55; Sadsburyv., Hope & Trust Bd., 5; Wayne, 33.25; C., 12.50; Helen Newton Cir., 12.50; B. B., 2; West Chester, 1st, 44.50; S., 75; Westm., 100; S., 8.59. **Erie—Bradford,** 30; Cambridge Sp., 10; Conneaut Lake, 5; Cool Sp., 1; Corry, 8.65; East Spring, S., 1.42; C., 30c.; Edinboro, 2.95; Erie, 1st, 126.60; Loving Service Bd., 50; Chestnut St., 5; Park, 18.55; Westm., 8.22; Fairview, 2.54; Franklin, 78; Fredonia, 7.25; Ch. Bd., 7; Greenv., 35; S., 16.83; Jamest., 20; Kerr's Hill, 35; Meadv., 1st & Centl., 42; Miss. Soc., 15; Mercer, 1st, 23.89; New Vernon, C., 1.84; Oil City, 1st, Cheer. Wks., 22; Pleasantv., 35; C., 20; Sheaklevy, C., 2.50; Tidoute, J., 9.31; Titusv., 483.26; Union City, 10; Warren, 132.95; Legacy, Mrs. Carver, 240; Wattsburg, S., 1.15. **Huntingdon—Altoona,** 1st, 57; S., 11; Miss. Gardeners, 5; Arch Sp., S., 3; Bellefonte, 32; Hollidaysb., S., 16; Huntingdon, 5; S., 6; Lewist., S., 75; Lick Run, 5; Lower Spruce Ck., 6; Millint., 8; Orbesonia, 4; S., 3; Pine Grove, S., 3; Shade Gap, 6; S., 3; Shirleysb., 5; S., 2; State College, 4; Tyrona, 25. **Lehigh—Allent,** 12.45; S., 20.65; J. W., 10; Bath, 10; Catsaugua, 1st, 18; S., 9.38; J., 2; Bridge St., 6.50; Delaware Water Gap, 26; Easton, 1st, 60; Brainerd, Union, 27; College Hill, 20; Hazleton, 95.83; South Bethlehem, S., 6; Stroudsb., 6. **Northumberland—Berwick,** 2.50; Buffalo, Cross Roads, S., 3.50; C., 10.50; Chillisquaque, 4.50; Danv., Mahoning, 24.50; S., 8; J., 2; Jersey Shore, 14; S., 11; Lewisburg, 12; S., 19; C., 5; Y. W., 25; J. S. Dept., 5; Lock Haven, 1; Mifflinb., 5; Milton, S., 10.50; Y. W., 18; J. C. Watson Bd., 12.50; Moersb., 9; Y. P. S., 5.50; Northumberland, 19; Renovo, S., 7; Sunbury, 13; Watson, Women, 5; Williamsb., Covenant, 68.50; S., 15. **Philadelphia—Philadelphia,** Calvary, 100; Centl., S., 31.25; Evangel, 25; Harper Meml., 12; Oxford, 71; Princeton, 25; Addison Bd., 25; Scots, Y. P. S., 20; Tabernacle, 25; S., 50; Y. L., 50; Temple, S., 12; Walnut St., 100; W. Green St., 50; C., 30; West Hope, K. D., 36; West Park, S., 75. **Philadelphia North—Abingdon,** S., 10; Ashbourne, 8; Bristol, 10; Carmel, S., 20.7; Chestnut Hill, 8; Trinity, 35.50; Conshohocken, 2; Cynwvd, 5; Edgehill, C., 5; Falls of Schuylkill, 40; Fox Chase Meml., S., 28.64; Frankford, 1st, 29;

Hermion, J., 1.50; Germant., 2d, 37; Redeemer, S., 12; J., 3; Holmesburg, 3; Huntingdon Val., 13; Jenkint., 6; S., 6.50; Langhorne, 5; Sorosis Cl., 13.70; Leveringt., 2.50; Manayunk, 5; Mechanicsv., 6.90; Morrisv., 12.50; Mt. Airy, 105; New Hope, 1; C., 1.50; Norrist., 1st, 18.75; C., 1.25; Olney, 6; Pt. Kennedy, Home Dept. S., 11; Potstt., 13; S., 7; Reading, Olivet, 10; Roxboro., Churches, 4.86; Warwick, S., 7; Wissahickon, 5; Special, 20; District Meeting, 7.50. **Pittsburg—Greent.,** 10; Ingram, Little Light Bear, 2.52; Cheer. Wks., 3; Lebanon, 21; McDonald, 6; Monongahela, Bd., 5; Oakdale, McKunkin Bd., 10; Oakmont, Y. L. S., 35; Pittsb., 1st, 264.91; 4th, G. B., 75; 6th, M. Mc. Bd., 50; East Liberty, 70; Henry Bd., 2; Morningside, J., 2; Park Av., J., 31; Sharon, C., 10; Wilkings., 1st, Sempole Bd., 11.22; 2d, int. C., 2.50. **Redstone—Connellsv.,** 77.50; East McKeesp., 3; Laurel Hill, 50; Mt. Pleasant, 15; Reunion, Busy B., 3; New Castle, 4th, 75c.; New Geneva, 20; New Providence, 10; New Salem, Church, 5; Pleasant Unity, 10; Scottdale, 3.80; S., 18. **Washington—Burgetst.,** 1st, 10; Westm., 10; S., 4.65; Claysv., 12; S., 4.05; C., 5; Cross Ck., 16.75; S., 10; Florence, 5; Frankfort, C., 3; Lower Buffalo, 2.20; Mill Ck., 5; S., 6.50; Mt. Prospect, 10; Pigeon Ck., 40; S., 4.15; Upper Buffalo, 12; S., 11.25; C., 11.50; Washingt., 1st, 39; 3 classes, 17; S., 22; 2d, S., 14.50; Non Nobis, 41; J. W., 5; Boy Gleaners, 3.25; 3d, 25; S., 4.20; G. B., 5; 4th, S., 3; W. Alexander, 60; Hold the Fort, 10; Wellsboro—Kane, 5; Mansfield, S., 8.34; Nelson, 4.50; Wellsboro, J., 6. **Westminster—Belle-v.,** 8; Chestnut Snd. Y. P. Bd., 9; Columbia, 25; C., 25; Lancaster, 1st, C., 15; Bethany, 10; Meml., S., 45; Marietta, 20; State Ridge, 20; Slatev., 12.50; Stewartst., C., 10; Strasb., C., 10; York, 1st, 103.....\$7,091.46

TENNESSEE—Holston—Mount Bethel, 6.20. **Kings-ton—Chattanooga,** 2d, 78.42; C., 10; Y. L., 5.15; Harri-man, 1st, 5; S., 6; Huntsv., 1.25; New Decatur, 2.30; J., 5; Sherman Hs., 1.25. **Union—Hebron,** 1.50; S., 1.60; Hopewell, 2.40; Knoxville, 2d, Church, 11.50; Y. L., 5; 4th, 3; 5th, 4; Mt. Zion, 2; S., 5; Shannondale, 1st, Spring Place, 1.75; S., 2.50; St. Paul's, 1.50; S., 4.15.....\$183.47

TEXAS—Trinity—Dallas, 2d, C., 8.75; Exposition Pk., 9; Matthews' Meml., Bd., 50.....\$67.75

UTAH—Boise—Bellevue, S., 2.50; Boise, 1st, 33; S., 12.16; Springing, Bd., 5; C., 12; Caldwell, 1.85; Bethel, S. B., 4.25; Roswell C., 5.50. **Kendall—Franklin,** S., 1.45; Bd., 1.40; Malad, S., 1.10; Paris, S., 4; Pocatello, 1.37; Rigby, 3.30; S., 1.75; Ephraim, 2; S., 1.40; Evanston, Bd., 20; Kays, S., 6; Logan, 4; Mantl, 2; S., 2; Mt. Pleasant, 2; S., 6.50; Nephl, 1; Ogden, 1st, S., 9; Payson, 2; Richd., S., 4.20; Salt Lake City, 1st, 87; S., 14.62; 3d, 6; S., 5; Bd., 11; Westm., 8; Springv., 4; S., 3; Pres. Silver Offr., 50.....\$941.35

WEST VIRGINIA—Grafton—Clarksb., J., 1.15; C., 5.99; Katherine Doane Soc., 20; Fairmont, C., 3.33; French Crk's, S., 5.55; C., 1; Grafton, 5. **Parkersburg—Sisters,** Y. W., 100. **Wheeling—Holiday's Cove,** S., 14.45; Forks of Wheeling, 11; S., 4; C., 10; Carothers Bd., 6; N. Union, 8.75; N. Liberty, 6; Wellsb., 3.25; Y. L., 14; Wheeling, 2nd, Crangle Bd., 25; \$244.47

WISCONSIN—Rev. J. W. Wilson, 17.41. **Chippewa—Ashland,** 1st, 8.37; S., 8.79; J., 5; Baldwin, 5; J., 2.50; Chippewa Falls, 7.50; C., 5; Eau Claire, 1st, 3.73; Hudson, 3.68; Will. Wks., 1.15; C., 5; Ironwood, 4.87; Stanley, 5; Superior, S., 14.84. **La Crosse—La Crosse,** 29.61. **Madison—Baraboo,** 1.75; Beloit, 6.81; Janesv., 9.05; S., 13.50; C., 3; Kilbourn, 1; S., 1; Lodi, 5.50; Madison, 16; Portage, 6.50; Poynette, 2.79; Prairie du Sac, S., 6.70; Reedsb., 6.15; Richland Cen., 1.50; Waunakee, 3.50. **Milwaukee—Milwaukee,** 50; Bd., 10; Westm., 4.25; F. G., 5.....\$281.45

PERMANENT FUND

Legacy—Mrs. Robert Lambrie, Ypsilanti, Mich., 1000.

MRS EMELINE F. PIERSON FUND.

Interest 7.80; S. F. L. 10.....\$17.80

MISCELLANEOUS.

Interest, 809.85; Mrs. A. I. Bulkley, 31.25; Rent, 37.50; Literature, 375.22; Board and Tuition, 6,674.09 Alumnae Ass'n of So. Home School, Baltimore, Md., 50; Miss V. Barnes, 56c.; Miss A. W. Berry and niece, 50; Rev. G. S. Baskerville, 40.66; Mrs. Wm. Barr, 5; Miss Rose E. Cochrane, 70; Mr & Mrs. S. S. Childs, 73; Miss. S. L. Conklin, 2.08; Rev. D. S. Dodge, 300; Mrs. Ralph Dougherty, 75; Dorothy and David Depue, 2; Mrs. Walter Edwards, N. Y., 20; A friend, 500; Rev. Gray, 75; Mrs. Holt, 25; The Misses Hall, 3.50; Mrs. J. C. Long, 5; S. F. L., 25; Mrs. E. Murray, 1; Mrs. Grace Reid, Nash., 50; P., 10; Mrs. Israel P. Rumsey, 25; Mrs. Robinson, 100; Sale Alaska boat, 75c.; Miss Harriet T. Stanley, 25; Mrs. W. W. Smith, 400; Mrs. Harriet B. Shaver, 25; S. N. Snoddy, 15; Miss F. Shields, 5; A friend, 1; Mr. J. R. Willson, 37; Miss. Sarah Welling, 300; Wayne, Pa., Independent Congregation W. M. S., 10.....\$10,255.96

Total.....\$45,237.27


HOME MISSION MONTHLY

Vol. XX

MAY, 1906

No. 7

EDITORIAL NOTES

UR topic this month takes us to the islands of the sea—Cuba and Porto Rico—the latter island a part of our national possessions for the past six years. The religious conditions are much the same in these islands, both having, under Spanish rule, been dominated by the Romish Church. While to-day Porto Rico is nominally Catholic, it is not in accord with the policy of our American government and constitution that there should be, as one has said, 'a Roman Catholic island any more than that there should be a Presbyterian, a Baptist, a Congregational or an Episcopalian island.' Hence religious liberty at once prevailed and Christian missions were immediately established, with the direct purpose of evangelizing the people, making them intelligent, reputable citizens.

✿

"ONE must be patient and careful with people who are coming from other training into the teaching of the Christian faith," writes one of our teachers, and then proceeds to illustrate by citing the case of a certain Porto Rican, who said that he wanted to be a "strong Protestant," and in order to carry out his idea, he joined one church in the morning and offered himself for membership in another denomination in the afternoon, as he affirmed that it would make him "twice a Protestant."

✿

A MESSAGE so good as this should be passed along to all who share in the support of Cuban mission work—it comes from Dr. Green, the general superintendent: "I have just come in from a visit to our Sancti Spiritus school, and I will take the opportunity to say how gratifying to me is the large attendance, the excellent discipline and the hearty interest shown by the children. The Gospel in its win-omeness is reflected in all three teachers and proves irresistible even to the children who come from Romish homes and with

Romish prejudices, so that these all participate in the devotions and Biblical study."

✿

JUDGE whether the school work of the Woman's Board be evangelistic or no—with an average of four or more new churches organized as its direct outcome for each of the twenty-seven years of its existence! So patent is the fact, that Dr. Duncan, synodical missionary, says "A school usually results in a church," so that the preacher is expected to come in not long after the school has been opened. Teachers prepare the way for the preacher, and it is easy in a series of evangelistic services to lead the young people to Christ; in one mountain school recently twenty-three united with our church; also as many more at Dwight, Ind. Ter.

✿

HERE is a picture of mountain mission work of no little beauty, in the message which pastor Gallaudet sends to the young people who are supporting him in the Laurel country: "The ministry of the mountain church is a ministry from house to house. Salvation comes by families. Day by day as we ride from home to home with the Gospel song and story, it is to find heart doors open as wide as house doors. Perhaps the father is in the yard with his oldest boy, sawing wood, or out by the barn mending a broken wagon-bed; perhaps the mother is washing clothes in the branch below the spring, or knitting before the fire, with a careful eye for the younger children at play on the floor. But presently the various members of the family gather from their different occupations, and join together about the hearth, to sing some favorite hymn. Then in quietness, the little company listen to the reading of Scripture and kneel for prayer. Sometimes there are neighbors present, if the house be near the highway; sometimes it is a small circle of three or four, if it be a cabin remote in the woods. Sometimes it is the children that are the centre of in-

terest, coming shyly forward to tell their names or repeat a Bible verse just learned, or still more shyly with a gift of apples or a handful of walnuts. Sometimes it is the father that speaks simply of his love and desire for the right upbringing of his little ones, or confesses freely his need of a change in his own way of living. Sometimes it is the old grandmother, lying in sickness, with her children about her in tender anxiety, and lifting her voice to thank God she has lived to find Him at last. Here it is the miller, bowed for prayer in the loft of his own mill; there it is the store-keeper, admitting across his own counter that as a Christian he has not been true to his Lord. But here and there and always it is the hunger and thirst after righteousness that is yearning for expression; always it is the innate religious sense of the true mountaineer struggling toward the light; always it is the preparation of the Gospel of peace."

BY WAY of the overland mail which left Point Barrow October 24th, 1905, there arrived at the mission rooms in New York City on March 22d, 1906, a letter from our missionary, Mr Spriggs. This is the first message possible to send out since last summer, as the whaling vessels which usually leave late in the season were caught in the ice; two of them were wrecked, and the captain, his wife, and the crew of the "Laura Madsen" are quartered at Point Barrow—seventeen wrecked people in all. At the time of writing all were well, but there was prospect of a shortage of provision, though the stores of the wrecked vessel were saved and promised, with economy, to prevent actual privation.

THE Navajos have some pronounced views concerning treatment of the sick. Our medical missionary at Jewett, Dr. Cora Starr, has been visiting in the homes in the endeavor to teach methods somewhat less strenuous to say the least. She finds that sick persons are not allowed to sleep, cold water being thrown over them, if necessary, to keep them awake, the fear being great that evil spirits will carry away those who are ill while they are sleeping. When one has fever he is also cooled, regardless of consequences. For instance: "A little baby about six months old was very sick with pneumonia; the

medicine man had its mother remove its clothes and he poured cold water over it while he chanted his heathen song. It is needless to say it died the same day. The grandmother told me afterwards she thought the medicine man froze the baby's heart."

A FIRE at Grassy Cove, Tennessee, destroyed the building occupied as the teachers' home. All the possessions of the three teachers, save the clothing they had on at the time, were burned. The fire occurred during the day while the teachers were at the school building, some little distance away. Two of the teachers had but recently gone to the field.

SIX and one half tons of potatoes! not a bad showing for an Alaska garden patch. The ground upon which this crop was raised is in the mission premises of the Sitka school and was made tillable some years ago by much strenuous labor.

HAVE you thought what it would mean to live in a place where ninety-six per cent of the people are Mormons—wedded to a faith hostile to your most sacred beliefs, as in Logan, Utah? The two colleges in the town and the public schools are Mormon. These facts help one to grasp the force of what Mr. Clemenson asserts when he says our Academy—built by the New Jersey women sixteen years ago—has helped to make conditions more bearable for non-Mormons, has modified the Mormon atmosphere, and provided a safe place for the education of the young. Nor does one wonder that the plea to enlarge this school is so strong, since twice as many now come seeking entrance as can be admitted. There is no more room, and "we must close the door in their faces and thus close the door of hope," says Mr. Clemenson, who knows whereof he affirms for he has himself come out of Mormonism, and has spent many years leading others out of the maze of Mormon entanglements. What friend in New Jersey, or elsewhere, will give six thousand dollars, to double the sum the women of New Jersey have raised during the past eighteen months and have now in hand toward this enlargement, and thus make possible a building of size sufficient, worthily furnished and equipped to meet this waiting and wonderful opportunity?

HERE is a good thing which four young New Mexican boys of Pajarito did for the mission school over and above the amount stipulated for their tuition. They told their teacher of a big tree, belonging to Mr. H. that grew near an alfalfa field which it shaded nearly all summer. "Now would I let them go and ask Mr. H. if they might cut down the tree if they would chop it up and give him half? It was an immense tree and I consented, smiling to myself, thinking that it would be a little diversion for a few days for them to tap away at it, never dreaming that they would ever chop it down. They tapped at it so effectively that it came down that day. I confess I was a little sorry to think what a time I should have during the rest of the year in getting a few armfuls chopped every day—it was in January. Well, before I was up in the morning I heard that tapping and smiled at their enthusiasm. So it was again at recess, noon, and after school. Friday evening they escorted me to the spot. There was not so much as a branch left uncut, and two great piles of wood ready for the stove, one for us and one for Mr. H. I estimated about six dollars' worth in each pile and declared a treat. Thus it comes that one ton less of coal appears in the school expenditures."

COMMISSIONER LEUPP sensibly remarks that a great deal has been said and written about the "racial tendency" of the Indian to squander whatever comes into his hands. He calls this no more "racial" than his tendency to eat and drink to excess or to prefer pleasure to work; it is simply the assertion of a primitive instinct common to all mankind in the lower stages of social development. What we call thrift is nothing but the forecasting sense which recognizes the probability of a to-morrow; the idea of a to-morrow is the boundary between barbarism and civilization, and the only way in which the Indian can be carried across that line is by letting him learn from experience that the stomach filled to-day will go empty to-morrow unless something of to-day's surplus is saved overnight to meet to-morrow's deficit."

A PROMISING opening at Sancti Spiritus, Cuba, was entered by one of our schools. The outcome has been very successful. A

communication giving a familiar sketch of some of the results will be found in this magazine. Miss Ross who has charge of the older boys, mentions that a number of them are candidates for church membership, and says further of the position which the school has taken:

The public schools of Cuba, though modelled on the American plan, have such a poorly prepared teaching force, and are in many ways so badly managed, that many parents prefer sending their children to private classes. During our year and a half of work the people have come to understand that the teachers of the "Presbiteriano" are in earnest, that their pupils really learn and are interested, and that the Protestant religion works no harm to those who listen to its teachings. And so we have grown to be the largest school in our town of Sancti Spiritus, and are beginning to be known in the surrounding country.

RIGHT REV. JAMES HEARTT VAN BUREN, D.D., Missionary Bishop of Porto Rico, quotes the population of Porto Rico as 953,000, and concludes that not more than two thousand of these are Americans, of which number he estimates that 1,500 are in or near San Juan, while the others are scattered over the island in the capacity of "crop growers, merchants, missionaries, teachers, physicians, lawyers and government officials."

Of the poverty in Porto Rico, he says: "It is largely attributable to (1) the depression of the coffee industry, which throws many people out of employment; (2) the absent Spanish land owner, who holds his property by means of an agent, and spends his income in Spain; (3) the general commercial depression which has arisen partly from a change in currency, and partly from the fact that American capital does not seek Porto Rican investment."

He further points out the fact that when, in 1898, the American troops landed in Porto Rico, "there were 25,000 children in the schools. Of these schools one-half were public and the other half were parochial or private schools. We have been in Porto Rico six years; and the last report shows 70,000 children in the public schools. To this number must be added the pupils of parochial, mission and private schools, so that it is probably safe to say that to-day 100,000 children in Porto Rico are receiving school instructions as against

25,000 six years ago. But, gratifying as this is, it is not a point at which we may rest satisfied, for the reason that there are 350,000 children of school age without educational facilities."



THE meetings of the Woman's Board of Home Missions at headquarters are attended not only by the members who are responsible for the conduct of the work, but by others affiliated through connection with auxiliary societies who being in the city take advantage of the opportunity to attend. A hearty welcome awaits all, as the meetings, including the

business sessions are "open meetings"—a fact which seems to be appreciated by the constituency. Surprise is often expressed at the amount of detail work to be considered as well as matters involving large issues. One who was recently present, wrote to the president, Mrs. James: "I am free to say, after hearing the docket gone over with such great care and deliberation, I have never seen business more intelligently handled, nor do I think that I ever saw a body of women in this country doing more and better service than the women over which you have the honor to preside."

THORNS THAT CHOKE

By Mary E. James

"And the thorns grew up and choked it"

THE seed had fallen among thorns, and the thorns being native to the soil had outstripped the grain, taking the air, the sunlight and the dew, so that the grain was dwarfed. Christ explains this part of the parable of the sower by naming the thorns which prevented the maturing of the grain as "the cares of this world, the deceitfulness of riches, and the lusts of other things entering in." The grain that fell among thorns did not bring forth fruit that would feed the hungry or that would germinate, so there was loss to the sower.

Let us consider the thorns that wrought this loss.

The Cares of the World

Compare an ordinary American house with a Japanese home and note how much we could part with and yet lose nothing of comfort or beauty. Our dress—what infinite thought is given it, and to our table. How we crowd our minds with cares that pertain merely to this life. And yet so immensely outranking this is the higher life that if our eye cause us to offend, we are charged to pull it out and cast it from us; or if the hand offend, we are to cut it off.

Did you ever hear Dwight L. Moody speak of "the Spirit-filled life?" Do you remember his illustrating by a tumbler, into which he poured water until it was filled to the brim, to crowd out the air? The cares of the world so fill our minds day by day, that heavenly thoughts, aspirations, and prayer are crowded out, and our

minds, fretted by unnecessary cares, have no room for the Spirit.

Some one comes to us to whom we might speak a word for Christ; a disciple needs comforting, or in His pitying love our Lord would have us go on an errand for Him to some poor soul in darkness. Our hearts are so calloused by the friction of little worrying cares that we cannot hear the voice of the Spirit, and the work Christ would have us do is not done. Do you wonder the church makes such slow progress in the conversion of the world?

The *legitimate* cares of life are means of grace if we rightly accept them, but, oh! the infinite loss of a life filled with the unnecessary cares of this world.

The Deceitfulness of Riches

How they promise us pleasures we never realize! How they add to our cares!

"How hardly shall they that trust in riches enter into the kingdom of heaven."

Can we not see that the care of riches, and what they bring us, must almost inevitably fill our minds to the exclusion of heavenly things?

The Lust of Other Things Entering in

Sensuality, the fascination of beauty, the pride of social position, intellectual absorption—all these are "not of the Father, but of the world, and the world passeth away and the lust thereof."

Then, when all these things we lusted for have utterly passed away, and forever, how much will remain to us?

Let us think it all over prayerfully—we

women—and then resolve to put away first the causes of these unnecessary cares; then will the mind be at leisure for “practice of the presence of God,” communion, aspiration, and prayer. So shall we know

the peace and joy of a simpler life, and the good seed will not be choked by thorns which obstruct growth, but will bring forth fruit, some thirty, some sixty, and some an hundred fold.



CUBAN TENEMENT—INTERIOR COURT

EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN CUBA

By J. Milton Greene, D. D.

TO proclaim liberty is not to achieve it. To hoist the flag of the free is not to secure freedom to the inhabitants. To label a country republican is not to make it such. To adopt a constitution and frame laws based upon democratic principles is not to make the people sovereign. In order to have true popular government there must be self-control and this can be secured only by popular education and moral culture. Self-imposed restraints are a prerequisite to a proper regard for others' rights whether in the family or the State. If every man is to be a ruler he must begin by ruling himself. He must also be intellectually qualified to play his part in the social, industrial and political life of the commonwealth. Either widespread ignorance or general moral corruption will speedily number the days of any so-called republic. Education and morality

are the two arches without which popular government anywhere cannot be upheld and will be found impracticable.

Impressed with the importance of the first of these principles, the American Government, on assuming control of Cuban affairs, increased the three hundred public schools which then existed to three thousand, and since the formal establishment of the republic these have been generously maintained at an expense of three million dollars annually, and with as much efficiency as was possible where no provision had been made for the education of teachers. At present the number of public school teachers on the island is greater than the members of the rural guard. I have recently enjoyed the pleasure of an interview with Senor Lamar, the Secretary of Public Instruction, and was very glad to hear from him that the Government proposes in the near future to establish

various normal colleges with a view to raising the standard of our teaching force. The educational system of the country is divided at present into three departments. First, we have the public schools open to children of from six to fourteen years of age, and where the instruction given is elemental. Then we have in the capital of each of the six provinces what are called "institutes," where youth from fourteen to eighteen years of age may acquire an intermediate education. Thirdly, we have here in Havana the National University, open to both sexes, where bachelor's degrees may be taken in any department of science.

During the last year the number of children in attendance at the public schools of the island is officially given as 343,248 as compared with 366,681 in the previous year. This decrease of 23,433, in spite of a substantial growth in population and a very marked degree of general prosperity, has awakened no little concern among our public men, and the attention of Congress was especially called to it by President Palma in his last annual message. In the various private schools of the island there is an enrollment of 37,212, and this list is rapidly growing. The youth of from six to eighteen years of age who attend no school are given as 153,435, and this in spite of a compulsory education law. Looking closely at the figures which represent those who attend private schools, and studying the actual conditions which prevail on the island, we find much that is worthy of our serious attention. Very many of the public schools, especially in the smaller towns, are a disappointment to the parents owing to the decided incompetency of the teachers. For this reason private schools are in demand. The priesthood, alive to this situation, are quick to improve it and to secure the establishment either of parochial schools or of private schools whose teachers are subservient to priestly influence. It will also be readily understood that the more favored classes, intellectually, financially,

and socially, are the first to seek for their children the best educational advantages. Thus it comes about that the better element of the coming generation is being educated under distinctively Romish influences, and public education is made to minister most effectively to the perpetuation and domination of the Romish



YOUNG CUBA TO THE FORE

system. The question of color also comes in to aid this process. There are very few colored children in the private schools, and this is one of their principal recommendations with very many parents. The sexes also are separated as cannot be done in many of the public schools, and this alone decides many a parent in their favor. Such is the educational situation and the trend in Cuba.

When we consider the moral element in the education of our Cuban youth, we are met at once with the absolute prohibition of all religious teaching in any one of the three grades of educational institutions established by the Government. They are essentially atheistic. This the priesthood seize upon, and use most effectively to influence their people in favor of schools which are directly or indirectly under their own control. I have a Cuban friend in this city, a very excellent teacher, a member of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church of New York City, who established a private school in Havana a year or more ago upon the basis of Biblical morality, not making it in any sense extremely or offensively Protestant. But

she met with very indifferent success in spite of her very superior qualifications, until at the beginning of this year she consented to use a Romish text-book in her course of instruction, and now she has an enrollment of over one hundred pupils. This school is within a block of our Mission. But there is a large element among the Cubans who desire two things for their children, first of all a thorough intellectual training, and secondly a sound moral culture. Many of them would prefer that this latter should have a Romish character for traditional and family reasons; but they know enough of our Protestant schools to be sure that the education given in them is the best to be obtained in the country, and they know also that the moral training is the purest and best.

Thus they will accept the second for the sake of the first. This is the exact situation and explains why it is that in Miss Ross's school at Sancti Spiritus; in that of Miss Wilson at Guines, and that of Miss Potter at Nueva Paz, as also in our other schools, are found many children from the very best families of these cities. What behooves us to do is to place the very best teaching talent in charge of our schools, availing ourselves of the most gifted and consecrated American women in our principal centers, and under their direction to train young Cuban girls, who, in time, can take charge of schools in the smaller places. Such a course seems to me to be dictated by common sense, by a study of actual conditions, and by an intelligent zeal for the extension of Christ's kingdom.

MEDICAL MISSION WORK IN PORTO RICO

By Jane H. Harris, M. D.

MEDICAL work, per se, is humanitarian, good as far as it goes, but medical mission work as it *should* be, stands shoulder to shoulder with the ministry of the missionary, aiding him and seeking the same result—the salvation of souls as well as of bodies.

Where we find large numbers of patients and but few church members, even though the former come from long distances, we feel that our medical work has not attained its highest success, and we grope about for the fault, to right it if may be.

Our hospital at San Juan has worked nobly to fulfill the aim for which it was founded, and you need only question the American and native missionaries and other residents, to obtain a hearty endorsement of the hospital work.

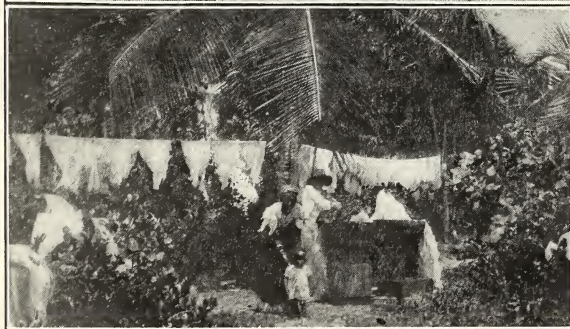
The city and country dispensary work has been very encouraging, with but few exceptions. The Porto Ricans not attendant on our clinics cannot understand the confidence and loyalty shown by our numerous patients in the country districts.

At the mission dispensaries in the western end of the island it is pitiful to see the way in which crowds of expectant natives of the poorer class assemble early in the day, and wait for hours to obtain the needed medicines and advice. On one occasion, a group of natives from a town fifty miles

away arrived at nine o'clock at night, and having no friends in the vicinity, camped out in the dispensary, lying on the hard floor. Perhaps this was no new hardship to them, for when I visited my poorest patients in their shacks, it was not an unusual thing for me to find them lying on a board bed, or curled up to fit a kitchen table and covered by a bit of sacking or a sheet.

Such a contrast exists between our bright, clean, comfortable and airy hospital and the miserable, dark, crowded, dirty and uncomfortable homes of the charity patients! In a land where palm-leaves, boughs and vines are free, and labor cheap, it is unfortunate that the huts, composed of these materials, are not more numerous, and consequently less crowded. It is a constant shock to a doctor with American ideas to enter one of their shack homes and find, sleeping in one small room, six or more people, one of them suffering from consumption and exposing all the rest of the family to the same dread disease.

We hope for the adoption of more sanitary arrangements after our patients have enjoyed the comfort of our hospital during their illness. Time and patience will do wonders, and when the family cut a window in the wall of their shack, at the doctor's request, we feel that some good



PLACES VISITED BY DR. HARRIS IN HER PRACTICE

is accomplished and venture to hope that in time they will keep the window open.

It has been a frequent subject of regret to me that there were limitations to my

strength. When each of the five towns where I practiced asked for more of my time and saw no reason why it should not be granted them, and when other missionaries urged an extension of the medical field in their direction, my own professional conscience warned me that the quality of the work must deteriorate with such increase in quantity, and I longed for more doctors to share and extend the work I was forced to carry on alone.

It was discouraging to see a hammock from the country bringing two terribly anæmic babies for help, and to know that they had come too late, whereas a cure might easily have been effected earlier in the disease. But to be called to an apparently hopeless anæmic who had been given up by friends and relatives, and by careful attendance and the use of necessary remedies, to see that patient become healthy and happy, and the recovery looked upon as miraculous, is worth much to those among us who have the good of the Porto Ricans at heart.

They are a very grateful people and want to show it. Several times a patient has promised "to be my slave for a year," in return for recovered health. At times my desk looked like a market, with its load of flowers, fruit and vegetables, brought from the country, and our larder was often helped by the gift of fish, eggs, "dulse," chickens, pigeons, milk, cheese, and kids; while numerous other gifts convinced us that the donors were our friends and we had, as they said, "a home in their house."

Many an amusing incident occurs in our practice. One man came for treatment for a skin disease. A purple scrawl was noticeable around each eruptive area, and recalling New York dispensary experiences, I asked what he put ink on for? His reply was that a man had written, "Serpent, go no farther," about the di-

seased area, thinking the trouble was caused by a serpent within. He admitted that the serpent hadn't paid much attention to the injunction. He dispensed with ancient cures, and after a week's trial of more modern methods, he returned to show me that he was entirely rid of the supposed serpent.

Patien are quite faithful in carrying out our instructions, and the way in which our native hospital nurses have improved under training, makes us proud of them and satisfied that the island of Porto Rico will be the better for their training and their future work among their own people.

CUBAN VILLAGE CHILDREN

By Helen Manatt

IF the child is indeed the father of the man, our missions must above all win the little ones; and the Cuban village children are most open to winning. Imaginative, impulsive, loving, and possessed of wonderful memories, they are especially sensitive to good and beautiful influences—or to bad. Unfortunately the sturdy, stolid, common-sense element—that fine balancer—is lacking in the Cubanito's natural make-up. That must be trained and grained into him, just as his innate qualities of grace have to be acquired by many of our northern children.

Climate and environment do not inspire the little Cuban to make ennobling use of his talents; there is a soothing, languorous something in the air that dulls ambition and energy, and drugs vitality. The dreamy, passive life ensues in place of "the strenuous."

Moreover our Cubanito's horizon is sadly limited. He has no games, no toys, no story books to fire him. To be sure, he knows a little history—that Columbus discovered Cuba; a bit of hygiene—that one must not wash one's self or eat oranges when one has a cold, lest one invite consumption. Also, that if one walks in the moonlight after a hard day's work lock-jaw will ensue. Of the like knowledge he has a fair store. Yet he does not consider himself superstitious, for he does not believe that devils live in the Ceiba-trees, though he admits he is wary of passing the said trees after nightfall, and that it is just as well to leave a penny or a little cake if you pass a Ceiba in the daytime; for then, if there *should* be a bad spirit in the tree, the offering would appease him. He also even questions the power of "the evil eye"—though he would not advise anyone to cross Juanito (who was said to be a witch, and who had caused Rosa la pobrecito to fall sick and lose all her beautiful hair). He

is brave to even question the traditions of his people, but his vision is not much wider than the small world around him—a world of one crooked street, where all the houses touch elbows and are alike; where there is plenty of evil for him to see and hear, and not much positive, inspiring good. The mission Sabbath and day schools are a godsend to him, the Bible stories are wonder tales. One day I told my class the story of Joseph. The Cubanitos were in tears when they heard how Joseph was sold into Egypt. "Pobrecito!" they kept saying, "pobrecito!" (Poor little lad!) But when Joseph became ruler, and his brothers had to bow before him, my small pupils could hardly keep their seats for excitement.

"What do you think Joseph will do to his brothers?" I asked.

"Hang them!"

"No."

"Sell them."

"Wrong again!"

"Throw them into a deep pit where they can never get out," etc. But the idea of Joseph pardoning the "wicked" brothers displeased my small friends at first.

"I don't like forgiving," said small Pedro.

"If I had been Joseph—"

"But suppose you were the brothers?" interposed Carmita; "then you would be glad to be forgiven." She won, of course. They always made such delightfully personal applications. Forgiving was very popular after that, and it gave them a warm, happy feeling around the heart.

There was one dear little mite who was prone to mischief, and very glib in not telling the truth. She would be caught red-handed with Antonio's prized paints, and would call on her father's beard, her family honor and all the saints in the calendar to witness her innocence. "This

box of paints she had found in the street," etc. I tried to explain that the consequent denial was worse than the original misdeed. Chiquitico eyed me in doubting wonder. Her family ethics had been more on the Spartan order—"It is a sin to be caught." A few days later her hands and Carmita's copy-book were found to be similarly stained with red ink. Carmita was in tears.

"I did not do it," wailed Chiquitico, "*pos mi madre, pos los angeles, pos la virgin.*" Then she suddenly stopped and brightly asked, "Do you wish me to tell the truth, Senorita?"—"eh, bueno" (an accommodating shrug) "It was I who spilt the ink; it was I who broke the vase; it was I who marked on the walls; it was I who scribbled on Lolita's book—and I did most everything naughty that has been done!" She had breathlessly counted off her transgressions on her fat fingers to the wonder of the other children. After that she was aggressively honest. Sometimes I suspected that she transgressed for the sole purpose of telling the truth afterwards. But public opinion veered truthwards, and when an untruth slipped out, the small offender was "labored with" by the exprevaricators, till she promised to mend her ways. I do not mean to say that every miniature Munchausen was forthwith transformed into a George Washington-ito, but they had seen some light.

The children all enjoyed memorizing Bible verses, and when they reached home

they made most effective missionaries, repeating their verses and hymns to wondering mothers. One good woman was so eager for more of the blessed words that she sent, asking me to sell her a Bible on the installment plan; she would pay me twenty centaros a month till the book was her own; she was very poor. It was inspiration to meet her after that, she was so steeped in the words and love of the Master. And all she read she interpreted with rare understanding. Many another *madre* was in like manner brought nearer the Kingdom of Heaven.

Another delight was to hear the children singing through the long southern evenings. Perhaps a dozen would gather on Lolita's *portal* and their clear treble voices rang sweetly through hymn after hymn. The thronging promenaders enjoyed the music, and even the most conservative nodded approval, often joining in the song.

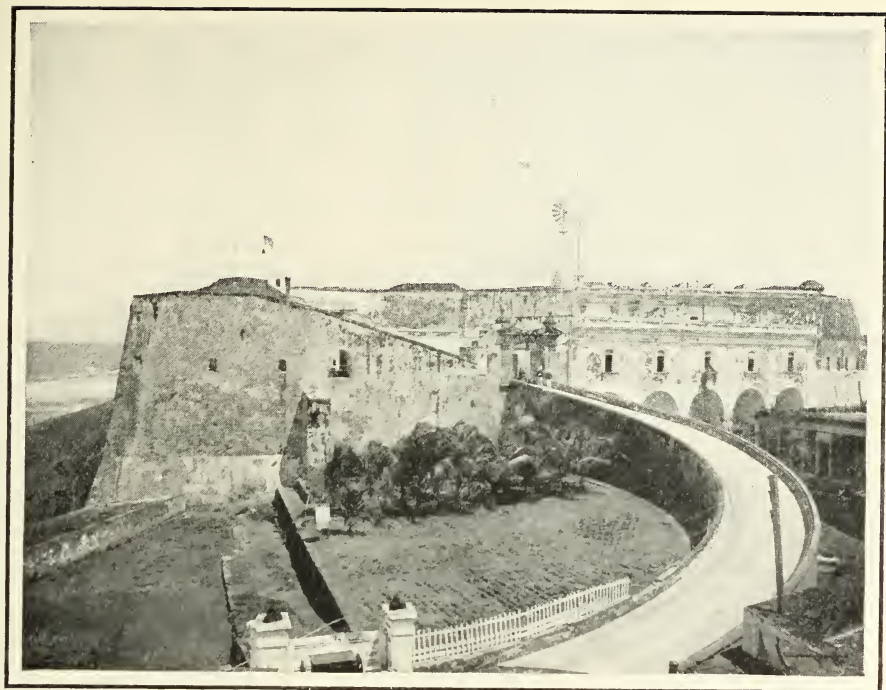
To live awhile in such a Cuban village is like stepping back to some old world period of time. There is no hurry or worry of an electric nineteenth century, but much simple kindness and unaffected hospitality. The people may be pitifully poor, but never too poor to share. Their faults are of a primitive order and due to impulse and lack of training—not to cultured selfishness. Those untutored people taught me many lessons and I am grateful to them; and am hoping for them that there may come the manifold blessings of the Kingdom, even through their little ones.

JOTTINGS IN PORTO RICO

By William H. Spencer

THE course of events took me on a trip to the West Indian Islands, and particularly to that one which we have so recently acquired from Spain—Porto Rico, which was discovered by Christopher Columbus on his second voyage, in November, 1493. The native Indians then called the island Borinquen; Columbus called it San Juan, and more recently it has been known as Porto Rico, which means, I believe, rich port. It is ninety-five miles long from west to east, and thirty-five miles from north to south, about three thousand six hundred and sixty-eight square miles, with a population

estimated at present at about one million, being more densely populated per square mile than any land in the world, with one or two exceptions. Its history will tell you that it is the only one of the Greater Antilles having more white inhabitants than negro, but if this is so, the great majority of the white persons must remain hidden during the day, and I am inclined to think that many persons whom the natives would call white we would call mulatto or even negro, as unhappily the color-line has not been distinctly drawn and intermarriage between white and colored persons is of common occurrence.



ENTRANCE TO FORT SAN CRISTOBAL, SAN JUAN, P. R.

The temperature ranges, for the entire year, between seventy-seven and eighty-six degrees Fahrenheit. The vegetation is dense, and the scenery beautiful, the mountains being quite high and generally capped by light floating clouds. The mountains stretch entirely across the island from east to west, about through the centre, possibly nearer the southern coast, and between them and the coast are chains of foothills, to be plainly seen from the ocean as one approaches. These hills are of a peculiar shape and resemble chiefly large haystacks. I did not traverse the entire island, not having sufficient time to spend there, but as far as the island itself is concerned, its beauty is to be admitted, I think, beyond question.

Upon entering San Juan harbor old Morro Castle looms up from the summit of the high rock at the entrance, and hill and mountain form a fitting background to a picture of the firmness of God's handiwork. We crossed the mountains to the opposite side of the island by coach, riding from two o'clock in the afternoon until 10.30 in the evening, changing horses twice en route. The road was built partly by the Spanish

and is very good, leading oftentimes along the edges of deep precipices, sometimes with a precipice on each side. In one place a beautiful cascade broke over the crest of a mountain opposite, fell from cliff to cliff, and not only down to our level could we follow it, but on and on far below us until it found its way into the Arecibo River and glided on quietly to the sea.

Now as to the people: They are, in most cases, of mixed races, having descended from the intermarriage of Spanish-African negroes and several races, smaller in numbers, who have found their way to the island. Up to the time of our recent war with Spain, the Spanish governed the island, as they have all of their colonies, solely for the purpose of gain. They made no attempt to educate the people, and there was not a school on the island worthy of the name. The working people—the great majority of the population—earn not more than forty or fifty cents per day, and have large families. They do not know what the word "save" means as regards laying aside a portion of what they earn.

The poor people of Porto Rico, and this means all but a few merchants, lawyers



VIEW IN "BORINQUEN" PARK, SANTURCE, PORTO RICO

and Government officials, live in houses not much larger than large dry goods cases, many of them not more than six or eight feet square. These "shacks," as they are called, are huddled together, often in swamps, and are made, if one may believe the signs, "in Germany," "Great Britain," or the "United States of America;" that is to say, they are made of pieces of old boxes, sometimes covered by tin cans pounded flat and nailed on, which bear the signs above mentioned, "made in Germany," etc. The roofs in the best instances are made of boards, but in many cases of thatch made of dried palm or banana leaves. Very seldom do children of either sex, under six years of age, wear any clothing but nature's brown suit, and it is quite the natural thing to look out of the trolley car window to see five or six so attired playing in the street or standing in the doorway looking at you. A study of the morals and religion of these people would, I believe, sadden the hearts of the most selfish and indifferent.

No doubt you will have thought, as did I, that the Catholic Church was and is their powerful and trusted religious guide; but such is not the case. To be sure, it has nominally been the only church which the Spaniards have allowed to exist, but its priests have been paid solely by the Spanish

Government, whether they performed their duties or not. Every town has its Cathedral facing the plaza or public square, in the centre of the town, but out into the "barrios," or country districts, where lay the great bulk of the population, the priest or the church seldom if ever went, and as a result the

people have grown up without knowledge of Christ or any religion whatever. They might as well have been in Central Africa.

By arrangement among the various Boards, the churches divide the work among them, our church, the Presbyterian, having the western end of the island. This applies to the country districts—San Juan being free for all denominations to enter. I wish that I might have seen our work at Aguadilla and through all the western end, for I was told that it is grand. But I could not do so, my visit being largely confined to San Juan, where we are doing a fine hospital work under the direction of the Woman's Board. On Sabbath evening we were directed to the Presbyterian church, located in the Santurce section of the city. As we approached we heard singing; the tune was the familiar one of "To the work, to the work!" but as we drew nearer we realized that the words were those we could not speak; they were Spanish. Soon we came to the church, a comparatively new structure, quite large and very differently constructed from any we had ever seen. There were large doors, four of them down each side of the building, beside the front entrance, and occasionally a black figure would slip through one of these and take a seat in the congregation. The order of service was exactly like ours but entirely

in Spanish, and it seemed strange to hear such tunes as "Just as I Am" and "Gates Ajar" and not be able to join in the words; another strange thing is to see so many negroes, just the same in appearance as those in our own land, and yet all of them unable to speak anything but Spanish. This, it must be remembered, is not the Foreign

but the Home Mission field, coming under the Home Board. Our war to free oppressed humanity has brought strange additions to our national family, and great responsibilities which our Government is striving honestly to discharge, but it rests with the church to do the great bulk of the work and now is the time.

IN GROWING FAVOR

The western end of the island is the particular portion assigned to the missions of the Presbyterian church in Porto Rico. The status of progress there has accordingly an added significance for our readers. That the work is growing constantly in favor is apparent. It is the plan after establishing a mission, to reach out into the surrounding country, holding services wherever opportunity offers. Even rigid opponents are won by the kindly presentation of the Gospel. A letter just received is in point:

American piano, and as it is in the parlor all the people who could be seated there were invited into the parlor. After the service the host invited us to return, and arranged the day; he assured us we would need the little organ, for we would have too large a crowd for the house, and we would need to go to one of their warehouses for the meeting.

As though enough had not already been done, my horse was changed and I was given for the return ride the wonder of the place, one of the most beautiful animals I ever saw.

The whole event is a wonderful proof of God's power. When I first came here the children of this man were sent to interrupt our services, and to-day the Gospel was preached in their



VIEW OF HOSPITAL FROM BORINQUEN PARK

This afternoon we went (there were three in the party) to one of the finest coffee plantations in Porto Rico; we were not only allowed but urged to go there. They sent us magnificent horses, saddled, ready for the trip. We had about fifty or fifty-five at the meeting. One of the married sons lives on the plantation, and he and his wife exerted themselves to make everything comfortable. They have a fine new

own parlor, and the promise given to return in three weeks for another service.

These country trips are simply inspiring; we see such rapt faces, such respectful attention, and it seems as though good cannot fail to result.

I am so grateful we are so well, because no one but a strong person could do this work, and we thrive on it.

A WORD FOR OUR WORK IN CUBA

By Herbert S. Harris

ON the 17th of February, 1898, when Captain Sigsbee, after that terrible disaster of the Maine, wished to bury the first seventeen victims that were found he asked the opportunity to read the Protestant burial service. That permission was denied, and he, in the carriage, and in his room, read portions of that service. In the years succeeding, that has all changed. We are now thankful for the privilege of having services wherever we may wish to hold them in that country. Cuba is not free religiously. Many and nearly all are under the bondage of Roman Catholicism. We have been able to do much in the seven years the Presbyterian Church has been there, and although one of the more recent arrivals on the ground, we now have six congregations organized, with some fifteen preaching stations. Twelve teachers are on

the field under the care of the Woman's Board, and as a missionary I wish to give my tribute and testimony to-day to the efficient work which this organization has already done in the evangelization of that great country which lies so near to our own home land.

I would also call your attention to the necessity of increased school work. We feel that perhaps schools are even more needed in Cuba than in Porto Rico, for Porto Rico is under American protection and American teachers are at work, while in Cuba our children can not get a thorough education without the aid of the American missionary and the schools which they established there. We thank you for what you have done, but wish that we might have more schools for the Cuban boys and girls.

ROSITA

A STORY FOR BAND LEADERS

AMONG the children who came to the mission school in Anasco almost three years ago we noticed a little curly-haired, brown-eyed girl of three, whose name we found to be Rosita.



At the close of the morning session she was told by our interpreter (a boy of thirteen who understood a little English) that she was too young to enter school and must wait two or three years.

In her babyish way she told the boy that she was coming every day, as she wanted to become an "Americana."

When we saw how little trouble she caused and how interesting she was we decided to

allow her to remain, much to the joy of her mother, a very poor woman, who lived two doors from the school.

Rosita's father at that time was serving a term of five years in the penitentiary on a charge of manslaughter, thus leaving the support of the three small children to the mother. Rosita soon won a warm place in our hearts by her pleasing manner and pretty ways, so not only did she come to school but adopted our home as her own.

A few weeks after school opened the baby sister became very ill, and a short time afterwards "went to live with the angels," as Rosita came running to tell us early one morning.

We found the worn out, heart-broken mother lying on the bare floor, close to the bed on which lay the wasted form of her dear baby, and knowing only a little Spanish we felt that our sympathy could be shown more by actions than by words. So we placed the babe in the little pine box, which we covered with white muslin and flowers to conceal its roughness. In the afternoon kind neighbors bore the little coffin to the cemetery.

The second year found Rosita making much progress: not only did she learn to read and write but surprised the entire school repeating Scripture verses and learning English hymns.

In the spring of 1905 her father was released from imprisonment, and happier children than Rosita and her brother we never saw.

Holding each by the hand, he came one Sabbath afternoon to thank us for what we had done for his family and to tell us how proud he was with the progress the children had made in school.

Rosita quickly adapted herself to our customs and so came to be called "the little Americana."

She is a most faithful attendant of the Sabbath school and never forgets her verse or penny.

We ask the boys and girls across the water to pray that Rosita may grow into a useful Christian woman and become a great blessing to her people.

MAYAGUEZ

A young girl was complaining because her life seemed so indefinite. Others around her seemed to have definite lines of life, and she had

was considered to be scarcely the proper thing. The school of course works with the church, trying to bring into the Sabbath school and



THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MAYAGUEZ, P. R.
THIS CITY HAS MANY AMERICAN RESIDENTS

not. One older and wiser answered her thus: "Wait patiently; at present you are only a bundle of beginnings." And so we could say of the work in Porto Rico. "Wait patiently—this work is now but a bundle of beginnings." What its future will be—is this for us to measure?

Next year our first class will finish the high school course. This is especially encouraging, inasmuch as an education beyond the necessary reading, writing, and figuring has not been thought needful except for a professional man, and for a girl over fifteen to continue in school

church the children of the school. One of the most faithful church members was brought into the church because her little daughter, having been asked in the school to come to Sabbath school, wished to go, and her mother, after taking her, was herself won for Christ.

This year one of our girls, Margarita Ponce de Leon, is in the Asheville Normal school, being trained for a teacher. We expect her to come back here and teach among her own people.

EDNA SUTTON ROBINSON.

ANASCO

In the Fall of 1903, in the primitive and peaceful town of Anasco, our mission school was opened. To be sure it caused quite a little excitement at first, and more curiosity was exhibited among the people at that time to see the Americans than I have ever seen displayed since. We could not go out on the streets without all the neighbors and passers-by stopping to look at us, exclaiming—*Mira las Americanas*—look at the Americans!

Speedy Progress

The school which began with an even dozen the first day, increased steadily until it crowded us out of our small quarters into a larger, sunnier place on the plaza. Once again, by the constant requests for entrance, the

capacity of the rooms has become too small for the number of pupils, and again we are in search of larger and more suitable rooms.

Scripture Training

The boys and girls delight in coming to school, and attend very regularly. As the majority of the studies are taught in English, the children by this time have quite a little knowledge of our language, although they are still very timid about even saying a few words in the presence of strangers. They are very fond of singing and I am sure you would be surprised to hear how well they sing.

A portion of the Bible is read and explained and several parts of it are memorized, and the Lord's Prayer said in Spanish every morning;

there are similar readings and Scripture verses in English in the afternoon. The pupils are taught to read and spell in their own tongue, so that they will be able to read the Bible to their parents and neighbors in their homes.

Sunday Market a Hindrance

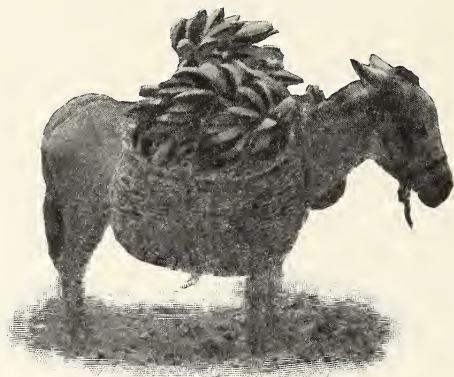
Church services and a Sunday school have been established ever since the school began. It is quite a task to get the children and young people to attend Sunday school regularly, because the market, which is held here only on Sundays, seems to hold such an important place

in their lives, yet we have seventy-five enrolled in Sabbath school, most of whom attend the mission school.

Hopeful Prospects

From the good attention and interest shown by the boys and girls, and their regular attendance and good behaviour in school as well as in Sunday school and church services, we feel sure that the seed now being sown in their young hearts and minds will bring forth a golden harvest for the Master in a few years.

VICTORIA MACARTHUR.



BANANAS FOR SALE

HAVANA, CUBA

Our mission school is situated but half a square from the market place, and while we thus have the advantage of being centrally located, we have the disadvantage of living on a noisy street. Heavy mule carts with sleigh-bells fastened to the collars of the harness, large cane wagons drawn by six, eight or possibly ten oxen, their masters pricking them with the long ox-goads or yelling at the top of their voices, are continually passing our windows. Then along comes a woman with her tray of *dulce* (candy) on her head and in a high shrill voice calling out, *dulce de coco, senores y senoras*;" or perhaps it is an old man who announces his coming by the tinkling of a bell or by pounding his tray with a stick. Is it any wonder that we sometimes have to stop classes for a few minutes to cover our ears in order "to hear ourselves think?" As a rule the children take little notice of these every-day noises, but it was at Christmas time that their attention was attracted by a different sound. The Cuban's "Christmas dinner" is eaten at midnight on Christmas eve, and the principal dish is roast pork. For several weeks previous to the occasion one drove after another of small pigs were being driven to the market, and it was when these little animals were heard squealing that the children looked up with a happy smile on their faces and a look that said, "the good time is almost here."

But it is the work that is going on inside our building that is interesting to us. Here are children that have been with us for almost three years—since the opening of our school—and we take pleasure in noting the advance they have made in their studies and what the opening of a mission school has meant to them. While many lack the reasoning power and the quickness of comprehension that is found among the children of the northern climate there is generally an eagerness to learn, and any effort put forth by the teacher is rewarded by sparkling eyes and interested faces. The mother of one of our girls is so poor that she had to take her out of school and find her a position as child-nurse. What was my surprise a few days later to have the child come back with enough money to buy an arithmetic, saying that if she had to give up all her other studies, she wanted to continue that.

Of all the classes the one of most general interest is when the Bible lesson is taught. Until recently the Bible has been a sealed book not only to the children but to the parents as well, and it is a great favor to be allowed to carry a copy home to read in the evening. Several children who are forbidden by their parents to attend Sunday school are the most eager ones to hear the Bible stories and have them explained.

BEULAH H. WILSON.

Just at present there are very many sick people to visit. This afternoon I shall go first to the hospital and then call with Miss Smith upon some of her pupils. In visiting at the hospital I always go to the children's ward first, and as soon as they see me they begin to shout, "La Americana," and rush to meet me. Sometimes I spend the greater part of the hour with them. Some of them have friends who visit them, but most of them have no one.

My little Sunday school in Cinaga is prospering. The attendance is not so large, but I am getting some young men of from eighteen to twenty years interested in it and am consequently encouraged.

S. LOUISA CONKLIN.

The mission work among the Cubans is highly interesting. They are such a happy, genial people, always looking on the bright

side of things, and so full of good-will and friendliness, that it makes the mission workers feel as though our lines had indeed fallen in pleasant places.

The welcome extended to me by the natives on my arrival last September was such a hearty one that it needed very little else to make me love them, and to determine to do my best for them, not only in the day school but in many other phases of the work. Most of the day school pupils attend not only the Sunday school but also the other services, even the mid-week prayer-meeting, and considering the many forces brought to bear upon them with the purpose of keeping them out of our schools and the slights and unkind remarks given them because they do persist in coming, we may well be hopeful, for the future has many victories in store.

LOTUS MAE SMITH.

SAN JUAN SCHOOL, PORTO RICO

We have about the poorest children in the city, I think—those who need a great deal of help in the way of clothes to enable them to come to school at all. In the matter of dress and general neatness there is a great difference between children who have been in our school several years and those who have just entered.

One point that has rather surprised me in our work is the perfect confidence the people seem to have in us. While in the public schools no teacher is allowed to lay her hand on a child in the way of punishment—for the parents would rise up immediately—they tell us to punish their children in any way we see fit, and if we complain of a child's misbehavior he is usually punished at home.

It is difficult to lay one's finger on immediate results, especially so for one so new to the work as myself. The whole life of the people and their ideals are so different from ours that a newcomer is apt to misjudge them. When I see the children so ready to beg, so lacking in truthfulness and so indifferent or ungrateful for favors or gifts, I wonder if we really have any great hold on them. Sometimes when I hear them repeat Scripture passages so glibly I tremble to think how little these great principles of truth and righteousness seem to influence their actions; and, again I remember how little some of the verses I learned when I was a child meant to me then and how much they mean to me now. This thought always is an encouragement to me, for however little the

verses and hymns mean to them now, in after years they will surely come to them again and again with renewed force. Seed-sowing it surely is, and I try to keep in mind that oak trees develop more slowly than poppies.

They memorize quickly in parrot fashion, but



SURF AT SANTURCE, PORTO RICO

all attempts to make them really think or reason appear to end in failure. Sometimes when I am trying every possible method to make them see some point clearly and it seems to mean nothing to them, I feel as if I were trying to work some curious combination lock, and I know that some day I, or some one else will work it right and these little brains will open up to new truths and they will begin to understand the things before only heard and seen.

HELEN M. KING.

SANCTI SPIRITUS, CUBA

By Clara E. Espey

ARE the people interesting? "Do you find them likeable?" "Do you think it all pays?" To answer such questions as these, often asked of us, I want to tell of some of the children in our school.

Just at dismissal time one afternoon, two of the new pupils from our Cuban assistant's

from school. And she chose the church! How many American girls of fourteen would have done it? She is now back in school working harder than ever to prove her gratitude for the new shoes some friends provided for her.

During the first part of this year a message was brought from a woman in Minneapolis who wished us to choose for her "the homeliest girl" we could find. Although little Josefita did not exactly come within the requirements, we chose her—a tiny, slender, deformed child whose left arm and hand is imperfectly formed. Yet, she is a very plucky girl and has done wonders—has learned to read and write, and more wonderful still is learning to sew. Already she has drawn the threads and hemstitched a handkerchief quite nicely. To us this seems quite a triumph of patience and perseverance.

One of the older girls, Teresa, is most interesting. She is a great student and can read, write, and speak quite well in English. She

has practically exhausted the library resources of all the Americans here, having read even "The Sky Pilot," and the "Prospector." But perhaps the most profitable thing she has done this year has been to translate and write out in Spanish two entire (devotional) books by Dr. J. R. Miller. These translations have been eagerly read by several persons, some of whom are outside the church and do not read the Bible. Among these is the aunt of the girl of whom I want to tell you next.

A year and a half ago when Miss Ross and I began work here, we had great trouble with a number of the older Catholic girls who did not wish to take part in the devotional exercises, and used all their influence with the younger girls to prevent them from doing so, as well. Among these younger girls was Susana, who brought a note from her mother saying that we should excuse her because she was a Catholic. During the intervening months the heaven was working. The mother was reached and identified herself with the church, but Susana still held aloof, not caring to be teased by her friends. At last she yielded and began attending church and Sabbath school and later the C. E. meetings; finally she asked to be



"YOU COULDN'T HELP LIKING MY GIRLS."

room approached me as I was standing in the school entrance, and as they looked as if they wanted to ask some question, I inquired, "Do you want to speak to me?" "Yes," came the answer very shyly, "we wanted to know if we might come to this church. When are the services, and does one have to wear a veil?" (No girl or woman may enter the Catholic church unless wearing a hat or veil of some kind). Needless to say a very hearty invitation was extended to the girls and their little brother to attend both Sabbath school and church, an invitation eagerly accepted and faithfully improved ever since.

Elisa is one of our church members and is very modest and retiring, almost painfully so. The family is very poor and the mother is almost an invalid, so Elisa frequently has to be absent from school. Once the absence was prolonged and no explanation given: Elisa failed to appear in the school room though attending two church services in the interval. Her special friend finally explained the mystery. The poor girl had only one pair of shoes and her mother bade her to choose between wearing them to school and giving up the church services, or attending the latter and staying away

received as an associate member of the Endeavor society. That very evening she came asking to be told how to become a member of the church. After a long, earnest, prayerful talk the next day, she left, saying: "You will see that I'll try to do what He wants, that I mean what I said—that I would give myself to Him." From then on, though she has her faults, she has certainly been trying to do as she said, and has been very active in trying to bring others to Jesus. She was one of the first to ask for Bible study in the day school, but as the time did not yet seem ripe for a general class, we agreed upon a "catechism" class for the Protestant girls. It was a little group of seven girls, Susana, Teresa, Elisa, Emilia, Pura and Mericia (twins), and Isabel.

All through the fall term these girls pegged away, trying to win a Bible by Christmas time. Every day they recited and had a class explanation of the new questions. The Catholic girls began to be interested, to ask questions, and at the last, the week before Christmas, seven of them acted as "teacher" to hear each of the class recite individually, asking the questions and correcting the answers, and they were as glad as we when the whole seven won beautiful Bibles as prizes for having learned the entire Shorter Catechism. Teresa, Pura and Isabel knew it so perfectly that they could ask the questions and answer them in order without the book—all in Spanish, of course.

The natural outcome of the Catechism class has been a Bible study class for all the girls in the room, all the older girls of the school, in fact. The younger children, both girls and boys, study the "Story of the Gospel" in Spanish under the direction of our Cuban assistant, who makes the classes very interesting and sees to it that even the children from Catholic families get a thorough knowledge of the story of Jesus. The older boys have their own class and careful instruction with Miss Ross. How I wish you could hear my girls! They are so interesting! You couldn't help liking them if you could see them.

We decided that we would begin the study of the life of Christ as outlined in the Sabbath school lessons for the year, adding to the material required by them, as might seem wise. Each girl keeps a notebook, where she copies an outline of the lessons with the Bible references, in this way gradually forming a "Harmony of the Gospels" to which she can refer at any time. This serves as a fine basis for review work as well. The interest in this class is greater than in any other. The Catholic girls are among the most anxious to take part. One of them comes to me as regularly as Monday morning arrives, to say, "Shall I write the Golden Text on the blackboard for you?" When Dr. Green, the Superintendent of the work in Cuba, came to visit the school, it was another Catholic girl who said, "The class I'd like best to have him visit is the Bible class." There are many points that of necessity come up that involve a difference of opinion between Catholics and Protestants, but thus far there has been no unpleasantness resulting. On the contrary there have been many evidences that these daily half-hours are beginning to bear

fruit already in the lives of both Catholic and Protestant girls.

Immediate Results

One of the aims of our school is to aid the church as far as possible. One way in which we are trying to accomplish this is by the children's choir, which practices during the week and sings on Sabbath evenings in the services. This has been kept up for nearly three months, during which we have held revival services on Sabbath nights. As a result of these services, in which three of the older girls, Susana, Pura, and Isabel have been among the "workers" who help those who care to sign the decision cards, there have been received as candidates for church membership forty-four persons—a number of our pupils among them. It was a very impressive scene when this number came



A PARADE IN THE STREETS OF HAVANA

forward publicly to confess Christ, at the communion service.

Future Possibilities

In the regular school work, we teach in Spanish all the usual common school subjects, besides English grammar and reading. We have a sewing department as well. The children range in age from five to eighteen years, from kindergarten to a class almost ready for high school work. It is one of our great hopes for next year to be able to open two new departments of advanced study—that of high school work for the boys, and normal training for the

older girls. Isabel, our oldest pupil, is already accepted as one of our assistants with the little people during the coming year. She has developed wonderfully, has become a member of the church and is one of the "workers" in the revival services, besides being on the church visiting committee. She has a primary class in the Sabbath school of between fifteen and twenty little girls, who show plainly the results of her teaching. She is well poised and womanly, with unusual insight and judgment. Several times when illness caused the absence of the Cuban helpers, Isabel has most capably acted as substitute. She comes from a family greatly reduced in circumstances, who have little sympathy with her aspirations for education. During the past ten months she has lived with Miss Ross and myself, doing a large share of the housework in order to be able to support herself and attend school. In adding her to the force we shall be perfectly sure as to what we are doing. Well trained, efficient, conscientious Cuban assistants are very hard to find, for there are no Government normal schools and very few private ones, the pupils having to work under tutors privately in order

to prepare themselves. This makes us still more eager for a normal department that will retain and properly equip native helpers for our mission schools.

Our Present Difficulty

The building we have been using is very admirably suited to us, and we would be more than glad to remain in it if it were possible, but being city property and part of a site desired as an addition to the public plaza or square, the building is to be torn down. All efforts to buy or re-lease the property have failed, so the Board has decided to buy a lot for both church and school. But so far we know of no money in sight to pay for the building. There is not a house in the city large enough to accommodate the school, hence a building will be absolutely needed by fall, unless we are to lose ground or spoil the school. The situation, humanly speaking, seems appalling, yet we cannot but remember that it is God's work, and He who has blessed us so abundantly thus far cannot fail us in this extremity.

Beyond all manner of doubt it is worth while to be here and to work. It is a joy!

LARES

By Mary Francis Tompkins

The trip from Aguadilla to Lares, while tiresome because of the bad roads and still worse carriages and horses, is one of the most beautiful of the many famous drives in Porto Rico.

Lares appears small to a casual observer, because being on the hills the houses are hidden as one drives into the town; but in reality it is quite large.

We have quite an interesting school, with two American teachers and a native Spanish teacher.

We have preaching services twice a week, and Sunday school on Sunday mornings.

Into the Mountains

We have begun a series of meetings in the surrounding country. Our native helper, Sr.

don Tomas Martinez and we two Americans mount our horses and go somewhere in the mountains every Saturday to conduct a service. It would amuse our American readers to see us set out. It is no unusual thing for twenty small boys to assemble to watch us start. Some are holding the bridles, others hold to the horses tails, and all talk at once. Then as we start off each one begs a cent for his valuable services rendered.

These meetings in the mountains are splendidly attended, and we feel great good will result from them.

Our school children attend our services here in the town, and we often see them learning the texts on their little text cards in school, so that they may repeat them at the next service.

WITH OUR WORKERS

A Small Light Bearer

A discouraging fact is that some of our most faithful day pupils are not allowed to attend our Sabbath school. In order that they shall not lose all, we have regular Bible class during the week, and we have so far found it the most enjoyable lesson of all. One very small boy is so interested that his grandmother tells me he gives a lesson in the Bible to the whole family every evening. As he is a very bright little fellow, and the pride of his father's heart, I hope it may be a case of "a little child shall lead them." —*Güines, Cuba.*

* * *

Securing Regularity

It is hard for many of the parents to forget the old idea that a feast day is a vacation day

from school. I have talked to the children about being absent, and have even told them if they remain away many days without a good reason, they must not be surprised if, when they come back, their desks have been given to new pupils, as there are many children waiting to enter the school. This has helped considerably and there are a few who have not been absent a day during the whole year.—*Aguadilla, P. R.*

* * *

Native Diversions in Porto Rico

For weeks previous one cannot go on the street without seeing and hearing a company of people celebrating in anticipation of King's day, January 6th, one of their number bearing on his head a box with three figures represent-

ing the king mounted, and some others carrying guicheros and other musical instruments, which with their weird singing makes music that must be heard to be appreciated. At this time another diversion much in evidence is the bomba dance, the music for which is made by striking with the fingers and sticks on a barrel which has skin stretched over the ends; the dancing goes on all night, and especially on Sabbath, beginning in the afternoon and continuing until morning.



CHARACTERISTIC CARNIVAL SCENE

Progress Possible

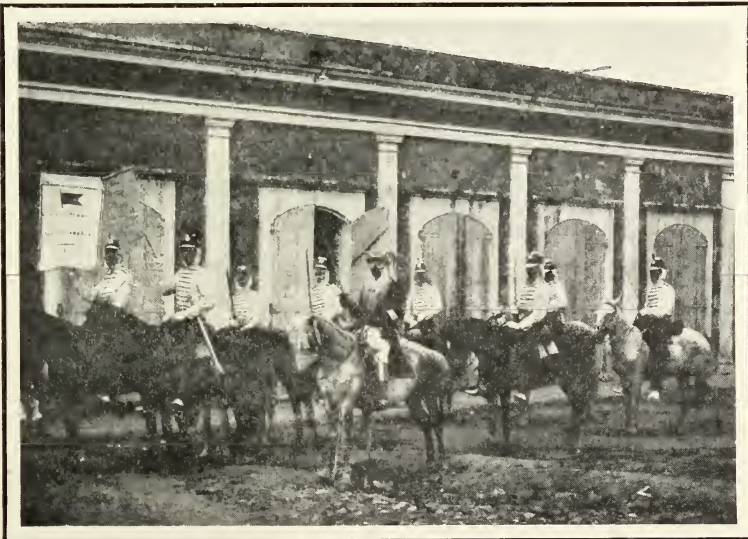
Were energy expended in the right direction progress might be great. When we see day after day a man on his knees with a short handled knife, cleaning gravel from the street car tracks, we wonder why he does not at least have a long handle and stand up, but he has always done it this way. Again, a washtub and hot water are unheard of. To be sure, clever laundresses use for a tub a kind of bark from the royal palm tree, but the great part of the washing is done in a hole hollowed out each day in the bed of creek or river. It would seem that not so much energy of body, as energy of mind were

lacking, and herein lies the right to believe in the progress and future possibilities of the work. In these few years it has been shown that the mental energy can be aroused, and is worth while arousing. We can not expect people to give up at once what for centuries has been born in them.

Facility Shown

I am sure some of you good people would be surprised to hear the small children in my A class, seven or eight years old, reading and spelling in English. They master the spelling lessons as many an older boy or girl in the States is not able to do. There is a five year old boy who has not missed a word either in oral or written spelling during the last month of school, and reads both in Spanish and English remarkably well. To be sure, he is an exception for his age, but the majority seem just as anxious to learn as little Louis is.

The Bible lessons are taught in Spanish, as the children do not understand English well enough to grasp the meaning of what they read or what is read to them, except in their native tongue, but the other lessons are all English.



IN A PORTO RICAN STREET AT CARNIVAL TIME



VIEW ON THE MONTI-CIALE ROADS, PORTO RICO

Need of a Permanent Place

Our Mayaguez school begins the new year on a stronger basis than ever before; it has the name of being well organized. The special need is a permanent school building. The building we now occupy was built for a private house yet it is well adapted to our needs; but the way property is changing hands in Mayaguez, this house may be sold from under us any day. Then, what would we do with such a scarcity of houses?

Our minister, Mr. Underwood, is canvassing the town now for a house. This will make his third move in three months for the above mentioned reason. Is it any wonder we do not feel entirely safe and secure?

[The "Summer Offering" is to be used for a new building at this place. See page 168.—EDITOR.]

The Most Popular Study

The children, as a rule, are bright and eager to learn; especially is this pleasing to see in their Bible work. I think I have never seen children anywhere more willing and quicker to learn Bible verses. The older pupils have regular Bible study and reading and they memorize the most important verses. They have been studying the Gospel of John this term. The little ones are particularly interested in this lesson. Little tots who can scarcely read and who can not find the verses alone carry a good sized Bible around, and when the lesson hour comes they can say the verses through, often without one mistake. I need for these younger children helps like verse cards, or charts, even some of the Gospels bound separately for class use.

MARGARET W. McALLISTER.

Aguadilla, Porto Rico.

SCHOOLS IN PORTO RICO AND CUBA

AGUADILLA.—Miss H. L. Keil, Miss H. D. Snyder.
ANASCO.—Miss Victoria MacArthur, Miss Maude McArthur.

ISABELA.—Mrs. Adela Sousa.
LARES.—Miss M. F. Tompkins.

MAYAGUEZ.—(Colegio Americano.) Miss Jennie T. Ordway, Miss Margaret M. Weyer, Miss Eleanor F. Lewis, Miss Clara E. Hazen, Miss Anna Monfeldt, Miss Edna S. Robinson, Miss Petronelia Ghigliotty (native).

MAYAGUEZ PLAYA.—
SAN JUAN.—Miss Helen M. King, Miss Christina McLean, Miss Thomasa Rodriguez.

CUBA

GUINES.—Miss Beulah L. Wilson, Miss Susan E. Titterington, Miss Lucila Diaz.

HAVANA.—Miss S. Conklin, Miss Lotus Mae Smith.

NUEVA PAZ.—Miss Sarah Potter.
SANCTI SPIRITUS.—Miss Mary F. Ross, Miss Clara E. Espey, Miss Julia A. Lopez (native).

SAN NICOLAS.—Miss Clara E. Heminger, Miss Daisie M. Stearns, Miss Esparanza Febles (native).

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Davey.....Cuba, Past and Present.....1898
Dinwiddie.....Puerto Rico; its Condition and Possibilities.....1899
HillCuba and Porto Rico1898
HyattCuba; Its Resources and Opportunities.....1898

Kennen.....	Campaigning in Cuba.....	1899
Lodge.....	War with Spain.....	1899
Matthews.....	New-born Cuba.....	1899
Morris.....	Our Island Empire.....	1899
Ober.....	Our West Indian Neighbors.....	1904
Ober.....	Puerto Rico and its Re- sources.....	1899
Pepper.....	To-morrow in Cuba.....	1903
Porter.....	Industrial Cuba.....	1899
Robinson.....	Cuba and the Intervention.....	1905
Rodway.....	West Indies and the Spanish Main.....	1896
Rowe.....	United States and Porto Rico.....	1904
Stoddard.....	Cruising Among the Carri- bees.....	1903
Stokes.....	Cruising in the West Indies.....	1903
Van Middelidyk.....	History of Puerto Rico from the Spanish Dis- covery to the American Occupation.....	1903
Wilcox.....	Short History of the War with Spain.....	1898

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First year of Cuban self gov't	Atlas 92 : 113
M. E. Hanna.....	Jan '03
Industrial and commercial conditions in Cuba	Rev of Revs 26 : 195
A. G. Robinson.....	Ag '02
Life and society in old Cuba	Cent 56 : 742, 310 (v57)
J. S. Jenkins.....	Sep and Dec '98
Midwinter tramp from Santi- ago to Havana	Cent 59 : 768
H. P. Whitmarsh.....	Mch '00
Mineral resources of Cuba	Elgin Mag 16 : 745
J. S. Cox.....	Feb '99
Municipal legislation	Ann Am Acad 21 : 128
O. Smith.....	Jan '03
On a Cuban ingenio (sugar plantation)	Liv Age 239 : 809
N. Amarga.....	Dec 26 '03
Our educational responsibility in Cuba	Guntun 20 : 255
L. B. Ellis.....	Mch '01
Our legacy to the Cuban re- public	Forum 33 : 450
A. G. Robinson.....	Je '02
Plea for the annexation of Cuba	Forum 30 : 202
A Cuban.....	Oct '00
Political aspect of Cuba's economic distress	No Am Rev. 174 : 12
J. Quincy.....	Jan '02
Price Spain has paid for Cuba	Chaut 27 : 383
F. L. Oswald.....	Jan '98
Public education in Cuba	Atlas 89 : 736
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G. Kennan.....	Mch 4—Oct 14 '99
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Retirement of the U. S. from Cuba	Harp W 46 : 720
J. H. Finley.....	Je 7 '02
Sanitary conditions of Cuba	Ind 58 : 116
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Truth about Cuba	World's Work 4 : 2217
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J. R. Kean.....	May 3 '02
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.....	Mch '00
Churches in Cuba	Out 1 63 : 176
A. de Barritt.....	Sep 16 '99
Climate of Cuba	Pop Sci Mo 54 : 426
.....	Jan '99
Commercial promise of Cuba	McClure 11 : 481
G. B. Waldron.....	Sep 98
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F. M. Noa.....	Mr 11 '05
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F. Lee.....	June '98
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Cuba; greatest charity scheme of the century	Munsey 24 : 232
F. A. Munsey.....	Nov '00
Cuba, to-day and to-morrow	Atlas 86 : 45
J. D. Whelpley.....	Jan '00
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Cuba under Spain and under the U. S.	Mis Rev. 23 : 197
G. Lester.....	Mr '00
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G. de Quesada.....	Nov. 11 '05
The Cuban as labor problem	Cent 58 : 640
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G. G. Groff.....	Jan 4 '01
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L. H. Ives.....	Ap '00
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J. M. McElhinney.....	Ap '00	L. S. Rowe.....	Ag '02
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G. G. Graff.....	Ag 3 '01	Ja '06	
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We should do something for Porto Rico at once	Harp W 49 : 1404		
.....	Sep 20 '05		

FROM THE SECRETARY'S DESK

THE ANNUAL MEETING

The twenty-seventh Annual meeting of the Woman's Board of Home Missions will be held in the Central Presbyterian Church, Des Moines, Iowa, Thursday and Friday, May 17th and 18th, 1906.

The first session will convene at 2 P.M. on Thursday, and this will be particularly interesting as the annual address of the President, Mrs. Darwin R. James, will be given at that time, and there will be addresses by Mrs. Flora D. Palmer, Field Secretary for the Northwest, Rev. James Hayes, and other representatives from the field.

At the sessions on Friday there will be the annual reports, the election of officers, an address by Miss Julia Fraser, Field Secretary for the Pacific Coast, and the remaining fields will be heard from.

At the reception to the missionaries on Saturday, to which all are invited, an opportunity will be given to see and hear personally from all the Home Missionaries of the Woman's Board who may be present. This is always an enjoyable occasion.

Sunday afternoon the popular meeting of the Woman's Board will be held in the Central Presbyterian church, at 2.30 P.M. This is scheduled as a regular meeting of the General Assembly program, and is full of interest.

Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, there will be the synodical conference in the lecture room of Central Presbyterian church. While all are welcome to this meeting, it will be especially helpful to synodical officers and to all who are interested in the best methods of doing Home Mission work. Here practical suggestions bearing on the policy and plans for work are discussed, and an opportunity given for exchanging views.

In addition to these meetings many informal conferences will be held in the Hotel Victoria,

Sixth Avenue and Chestnut Street, which has been chosen as headquarters for the Woman's Board, and where each morning there will be a prayer meeting at 8.30 o'clock. The hotel is on the European plan, the price for rooms being from fifty to seventy-five cents a day, meals in the café on the first floor extra.

All who desire accommodations at the hotel should write at once to the chairman of the Hospitality Committee, Dr. Eva H. Field, Central Presbyterian Church, Des Moines, Iowa.

That these meetings may count for much in the evangelization of our own country, let special prayer be offered in all auxiliary societies at the meeting next preceding the Annual meeting: and will not the members, during the days these important meetings are being held, in their private devotions ask God's blessing upon the organization and this work intrusted to the women of the church?

THE SUMMER OFFERING

The summer offering for 1906 is for the erection of a new building at Mayaguez, Porto Rico. It is proposed to enlarge the Collegio Americano, which has proven so successful, by adding to it a normal department, where we can train workers for that field. Leaflets and envelopes may be obtained on application to the Literature Department.

A STEP IN ADVANCE

There are many German Presbyterian Churches in which there are woman's missionary societies, and these have made request, if we would have them conduct their societies in harmony with the general plan of the Woman's Board, that literature in regard to our organization on the field should be published in German. Accordingly, the Publication Committee will have some of our leaflets translated into German for use by these societies. "What and When"

which has proven and is proving so helpful, will be issued first, and may be had on application to the Literature Department. While it will be impossible to duplicate all our literature, the aim will be to provide something for each field as the need develops.

Our New Work for Immigrants

Our missionary at Ellis Island, Mrs. Riha, began her work early in February. While there are twenty-seven other missionaries there, she is the only one who speaks Bohemian and Slovak, and so, while it is impossible to meet all the steamers, she makes a point of meeting all on which large numbers of Bohemian, Polish and Slovak immigrants arrive. She distributes tracts in these languages, and pathetic are the every-day incidents in her work. These immigrants—strangers in a strange land, frightened when placed in the detention ward, unable to understand the meaning of what is going on—are ready to listen to the missionary whose womanly heart is filled with the love of Christ, and who, while rendering acts of kindness, loses no opportunity of pointing out the way to Him who suffered that all might inherit eternal life.

Contrary to its usual custom, the Woman's Board undertook this work without having the salary provided for, feeling sure that because of the recommendation of a fifteen per cent. advance for evangelization and work among foreign-speaking people, societies would be found who would be glad of the opportunity to contribute the forty dollars necessary to provide a month's salary.

Where are the twelve societies who will assume each a month's salary, assume it as an extra to be provided for by the fifteen per cent. advance, and such additional contributions as will come to them designated for this purpose?

It will have to be "first come first served," and will those societies or individuals desiring to assume this support, write Miss S. F. Lincoln, Treasurer of the Woman's Board, 156 Fifth avenue, New York City, at once?

HANNAH JENSEN

The mission school work in Utah has won many crown jewels for the King. In this short sketch Dr. Wishard tells of still another, the radiance of whose beauty will long linger in the memory of very many.

Miss Hannah Jensen, mission teacher in the New Jersey academy at Logan, passed to the "many mansions," Sept. 28th, 1905. Her father and mother came from Denmark in the earlier days of Mormonism. Like many others they found the Mormonism practiced in Utah a very different religion from that which the Mormons practiced in Denmark. They early abandoned the system, as contrary to the Bible and to its own teachings as presented to them in their own country.

Early in the history of our mission school efforts in Utah, Miss McCracken was put in charge of our work at Mendon. Her first three pupils were Anna, Hannah and Mary Jensen, children of Mr. and Mrs. Jensen who had left the Mormon church. These were the only children for the first week. The violence offered to Miss McCracken drove her finally from the

A good deal of literature in the way of foreign leaflets will be necessary, and any contributions for this purpose will be gratefully received. Who will undertake to provide this?

An Ellis Island Incident

Among the pathetic instances that have recently occurred in connection with the work of our new missionary at Ellis Island is the following:

Two children, a boy of fourteen and a girl of nine years, had remained with their grandparents in Bohemia, the mother having come to America—her husband was dead—to be with a brother; she had finally earned the money to send for them. When the children arrived in this country they were questioned, in a perfunctory way, by an official. The regular interpreter was absent, and the man who talked with them could understand very little of what they had to say. They had given the name of their father and mother and the town in Minnesota where their mother was. The official telegraphed, in the father's name to this town—the mother lived with her brother of an entirely different name. No reply having been received, the children were about to be returned to Bohemia. They were detained for twenty-four hours, and cried constantly. No one could understand them, and finally Mrs. Riha, learning about them, went over and talked to them a little while. She learned that their father was dead, learned the address of the uncle to whom they were going, found out that they were detained because no reply had been received, went to the officials and explained the situation, and in less than five minutes the whole affair was changed, and there was no further danger of the children being sent back. They had their tickets through to their mother's home, and money enough to pay all their expenses. The children were overjoyed, and Mrs. Riha was made very happy because she had been enabled to do a kind act for these children so far from home and their own friends.

school. Other teachers came and went. But these children continued until they had finished the course in the school.

Later Hannah and Mary entered the Collegiate Institute, having already made profession of their faith in Christ. They graduated from the Institute in June, 1896, and entered our mission school work as teachers in September. Hannah began her work in the New Jersey Academy at Logan. Faithfully she filled her position there for almost nine years.

The last months of her teaching were months of suffering, but with patience and courage she prosecuted her work until last May, when she went to the hospital for surgical treatment, but without permanent relief. Her strong will and earnest desire to continue her work for the Master sustained her for months, until the autumn, when she rested from trial and suffering.

She was a beautiful character, consistent, quiet, strong, and nobly purposeful in her life and work. In her life, labor, and passing to her Saviour we have a new emphasis placed on the value of this noble mission school work.

S. E. WISHARD.

PRESBYTERIAL EXCHANGE

About the Spring Meetings and Other Matters

The Advance Movement which was recommended at the annual meeting of the Woman's Board, held in connection with General Assembly of 1905, deserves our hearty support. The Building and Repair fund, which form an important part of the Advance Movement, has been assigned to various societies. In this way the Board will have designated funds on hand to meet the growing demand of its treasury. Some of the presbyterial societies have been asked to contribute toward the erection of new buildings; others to give for repairs on old ones. Through the agency of our speakers the Building and Repair fund problem has reached a possible solution, as collections taken at all meetings addressed by a representative of the Woman's Board may go toward the Building and Repair fund assigned the presbyterial society, all travelling expenses being defrayed by the Woman's Board, thus aiding societies to provide their portion of Advance Movement.

Our field secretary for the Northwest, Mrs. Flora D. Palmer, has been doing heroic service in Montana, the Dakotas, and Iowa. This spring Mrs. Palmer will go through Minnesota and Wisconsin, being present at every presbyterial meeting in these two synods. We are especially grateful to those synodical presidents for their help in arranging these dates consecutively, so that one speaker could cover the two synods.

Miss Julia A. Fraser, field secretary for the Pacific coast has been doing successful work in California, and on invitation addressed meetings in Colorado and Utah; she spent the holidays at the Mission of the Nez Perce Indians in Idaho, and will attend presbyterial meetings in Oregon in April.

Miss Lydia Alexander Hays, formerly of Santa Fe, New Mexico, and later matron of the Industrial Training School at Sitka, Alaska made a tour through Michigan in the fall, addressing women's and young people's societies. She also interested the women of Buffalo and Niagara presbyterial societies, and later visited several societies in Wheeling Presbytery and in Grafton Presbytery in the Synod of West Virginia. Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky will also hear her story of the Mexican and Alaskan, whose condition appeals to the hearts of Christian women.

Mr. H. P. Freece, the son of an apostate Mormon, who was in our school at Scipio, Utah, and later graduated from Park College, has presented Mormonism at a number of meetings in New York State, and recently completed a most successful tour in Pennsylvania, where he addressed not only women's societies and open meetings, but large mass meetings of men. During April and May he will be present at presbyterial and local meetings in Ohio. We are rightly gratified that Mr. Freece is a product of our mission school work. He has proved his appreciation of our efforts on behalf of the Mormons in proclaiming the falsity of Mormonism and the need of the mission school in this part of our land.

Mrs. B. D. Holter, formerly Miss Anna Lee

of Jewett, Tenn., will appeal in her characteristic way, for the Mountaineers, in Michigan societies.

The Rev. N. E. Clemenson of Logan, Utah, has been called East to aid in securing an additional sum for the new dormitory in connection with New Jersey Academy. Six thousand dollars of the amount was assigned to the Synod of New Jersey at their own request, and they have been wonderfully successful in their efforts. We trust that, with the aid of Mr. Clemenson, the full amount needed will be realized. At the presbyterial meetings in New York the work will be presented by Rev. N. E. Clemenson, Mrs. Ella Alexander Boole, Rev. Robert M. Craig, and Miss V. M. White, former assistant secretary of the Woman's Board.

Some of the New Jersey presbyterial societies will have the pleasure of listening to the personal experiences of Kendall Paul, son of Mrs. Tillie Paul Tamaree of Alaska.

As the great number of presbyterial meetings in Pennsylvania come in the fall, we have not been called on so largely for speakers at this time. Miss S. F. Lincoln and Rev. R. M. Craig will represent the Woman's Board at the meetings in Philadelphia and Western Pennsylvania.

West Virginia, our most recently formed synodical society, will have Miss Petrie present at two of the presbyterial meetings—Parkersburg and Grafton. While encouraging greater activity in young people's work, she will, at the same time, present the needs of the field as a whole.

Missouri societies will be visited by Miss Edith Hughes, a former teacher on the Mormon field. Miss Hughes pictures to her hearers the slavery of woman in our own land, and at our own door, and the need of more aggressive effort on the part of our churches to release her from this polluting system.

The Indian field will be presented by Dr. MaBelle True, at presbyterial meetings in Kansas. Dr. True spent several years at Dwight, and is well prepared to speak on behalf of Christian education for the red man.

Nebraska will be visited by the assistant secretary, Mrs. Gildersleeve, who will also be present at some of the Iowa meetings. We regret that it has been impossible to do as much for Iowa as we would wish, because so many of their presbyterial meetings fall on the same day.

We recommend to synodical officers that, as far as possible, they encourage the presbyterial officers to arrange their annual meetings consecutively, as it will very much aid the Woman's Board in planning the itineraries of speakers. And we trust that next year the time and place of presbyterials will be sent to this office in January, so that the arrangements may be made early and many societies supplied with speakers. Local meetings are arranged for our speakers between dates of all presbyterial meetings, so that no opportunity is lost to reach our constituency.

We have planned for these presbyterial meetings after much consideration and prayer, and we trust that all the women of the church will join with us in praying that the power of the

Holy Spirit may rest upon speakers and hearers, that the word may be effective, and bring forth much fruit. Let us remember also that it is only the receptive heart that can receive the message, and to such only can the messenger speak the word that will be for the advancement of the work.

M. J. GILDERSLEEVE,
Assistant Secy.

FIELD NEWS

Mr. Criag, the Superintendent of Schools, has recently made a tour of the Utah schools and contributes the following items:

UTAH NOTES

Owing to the severe illness of a sister, Miss Nellie B. Shields, primary teacher in Hungerford Academy, Springville, was compelled to tender her resignation and leave her work early in January.

Small-pox was quite prevalent in Utah during the late winter. Our schools at Salt Lake City, Manti and Kaysville were closed for a time, but no deaths have been reported.

Some forty-five miles south of Price Station, on the D. & R. G. Road, in Emery County, we find the town of Ferron with a population of nine hundred; within twenty miles of Ferron there are located six or seven other towns with from about six hundred to eight hundred population in each. Many of the people in this community came from Mendon, and know the value of our mission schools in that locality, and have just now come forward with the good offer of \$1,200, in money and work, for the erection of such a school; it is being recommended that a school be opened with two teachers in this promising field. The Rev. Mr. MacGillivray, who has been laboring as Sunday school missionary in Utah, has been instrumental in bringing about this desirable result; and with a church organization and a good school it is believed that Ferron will very soon be one of the most promising of our fields in Utah.

St. George, lying at the southern extremity of our Utah work, is beautiful for situation. The little chapel and teachers' home with surroundings are models of neatness. The missionary located at St. George preaches at Shem, about twelve miles distant, to the Shivwit Indians, of whom there are about one hundred and fifty. The influence of the Gospel preached and lived has worked wonders among this little tribe, and they are coming to the light and showing the power of that Gospel in their daily life.

On the way north to Payson, the traveler passes over historic grounds. Constantly in and around Cedar one is reminded of other days when, under orders and so-called "revelations," one hundred and sixty-two innocent people were slaughtered at the Mountain Meadow Pass; and the prayer ascends daily, from those who have the welfare of the people at heart, "Father, forgive them," for they knew not what they did.

The Rev. Mr. Landiss is located at Cedar, where he is doing a good work and reaching many of the students who are attending the Normal School there.

At Parowan, twenty miles north, the school is in fair shape, and ought to be a center of light for the whole region around.

The Sarah Lincoln Hall at Springville, in connection with Hungerford Academy, is a great addition to our school plant there. The dining room and kitchen are models, and the dormitories are so nicely arranged and furnished that the whole place takes on a home-like appearance. Teachers and pupils ought to be happy in such a home, and when the grounds are properly laid out this will be one of the most desirable school sites in Utah.

At Mount Pleasant good work is being done. The accommodation is lacking, and soon there must be an appeal for funds to erect an addition, so that the work may be enlarged and carried on as it ought to be in the center of that valley.

The Cache Valley, in the northern part of Utah, is a field of great interest. To start with New Jersey Academy at Logan, we have only the highest praise. The class-room work is ideal, and the tone and atmosphere are such as to carry joy to the heart, and bring the visitor away with a feeling that still more must be done. Passing on from Logan, the towns of Hyrum, Wellsville, Mendon, Smithfield, Richmond, Franklin, and Preston are dotted here and there over the valley. We have good buildings at all these places, and faithful workers. The enemy is strong and determined, but the needs are nowhere greater than in this beautiful valley. The message that should go out from this whole field to the Church of Jesus Christ in this land of ours may be summed up in the one word "Forward!"

With the money in view for the erection of buildings for Westminster College, collected largely through the indefatigable labor of Dr. Wishard, a tone of hopefulness runs through the minds and lives of all who are interested in Salt Lake City and its educational institutions. Now that the start is made and the building assured, it is hoped that a great deal more will flow into the treasury, so that the Presbyterian Church may have in Westminster College an institution of which it may well be proud—an institution which will be helpful in moulding the lives and character of the whole country around, and preparing workers for the many fields of usefulness which are opening up before young men and young women in our Western land.

"GOOD NEWS" FROM SITKA

Superintendent Beattie writes: "There seems to be a quickening of the spiritual life. There has been more personal work of the teachers with our pupils. Within five days ten girls and five boys have expressed a desire to lead the Christian life, and the Christian pupils have been growing spiritually. Several of them are beginning to see that they, too, can be missionaries, and are working for their school-mates, trying to lead them to the Master. Two of our boys, aged sixteen and fourteen, have lately expressed a desire to become workers among their own people, and this desire seems now to be intensified."

YOUNG PEOPLE'S NOTES

Suggestion for the "Shut-In." The invalid wife of a pastor in the West has found help and cheer for herself and others in the preparation of special Bible studies for the Juniors of her church. Short daily readings, or questions with Scripture references as answers are prepared, mimeographed and given to the children one week in advance of the Junior C. E. topic. As the roll is called at the meeting, each child responds by giving the number of daily lessons read. The leader then reviews the entire list and calls upon the children for the references. Similar outlines on home missions could also be prepared, using the *HOME MISSION MONTHLY* and *Over Sea and Land* for the references. Such help would be of great value to the children in bands and Junior Societies as well as to their busy leaders, and we feel sure some of our "shut-ins" will be grateful for the hint. If you adopt the suggestion let us hear about it.

This plan, used with fine results in a San Francisco Sunday school, may be suggestive. A prize was offered for the best composition on the home mission field toward which the Sunday school had contributed, the prize being a set of the Board's pictures on this specific field. Eighteen children competed, and the winner, a boy of eleven years, read his essay from the platform at the Sunday school service. The interest ran high, and the information gained is invaluable to the entire school.

The officers of the "Young People's Branch" of Erie Presbyterian Society have begun their new work in the systematic, business-like and personal way which tells. The letter sent to each young people's society was as follows: The Young People's Branch asks of your society:

1st. That you make an advance of 15 per cent in your offering. Last year you gave \$ ——— to Home Missions. Can you give \$ ——— this year?

2nd. That the name of your society be put on the Honor Roll. In order to do this you will have to comply with the following requirements:

To have held ten purely missionary meetings during the year.

To have answered all letters from officers.

To have given gifts averaging two cents a week per member.

To have sent all money to the Presbyterian treasurer before March 12th, 1906.

To have taken either the *HOME MISSION MONTHLY* or *Over Sea and Land*.

To have increased membership by at least two new members.

3rd. And the last but not least thing which the Young People's Branch hopes from your society is, that you will be able to send a delegate to the Presbyterian meeting.

A significant paragraph from Miss Montgomery of the Laura Sunderland School:

"Last week I hinted that there might be a way for us to add our mite to the relief fund for the famine sufferers in Japan and we should not ignore the opportunity. Our girls at once be-

gan to formulate plans, and came to me asking that they go without Sunday lunch (in fact some asked to go without lunch on both Saturday and Sunday) giving the cost of that meal to this fund during the remainder of the term if the Woman's Board is willing. (The amount was allowed by the Board, but with the advice that these growing girls should not go entirely without luncheon.) One girl has given to this fund fifty cents from her allowance of \$2.50 for spring clothing. Another gave fifty cents of her savings from cotton-picking. All are eager to have some part in this offering."

Truly at Sunderland the teaching is, "unto the uttermost parts of the earth."

GOOD WILL, SOUTH DAKOTA

The influence of our work is very widening. Take, for instance, the industries. Time was when industry, in one sense of the term, was a thing unknown among the Sioux Indians, and when the parents would appear on the mission grounds, the children would run to hide for very shame to be found doing some useful work. Now, for a long time, all this is changed, and parents come to admire the fine bread and cakes and pies their daughters have made, and the straight furrow their boy has plowed. Many of these parents have in the early days of the mission been students at this school, and, in consequence, they take all the more delight in the work their children are doing and the progress they are making.

TREASURY NOTES

"Enclosed please find draft for \$25, in payment for a half year's board and tuition for my Scholarship pupil. I think I wrote you last spring that I should probably give up my scholarship, as my husband had no parish and consequently I received no wedding fees (which had previously been used to meet the pledge). In September my husband was asked to supply this pulpit, which was vacant. He was later given a call and commenced his work as pastor. I came a little over three weeks ago and since then we have had three weddings with fees amounting to \$12.50. Under the circumstances I thought it might be safe for me to advance the other half of the \$25 in the hope that more people would want to get married this winter."

"When, some years ago, a Roman Catholic brought us from Porto Rico a very small basket woven on that island, we dedicated it as a 'mite box,' whose contents should be expended on our interests there. Penny by penny it has brought in up to this time twenty dollars, the last five of which I take pleasure in forwarding to you to-day."

A unique contribution came recently to the treasury—the first of its kind, but possibly it will prove the precursor of many others, and if so will doubtless work a revolution in the matter of deferred quarterly payments. A Presbyterian treasurer explains one item in her remittance thus: "Received from Andrew Society, Minneapolis, 35 cents, which they figure is the

interest on the amount they should have paid. If all societies would refund to you the amount you pay out for interest on their unpaid pledges, I think we would soon solve the question of equal quarterly payments. They would soon see the necessity of paying their pledges promptly."

PROGRAM FOR JUNE

Suggestions for Devotional Exercise

TOPIC: THE ALASKANS

Not long ago a busy woman consulted an oculist. After carefully examining the tired eyes the wise man said: "Madam, is your home so located that from any window you have a view of the far distant landscape?" "Yes." "Then I have no advice for you other than this: force yourself to lay aside for ten minutes every hour the book, the pen, or the needle that has bound your sight to a nearby object, and go rest your eyes by looking at the far away. Try daily to discover some new detail of the far-off purple mountains; watch the shadows paint them in changing tints; see them glorified at set of sun, and be cured." So let us, as we think of these our Alaskan brothers and sisters, whose awkwardness whose retarded development, whose ignorance and superstition have impressed us almost to discouragement, look off unto Him "from whom every family in heaven and on earth is named." Let us remember only that they are His children; let us recall only the wonderful advance some have made in obedience to His Gospel; let our eyes "see the glory of the coming of the Lord," and catch a vision of the great army of God gathered from every land and race and people.

"Ten thousand times ten thousand
In sparkling raiment white—
The armies of the ransomed saints
Throng up the steeps of light."

Let us rejoice and be glad in the oncoming of the kingdom; for "the joy of the Lord is your strength." Our eyes have seen Thy salvation, which Thou hast prepared before the face of all peoples, a light for revelation to the Gentiles and the glory of Thy people Israel." "The hearing ear, the seeing eye the Lord hath made even both of them." "Add to your faith virtue; and to virtue knowledge; and to knowledge temperance; and to temperance patience; and to patience godliness; and to godliness brotherly kindness; and to brotherly kindness charity. But he that lacketh these things is blind and cannot see far off." "Neither pray I for these alone, but for them also which shall believe in me through their word. Father, I will that they also whom Thou hast given me be with me where I am; that they may behold My glory which Thou hast given me." "And there shall be no more curse; but the throne of God and of the Lamb shall be in it, and His servants shall serve Him; and they shall see His face, and His name shall be in their foreheads."

L. L. M. BIRNIE.

Alaska: Three themes to be followed by discussion or by items gathered by members:

1. *Religions of the People.*
2. *Growing Importance of the Country.*
3. *Missions New and Old.*

In the development of these themes material may be found in this magazine for May, 1905, and in the number for June in former years; also, in the leaflets and other material to be had from the Literature Department. The third theme would form a good map talk.

Narrative Leaflet: "Sleuth Shan," a short story illustrating old superstitions (two cents); or if there is time, "Left on the Island," a recent leaflet (three cents).

Questions and Answers on Alaska will form a pleasing exercise to be given collectively or in divisions to follow each theme (two cents).

Remembering the Worker. Before the closing prayer read the list of stations and workers in Alaska, to be followed by prayer that a personal spiritual blessing may come to each one of us as named.

TOOLS FOR LOCAL TREASURERS

To the treasurer of a local society the beginning of a new fiscal year is always her opportunity for the distribution of a new supply of mite boxes and collection envelopes.

When the funds collected in them are to be appropriated to work under the care of our

Woman's Board, collection envelopes are furnished by our literature department free of charge except postage, which is six cents per hundred.

All of our collection envelopes bear the imprint of the Woman's Board. The special kinds kept to meet the needs of societies are—"Home Mission Offering" envelopes intended for general collections, "Thank Offering," "Advance Movement Offering for Building and Repair Fund," "Advance Movement Offering for Work among Foreigners," "Summer Offering," "Self Denial," "Christian Endeavor, Offering for Home Missions," "Christian Endeavor, Self Denial for Home Missions," and monthly collection envelopes, on the face of which the words "Home Mission Offering" and the month of the year are printed. These last are furnished in sets of twelve, the idea being to have one returned to the local treasurer each month of the year, and their increasing use proves that they help to carry out a very effective system for the gathering of home mission funds.

For societies whose members at the beginning of the year pledge an annual amount, we have *Pledge Cards* accompanied by the leaflet entitled "One way to look at the Membership Question," which is suggestive for the treasurer. The leaflets entitled "The Contingent Fund," "Technique of Home Missions for Presbyterian Women" and "Treasury Points," are also especially helpful for the use of treasurers.

In the way of other money receptacles, which are furnished under the same conditions as the envelopes, we have *red mite boxes* (2½ inch cubes), the postage on which is five cents per dozen, thirty-five cents per hundred; *Wee Mite Chests* for little people (1½ inch cubes) postage eighteen cents per hundred, and *Birthday Boxes*, (pyramidal in form) postage thirty-five cents per hundred. For cradle rolls the "Baby Band Certificate," five cents each, fifty cents per doz., provides a plan for increasing the treasury and interesting mothers who may be unable to attend regular meetings of women's societies.

S. C. R.

Christmas for 1906—Prepare Now

Each year it seems as if greater gratitude is expressed by our teachers for the kindly interest and aid of societies in helping to make a bright and happy Christmas for the pupils in our various schools. All information necessary to interest societies in this work is now ready and we should be glad to hear as soon as possible from those desiring to help make the Christmas of 1906 an exceptional one. In some schools a treat of candy, etc., is preferred to gifts; this will mean a gift of money from the society and perhaps candy bags. Other teachers write of the helpfulness of gifts to them in their work, and the great joy of the children in receiving them.

Attention is called to the fact that much time is consumed in the transportation of boxes to the field, and that in consequence all haste should be made to begin the work in time. Many schools are located away from the railroad, which means that the boxes must be carted from station to school, sometimes long distances or over mountains; all this must be

allowed for. Our teachers are a very busy people and must take time as they can get it each day to prepare for the Christmas treat; it would therefore aid greatly if the boxes were in their charge two weeks or more before Christmas. It would be helpful if societies could have the work well begun before the summer vacation, thus enabling them to finish in time for an early autumn shipment. Do not hesitate to make early inquiry concerning this work.

We are glad to share the following letter, and at the same time to give assurance of the appreciation of all teachers who have had similar aid through a Christmas box:

"I firmly believe if I would prepare a program lasting till midnight the people would cheerfully stay and hear it out. The program this year lasted two hours and a half. I have never seen the children more delighted over their gifts, and we had such a fine treat of nice candy sent by a friend of the work, which with that sent from Chicago gave us enough so that not only the day pupils and Sunday School children had a good share, but also the grown up children in the audience. The school room looked so pretty with its trimmings of evergreen and bunting and the tree. In the audience were more of the stricter Romanists than I have ever seen present before, and they seemed as much delighted as those who have been in the habit of coming. Now, the best of all is to come. I have twelve new scholars since Christmas, and some of the children from families that I must confess I almost despaired of ever getting into the school. One of the families, which send three little girls, lives about two miles away, and these two little girls walk to and from school. One day they came looking so blue and cold that I hunted up three nice warm coats and sent them home in comfortable rig, and I wish those who sent the coats could have seen the children's faces when they realized that the coats were really theirs. To the larger girl I gave a new calico dress and she looked so nice and neat in it! Really, sometimes I think a little thing like that affects the Romanists more than our own people, for they are so unaccustomed to having anything done for them.

"I feel so pleased over these New Year additions, for it is an almost unheard thing for any new scholars to enter after Christmas. This has really been a very encouraging year."

THE LORD'S WORK: HOW ARE WE DOING IT?

There are many problems connected with all phases of work done for the Master; of the one to which attention is here called one of our school superintendents writes: "The box question is a puzzling one." We are always glad of the interest and help of societies in supplying needs in mission schools, but the question of what can be utilized and will be helpful is one of great importance, and hence a word will not be out of place. New garments are always preferable, especially for our boarding schools, even though a society can only in consequence, prepare a much smaller quantity. To the school everything stands as an object lesson, and the better the work the higher will be the standard

placed before the pupils; and all know that a society preparing new articles will realize quickly that only good work is acceptable to the Master and will aim for a high standard even in the box work.

Occasionally we have places where some second-hand clothing is of great benefit in helping to relieve the needy in the vicinity of our day schools, but this should be *clean*, in good condition, and have much good wear in it. Why? Because it does not seem wise to expend money in freight charges on anything that has not wear enough in it to pay for the cost of sending. This leads us to speak of the payment of freight, which should always be made by the society sending boxes, as our teachers have no money with which to meet this expense, and if not otherwise provided for, the meeting of such bills devolves upon the teacher.

We would like to emphasize the fact that we are always ready to give information concerning work of this kind and that any society wishing to help in this way should communicate with headquarters before undertaking the work. We have a list of the needs of all our schools and can give directions so that this help from societies will be most effective.

Very many good boxes and barrels have been sent, for which warm thanks are gratefully tendered by us and by the recipients. We have however, several communications from our schools giving notice of boxes received that were not useful, clothing soiled and so worn that it was unfit for wear; all they could do was to burn it. Perhaps a letter from one of our superintendents will make this matter clearer, so we quote from it.

"Now, just at the close of the fiscal year, when I am watching every corner to get through on my appropriation, along comes a heavy box, with large freight charges for me to pay. We open it with great expectations, hoping that there may be something in it which will help to keep down the cost of running the school until the first of April, but we find old shirt waists too far gone ever to be laundered again, many of them so dirty that the odor when the box was opened was almost unbearable; fancy collars which had been worn until they were so greasy that they were almost black; old dress skirts and underskirts with buttons gone and buttonholes broken out, with grease spots, and so bad we are ashamed to let the children see them; other things too numerous to mention of the same description, and old papers making the box heavier. In the box were a few new things, worth a small amount of money. We do not know just where this box came from. We know that the good people who drew upon their supply of soiled and worn out clothing to help the poor Indians doubtless thought that they were helping, and yet the valuation of this box to us is scarcely two dollars and we had to pay a large freight bill. How can the other end of the line be made to see our situation without some one being hurt?"

Shall not all our work be such as can be approved of by Him whom we are trying to serve, giving unto the Lord's needy ones such things as will be of real use? Thus working and giving we may merit the "Well done."

RECEIPTS OF WOMAN'S BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS

FOR FEBRUARY, 1906

Abbreviations are used to economize space, viz.: Silver anniversary, *; Sunday School, S.; Senior Christian Endeavor, C.; Junior, J.; Intermediate, I.; Boys' Brigade, Brig.; Girls' Band, G.; Boys' Band, B.; other names of bands by initial letters—as Busy Bees, B. B. Last syllable is omitted in words ending with ville, port, town, field, etc.

RECEIPTS FOR FEBRUARY, 1906.

BALTIMORE.—Baltimore—Baltimore 2d. Alex. Proud-
ft Bd., 4; W. W., 16; Brown Mem., 71; Mrs. E. F.
Jones Aux., 75; Central, 14; Covenant, 2; Home Dept.,
3, 2; J., 2; Lafayette Sq., 5; Fr. C., 10; L., 2;
Northm., C., 16; Ridgely St., 5; Walbrk., Y. L., 2;
Waverly, 4; G., 5; Home Dept., 14; Westm., Dick-
son, Mem., 4; S., 10.50; Deer Creek, Harmony, 5;
Emmitts, 7; Havre de Grace, S.; Mt. Paran, S., 4;
New Windsor, S.; Roland Pk., 20. **New Castle**—Lewes,
43; E. Prentiss Bd., 10; Newark, S., 22; Y. L. C., 10;
Pencader, C., 2.15; Pitt's Cr., C., 5; Smyrna, 3;
Wilmington, 1st, C., 7.50; Hanover, H. So., 28.25; S.,
2.45; C., 7.50; J., 4; I., 2.50; Rodney St., C., 5; C.
Wales Bd., 20; Zion, 3.40; Harvesters, 5; I'll Try, 2;
Washington City—Berwyn, 3; Ch. Bd., 1; Falls Church,
66; Hyattsv., 42.60; Lewinsv., 6; Manassas, 10; River-
dale, 2.50; Ch. Bd., 1; Takoma Pk., 7.50; Washing-
ton, Bethany, S., 14.70; Eastern, S., 14.50; Metro-
politan, 62.50; S., W. Gd., 5; Mater Bd., 14.30; In-
as-Mch., 30; New York Ave., 110; Wed. Soc., 37; G.
5; * 5; Western, 27.50; Westm., 38; G. Gd., 5; West
St., 58.75; S., 10c **\$1,144.29**

CALIFORNIA.—Riverside—Ontario, Westm., 2.95;
Redlands, 33.50; San Bernardino, 3; Upland, 3.25. **\$42.70**

CATAWBA.—Catawba—Gastonia, 3d St., 2.... **\$2.00**

ILLINOIS.—Cairo—Sumner, S., 3. **Chicago**—Chicago,
Lakeview, Y. W. B. Cl., 25; Normal Pk., C., 5. **Ota-**
tawa—Elgin, 6.50; Mendota, 18.50; Sandwich, 11;
Streator, S., 20; Waltham, 9..... **\$98.00**

INDIANA.—Fort Wayne—Albion, C., 1; Blufft., C., 5;
Ft. Wayne, 3d, C., 3; Waterloo, 3.75. **Indianapolis**—
Greenw., J., 2; Hopewell, 50.50; Indianapolis, 1st, C.,
20; Y. W., 18.75; 2d, K. D., 10; 7th, C., 17; Mem., C.,
12.50; Poland, C., 1; Spencer, C., 3.40. **Vincennes**—
Clatsborne, C., 2..... **\$149.90**

INDIAN TERRITORY.—Cimarron—Enid, 15. **Oklaha-**
ma—Chandler, 2.35; Oklahoma, 5; Perry, S., 13. **\$35.35**

IOWA.—Fort Dodge—Armstrong, S., 2; Dana, 6; Bd.,
2; Ft. Dodge, 69; S., 10; Glidden, S., 5.50; Gd. Junction,
S., 5; Jefferson, S., 4.20; Livermore, S., 5; Lohrv., 3;
W. Bend, 5. **Iowa City**—Iowa Cy., Pri. S. Cl., 6.70.
..... **\$123.40**

KANSAS.—Emporia—Eldorado, 6.90; Peabody, Miss.
Sub. Co., 25; Wichita, West Side, 11.25. **Highland**—
Bailev., 2; Hiawatha, 26.60; Holton, 2.50; Parallel,
8.30; Vermillion, 11.70; Washingt., 75c. **Topeka**—
Black Jack, S., 5.62..... **\$100.62**

KENTUCKY.—Transylvania—Danv., S., 3.18; Lit.
Gl., 25..... **\$28.18**

MICHIGAN.—Grand Rapids—Grand apids Westm.,
20; Montague, 2. Monroe—Tecumseh, Miss. Cir., 27.25;
Mrs. C. A. Clayton, 25..... **\$74.25**

MINNESOTA.—Duluth—Lakeside, I. Soc'y, 2.15;
Two Harbors, 9.71. **Mankato**—Le Seuer, 7; Man-
kata, 38.24; St. Peter, 5.25; Winneb., 5. **Minneapolis**—
Eden Prairie, C., 5; Howard Lake, 5; Minneapolis, 1st,
* 3; 5th, 10; S., 1.50; Wide Awake, 25c., Andrew
7.85; Grace, 7; C., 2.50; Oliver, C., 2.50; Shiloh, 25;
Vanderb., 1.50; Westm., 100; * 50c.; Y. W.—St. Paul, Red
River—Fergus Falls, C., 2.50. **St. Paul**—St. Paul,
House of Hope, Ch., 300. **Winona**—Chaff., 5.10; S.,
10; Winona, 7..... **\$579.55**

MISSOURI.—St. Louis—Hillsb., C., 1; St. Louis, 1st,
S., 125; 1st Ger., J., 1; Carondelet, C., 1; Lafayette
Pk., S., 11.50; Markham Mem., C., 5; West, S., 22.73;
Washington, C., 2.50; Webster Gr., 22; Windsor Harbor,
4.25; E. W. M., 50..... **\$245.98**

MONTANA.—Butte—Anaconda, J., 20; Phillipsburg,
Independent Soc., 12.50. **Helena**—Bozeman, C., 50;
Central Pk., 5; White Sulphur Spgs., 7.40..... **\$94.90**

NEBRASKA.—Nebraska City—Adams, 6; Auburn,
5.66; Hebron, 1.15; Hickman, 10; Lincoln, 1st, 46; 2d,
10; 3d, 5; Nebraska Cy., 4.45; Pawnee Cy., 14; Seward,
3.70; Sterling, 3.60..... **\$109.56**

NEW JERSEY.—Elizabeth—Clinton, Star Cir., 6.25;
Connecticut Farms, 47.12; Cranford, 16.50; Dunellen, S.,
10; Elizabeth, 1st, 125.39; 2d, 25; 3d, 35; Greystone,
20; Lamingt., 16; Metuchen, 25; Plainfield, 1st, 23;
Crescent Ave., 200; Rahway, 1st, 12.75; Roselle, 24.63;
Springf., 20.16; Westf., 70; Woodbridge, 10. **Jersey**
City—Englew., 5.25. **Morris and Orange**—Chatham, * 4;
Chester, * 1; East Orange, Arlington Ave., * 3; Bethel,
5 * 2; Elm., * 1; Flanders, 9; Hanover, * 1; Madison,
G., * 4; Mendham, * 1; Morrist., So. St., Y. W., 100;
New Providence, 20; * 4.50; New Vernon, 15; * 1;
Orange, 1st, 250; Central, 5; * 5; Hillside, * 4; Par-
slippany, * 1; Rockaway, * 2; So. Orange, 1st, 50; * 3;

St. Cloud, * 1; Succasunna, S., 37.50; Bd., 37.50; * 1;
Whippany, * 1; Wyoming, * 1. **Newark**—Kearney,
Knox, 5; S., 6.60. **New Brunswick**—Milford, J., 5;
Newton—Belvidere, 1st, 10.50; S., 4.75; Blairst., 51;
Hackettst., 5; Newton, 19.28; Phillipsb., Westm., S.,
3.21; Stillwater, S., 3. West Jersey—Bridgeton, 1st,
13.37; 2d, 14; Camden, 2d, K. D., 18.75; Cape May,
J., 5; Haddonf., 8; Merchantv., 18; Salem, J., 2; Vine-
land, 1; Woodb., S., 2.20..... **\$1,463.21**

NEW MEXICO.—Arizona—Salmonv., S., 3..... **\$3**

NEW YORK.—L., E., 5. **Albany**—Albany, 1st, Y.
L., 50; W. End, 18.82; Gloversv., Kingsboro Ave., 5.84;
Saratoga Spgs., 1st, 27; 2d, 13.85. **Binghamton**—Bing-
hamton, 1st, 10; J., 5; K. D., 2.50; Floral Ave., 2;
West, 10; Cortl., Y. L., 25; Owego, S., 25; Union, J.,
5; Waverly, 16.50; Jr. Miss, Soc., 10. **Boston**—1st, 27;
Scotch, 5; Light Bearers, 6; Brookline, 1st, 7; East
Boston, 1st, 24; C., 25; J., 2.50; Litchf., 10; London-
derry, 4; Newbury., 1st, 7; Providence, 1st, 12.50;
Quincy, 1st, 14; Roxb., C., 10; J., 10; Somerv., 15;
Worcester, 1st, 7. **Buffalo**—Buffalo, Calvary, 55;
Covenant, C., 4; North, Bd., 2c; Walden Ave., 15;
West Ave., 16; Westm., Bd., 25; J. H. Lee, 4; Mrs. T.
Butterfield, 4; G. Howard, 3; Orchard Pk., 5; Portv.,
20; Springv., S., 4.10; Westf., 25; Bd., 20. **Cayuga**—
Auburn, 1st, 125; Ch. Miss, Bd., 13.48; Calvary, 11.54;
C., 10; Central, 73.79; Jr. K. D., 5; Bd., 4.50; Westm.,
Bd., 4; Aurora, J. Bd. & C. Wks, 12; Fair Haven,
J., 2.75; Ithaca, 63.50; King Ferry, 8; C., 2.25; Sci-
plov., C., 3; Presbl., 6.68. **Champlain**—Essex, Mrs.
Bigger, 3; Keesev., 3.64; C., 5; Mooers, 6.50; Saranac
Lake, 10. **Chemung**—Elmira, 1st, 20. **Columbia**—
Catskill, 75; Greenv., S., 2.50. **Geneva**—Geneva, No.,
240; Y. L., 12.50; Naples, Millard Soc., 12.50; Study
Cir., 20; Penn Yan, 40; Phelps, Everett Bd., 5; Seneca
Falls, 6.20; C., 10; Waterloo, 7.50; Lower Lights, 3;
Long Island—Cutchogue, 15; Easthampton, S., 14;
Franklinv., C., 5; Mattituck, 15.75; Middlet., 1; Bd.,
2.50; Sag Harbor, 5; So. Haven, 1.70. **New York**—
New York, 1st, S., 75; 4th, S., 100; 5th Ave., 27.50;
13th St., 20; Brick, 157.91; Central, 84.90; Gen'l Miss.
Com., 100; I., 25; J. 20; De Witt Mem., S., 20; E.
Harlem, S., 25; Good Shepherd, 30; Good Will, S., 50;
Lenox, 31; Mad. Ave., Alexander Bd., 50; Y. W., 25;
* Soc., Mad. Sq., * 1; Mt. Wash., J., 5; No., K. D., 25;
Riverdale, 35; Rutgers, 5; Scotch, 61.03; University
Place, H. M. W'krs, 10; W. End, J., 17; Nimble Fin-
gers, 10; Edgewater, 15; D. M. Stearn's Bible Cl., 10.
Rochester—Avon, 12.30; Caledonia, S., 5; Chilli, S., 2.50;
E. Avon, 8; Gates, Cheer, Wks., 5; Genesee, Jane
Ward Soc., 50; Sys. Glvers, 40; Grovel, 17; Y. L., 10;
Honeoye Falls, 9; Lima, 9; Rochester, 1st, 55; S., 5;
3d, 32; S., 14.60; Y. W., 25; Brick, 100; G., 15; Cen-
tral, 30; Mem., 15; S., 13.65; K., Mess., 17 Trinity, 1;
Scottsv., S., 8; Tuscarora, 1.50; C., interest, 1.75.
St. Lawrence—Brasher Falls, C., 2; Carthage, 4.17;
Gouverneur, 49.15; Potsdam, 23.75; Sacket Harbor, C.,
2; Waddington, Scotch, 10; Watert., 1st, 15. **Steuben**—
Andover, 5; Angelica, 4.71; Atlanta, 5.01; Campbell,
4.51; Canaseraga, 5; Cohocton, 5.55; Hammondsp., 10;
Hornellsv., 1st, 10; Howard, S., 5.50; Painted Post,
1.47. **Syracuse**—Fayettev., S. S. M. S., 6; Hannibal,
4.92; Marcellus, 4.32; Onondaga Val., 8; S., 8.25; Pri.
S., 8.75; Skaneateles, 26.06; Syracuse, 1st, 175; C., 12.20;
Ward Sunshine Bd., 2.50; Park, 75. **Troy**—Cambridge,
S., 2; Lansingb., Olivet, 7; Schaghticoke, 12.50; Troy,
1st, Miss Eddy, 30. **Utica**—Camden, 10; Clinton, 25;
Little Falls, 10; S., 50; Lyon Falls, 40; New Hartford,
Pri. S., 9; Onedda, Castle, J., 1; Rome, 25; C., 10;
Sauguott, Y. P. S., 10; Utica, Mem., S., 22.07; Olivet,
10; Westm., S., 25; Vernon, C., 7; Waterv., S., 25;
W. Camden, S. S. M. S., 2. **Westchester**—Bridge-
port, 1st, 15; Greenb., 5; Mahopac Falls, 1; Mt. Vernon, 1st,
J., 15; New Rochelle, No. Ave., 25; Peekskill, 1st &
2d, 23; C., 72.52; 2d, S., 25; Stamford, 1st, J., 50;
Yonkers, Imm'l, 10; Dayspring, 20..... **\$6,890.29**

NORTH DAKOTA.—Minnewaukon—Bethel, 3; Minne-
waukon, S., 2..... **\$5.00**

Ohio.—Athens—Logan, 40; Marietta, 36.10; S.,
5.84; Warren, 10. Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 1st, 15; 5th,
6.40; 7th, 60; C., 6.50; Central, 3.75; Mohawk, 13.16;
K. Mess., 5; Miss. Trav., 5; No., S., 10; Hartwell,
11.50; Montgomery, C., 3.75; Lock, 1.70; Wyoming,
31.50. **Dayton**—Dayton, 1st, Book Club, 25; 3d St., C.
Montgomery Aux., 5. Marion—Delaware, 37; Marysv.,
S., 8.15; Y. W., 56.85; Richv., C., 5. **Maumee**—
Toledo, 3d, J., 18. **St. Clairsville**—Concord, C., 5;
Crab Apple, 12.15; Kirkw., 24.60; Pleasant Val., S.
Bd., 15..... **\$477.95**

OREGON.—Portland—Springwater, S., 3.24..... **\$3.24**

PENNSYLVANIA. —Allegheny—Allegheny, 1st, 125; Brighton Road, 2.80; McClure Ave., 20; No., 22; Bellevue, 20; Millvale, 50; Sewickley, 15; B. B., 25; Earn. Wks., 37.50; Sharpsb., 6.05; Van Port, 5. Carlisle—Big Spg., 51; S., 13.84; Dickinson, Mrs. E. W. Galbraith Legacy, 15; Harrisb., Market Sq., 44.34; Mrs. Bailey's Cl., 12.50; Wed. Even. off, 10.41; J. A. Weir Bd., 23.80; Westm., 10.75; S., 9.25; Lebanon, Christ, 75; Lower Marsh Ck., 4; New Bloomf., 4. Clarion—Beechwoods, 5; Du Bois, 27; Cheer. Wks., 2; Stewart Aux., 35.25; East Brady, C., 7.60; Edenb., 5; Emlenton, S., 10.91; Greenv., 3; Mt. Tabor, 10; New Rehoboth, Miss A. Potter, 1; Penf., 5; S., 9.06; Pisgab, S., 7.50; Punxsutawney, 5; Summerv., S., 2.50. Erie—Fairf., C., 50c.; Meadv., 1st, Central Soc., 13; C., 10; Mercer, 2d, 27; No. East, 30; Oil City, 1st, 55; S., 7; C., 18; Sandy Lake, S., 5; Stoneboro, C., 3; Titusv., Alexander Bd., 60; Y. L., 20; Waterford, S. S. M. S., 5; C., 3; Atlantic, 10; Bradford, 25; S. L., 50; Cool Spg., C., 1.50; Corry, 25; Erie, 1st Pri. S., 25; P.k., 37.50; Girard, C., 42; Greenv., 10; Hodley, 5; Jamest., 16.42. Huntingdon—Midht., S., 9.39. Kittanning—Freep., C., 10; Kittanning, 50; Leechb., 10; S., 10.71. Lackawanna—Carbondale, 1st, Y. L., 12.50; Dunmore, 50; Forty-Fort, 30; Honesdale, 10; Kingston, 20.10; C., 50; Scranton, 2d, Branch S., 10; Green Ridge, Y. W., 10; Washburn St., 5; Towanda, S., 13.03; Troy, 24.75; Tunkhannock, 12.50; W. Pittston, 11.50; Wilkesbarre, 1st, 30; S., 89.10. Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 1st, J., 15; 4th, 25; Arch St., S., 62.88; Bethany, Y., 50; Bethlehem, 50; S. M. C., 14; Calvary, 75; Chambers-Wylie, 20; McClure Mem., 15; No. Tenth St. E. Fathorn Soc., 12; Northm., Young Disciples, 7; Scudder Bd., 15; Princeton, 25; Tabernacle, 55; Temple, 10; Trinity, 50; W. Green St., 50; S., 20; W. Hope, 30; W. Park, 20; Woodl., 74.65; C., 20; A friend, 5. Philadelphia North—Germantown, W. S., 13.70. Pittsburg—Fairview, 52; Mansf., 35; Pittsburg, 43rd St., C., 5; Bellef., 202.66; E. E., 2.67; Homestead, S., 7; Mt. Washington, 25c.; Shadyside, B. Wks., 50; Valley, 25; Wilkinsb., 1st, R. J. R. Soc., 40. Redstone—Belle Vernon, 14.75; Connells., 53.12; Dunbar, 21; Little Redstone, 10; Long Run, 10; McKeesp., Central, W. Ass'n., 15; W. Newton, B. Cl., 6.25. Shenango—Sharpev., S., 3.50. \$3,110.99	
DAKOTA. —Dakota—Good Will, Indian, C. E., 35. Southern Dakota—Lake Andes, S., 5; White Lake, 4. \$44.00	
TEXAS. —Trinity—Dallas, 2d, 12.50; Exposition Pk., Persis Cl., 4.25; Matthews' Mem., 10.75. \$27.50	
UTAH. —Utah—Brigham, 3. \$3.00	

LEGACIES.

Mrs. West, A. Johnson, late Washington, Pa., 100; Estate of Emma T. Purves, late Philadelphia, Pa., 300; Legacy of Mrs. Margery M. Baird, late Luzerne, 7, 723.77	\$7,673.77
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MISCELLANEOUS.

Rent, 12.50; Board and Tuition, 4,765.68; Literature, 346.70; Mrs. Carrie F. Conrad, 30; Miss A. F. Chaffee, 50; Miss S. Louisa Conklin, 2.08; Mrs. A. T. Covert, 20; Mrs. Cyrus Dickson, 50; Mrs. W. E. Dodge, 150; Miss Grace Dodge, 50; Miss S. H. Foster, 51.21; Miss Bessie Ketterer, 3.65; Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Kirkbride, 3.65; Nash, 3; Mrs. J. L. Lockard, 20. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Langill, 25; Mrs. Louise Murphy, 35; Mrs. N. F. Parsons, 250; Miss Ella M. Prichard, 37.50; Miss M. Francis Robe, 20; F. A. S., 1; M. S., Indiana, Pa., 35; A friend, 300; Miss M. Walsh, 37.50; Miss Grace Wilson, 3.65; Z., 2; Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn, N. Y., 5; Dr. J. W. Colbert, 204.70; Gift of the late Miss Helen Strong, 2,500. \$9,006.92	
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EMERGENCY FUND.

Baltimore—Baltimore, Fulton Ave., 1. New Castle—Wilmington, Olivet, 1. Wash. City—Eckington, 1; Falls, 1; Wash. Metropolitan, 1. St. Lawrence—Gouverneur, 1; Waddington, Scotch, 1. Westchester—Yonkers, Day Spring, 1. Allegheny—Allegheny, Watson Mem., 2. Carlisle—Harrisb., Market Sq., 1. Erie—Belle Val, 1; Cochranton, 1; Coneaut Lake, 1; East Greene, 1; Erie, Central, 1; Fredonia, 1; Greenv., 1; Mill Village, 1; Oil City, Y. L., 1; Tidioute, 1; Union Cr., 1; Warren, 2. Lackawanna—Kingston, 12.25; Philadelphia—Miss H. B. Huey, 1. Pittsburg—Pittsb., Bellef., 10. \$31,560.55	
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RECEIPTS FOR FREEDMEN, FEBRUARY, 1906.

BALTIMORE. —Washington City—Falls Church, 1; Washington Cy., Eckington, 1; Metropolitan, Inasmuch Gd., 10; West St., 5; Pres. Soc., 14.25. \$31.25	
CALIFORNIA. —Riverside—Ontario, Westm., 1.65; Redlands, 3.50; Riverside, Calvary, 6.25. \$11.40	
ILLINOIS. —Ottawa—Elgin, 2; Mendota, 5.50; Sandwich, 5.50; Waltham, 6; Waterman, 5. \$24.00	
INDIANA. —Fort Wayne—Albion, C., 1; Ft. Wayne, C., 3; La Grange, C., 11.50; Waterloo, 5.25. Indianapolis—Greencastle, 8; Hopewell, 10; Indianapolis, 2d, K. D., 10. \$38.75	
INDIAN TERRITORY. —Cimarron—Enid, 5. \$5.00	
IOWA. —Fort Dodge—Dana, 9; Ft. Dodge, 20; Jefferson, S.; Lohrv., 1.50; Pocahontas, 5. \$43.50	
KANSAS. —Emporia—El Dorado, 2; Wellington, 3;	

Neosho—Garnett, 2.05. \$7.05	
MICHIGAN. —Grand Rapids—Grand Rapids, Imml. S., 3.16; Westm., 10; Montague, 1. \$14.16	
MINNESOTA. —Duluth—Lakeside, 2.15; Two Harbors, 9.71. Mankato—Mankato, 10. Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 5th, 5; Andrew, 12.50; Grace, 2.50; Westm., Y. W. S., 29.50. \$71.36	
MISSOURI. —St. Louis—St. Louis, 1st, 87.50; S., 50; C., 1.35. \$151.00	
NEBRASKA. —Nebraska City—Amas, 2.60; Auburn, 2.80; Hickman, 10; Lincoln, 1st, 23; 2d, 5; 3d, 3; Nebraska City, 2.25; Pawnee, 7; Seward, 1.80. \$57.45	
NEW JERSEY. —Elizabeth—Connecticut Farms, 6.52; Dunellen, S., 5; Elizabeth, 1st, 5; Greystone, 15; Lamington, S., 3.54; Perth Amboy, C., 2; Plainfield, 1st, 11.50; Hope Chapel, 8. Morris and Orange—New Vernon, 5. Newton—Blairst., 21.50; Delaware, S. S., 1.74; Newton, 22.14; Stillwater, 2. West Jersey—Atlantic City, Olivet, S., 5; Merchantv., 7. \$120.94	
NEW YORK. —Albany—Albany, 2d, S., 4.31; State St. Temple Bldrs., 25; W. End, 3.18; Bethlehem S., 2.25; Gloversv., Kingboro Av., 1.16; Guilderland S., 4; Saratoga Spgs., 1st, 5.50; 2d, 3.17. Binghamton—Binghamton, 1st, 7; Waterv., 10. Boston—Boston, 1st, 22; Miss. Cir., 10; Scotch, 9.50; Light Bearers, 6; Brookline, 1st, 5; East Boston, 5; Litchf., 8; Londonderry, 2; Manchester, 1; Providence, 10; C., 11.25; Quincy, 5; J., 1.25; Roxbury, C., 10; J., 2.50. Cayuga—Auburn, 1st, 40; 2d, 10; Westmr., 5; Ithaca, 10; King Ferry, 7; Meridian, 1; Pt. Byron, 7. Champlain—Keesev., 5; C., 4; Saranac Lake, 5. Columbia—Catskill, 50; S., 25. Geneva—Geneva, 1st, Pri. C., 3; J., 13; No., 12.50; Y. L. M. S., 25; Gorham, S., 2.67; Oaks Corners, Y. L. M. S., 5.50; Penn Yan, 20; Y. L. M. S., 10; Phelps, S., 10; Trumansb., S., 3. Long Island—Islip, 3.30. New York—New York—Brick, 42; Bedford Pk., 2; Harlem, 40; Mizpah Chapel, 5; Furitan, 4; West, 7; W. End, 8; Mt. Wash., 18.43; S., 5.19; 4th, S., 50. Good Shepherd, 6.65; Edge Hill Chapel, a friend, 5. Rochester—Avon, 5; Gates, 10; Grovel, 45; Lima, 6; Rochester, 3d, 14; Y. W. M. S., 25; Brick, G. M. Bd., 10; Central, 34.35; Memo, 10; Trinity, 2. St. Lawrence—Gouverneur, 9.20; Potsdam, 3.75; Waddington, Scotch, 4; Watert., 1st, 25. Syracuse—Canastota, 8; Y. L. Miss. Cir., 32; Marcellus, 20.68; Kanawateles, 3; Syracuse, 1st, 5.50. Utica—W. Camden, S. S. M. S., 2; New York Mills, S., 6.55; Oneida, Castle, C., 2; Rome, 10; Utica, Westm., 50; Fisher Miss. Soc., 50; S., 25; Vernon, C., 6; Waterv., 25. Westchester—Bridgeport, 1st, 15; Gilead, S., 5; Harrison, C., 5; Huguenot Mem., S., 10; Mt. Kisco, 6.34; Mt. Vernon, 1st, J., 2; N. Rochelle, No. Ave., 6.25; Ossining, 36.50; Peekskill, 1st & 2d, 45; 1st, C., 5; J., 10; Stamford, 13; Yonkers, Dayspring, 5. \$1,267.83	
OHIO. —Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 1st, 5; 5th, 2.10; 7th, 2.30; C., 10; Central, 1.25; Mohawk, 3.84; Hartwell, 1.80; Lockland, 90c. Wyoming, 10.36. St. Clairville—Rock Hill, Miss Griffin's S. Cl., 2.25. \$57.00	
PENNSYLVANIA. —Allegheny—Allegheny, McClure Ave., 10; No. 48, Y. L. Bd., 45; Sewickley, 50; Sharpsb., 14.50; Watson, Mem., 10. Carlisle—Dunsmoore, C., Lebanon, Christ, 25; Harrisb., Market Sq., 98; Wed. Even. off, 8.54; Olivet, 5. Clarion—Clarion, 22.50; Du Bois, 25; Emlenton, 4; Greenv., 2.25; Y. L., 22.50; Leatherwood, 15; Mt. Tabor, 5; Reynolds, 15; Sugar Hill, 5. Erie—Atlantic, 5; Bradford, Silver Link Soc., 47; Corry, 10; Greenv. Ch., 7.71; S., 10.94; Hadley, 2; Mercer, 1st, C., 5; 2nd, 41; Oil City, 12; C., 5; Pleasantv., 10; Tidioute, 5; Titusv., Alex. Bd., 16; Miss Emerson, 50; Waterford, S. Miss. Soc., 10. Kittanning—Leechb., 10; S., 12.18. Lackawanna—Forty-Fort, 10; Kingston, 15; Troy, 6.25; W. Pittston, 4.82. Philadelphia—Philadelphia, Woodland, 31.70; W. Hope, 10. Pittsburg—Bellef., 36.34; C., 15; Bethel, 15; East End, 2.33; First, 21; Homestead, 21; Mt. Washington, 10; Shady Side, Benevolent Wks., 100; Third, W. A. S., 45; Pittsburg, Miss Morton, 15. Redstone—Cheat Haven, S., 5; Connells., 5; McKeesp., W. Association, 44, C. \$1,018.00	
UTAH. —Boise—Boise, 1st, 23. \$23.00	
Miscellaneous—Mrs. E. E. Swift, 40; Miss E. C. Blackman, 1; Miss Clara E. Hepburn, 5. \$46.00	
Total \$2997.69	

OMITTED FROM JANUARY RECEIPTS.

WASHINGTON. —Alaska—Sitka (White), 1st, 2.50. Central Washington—Ellensb., 7.50; S., 1; Goldendale, 2; Kennewick, S., 2.67; Tachez, 3.25; Nor., Yakima, 22.60; S., 5.50; C., 14; Sunyside, 6.50; Olympia—Buckley, 2.75; Central, 1st, 5; Chehalis, 10; Hoquiam, 2.20; Olympia, 10; Puyallup, 3; Tacoma, 1st, 17; Bethany, 1.50; Im., 13.95; Westm., 1.80. Puget Sound—Anacortes, S.; J., 3; Auburn, 5.25; C., 1.25; Ballard, 3; Bellingham, 6; Brighton, 3; Seattle, 1st, 27; Westm., 45. Spokane—Couer d'Alene, 3; C., 1.50; Spokane, 1st, 40; S., 4.86; 4th, 15.70; S., 9; Bethel, 1.10; Centenary, S., 7.70. Walla Walla—Clarkson, 3.73; S., 1.76; Johnson, 2.25; Kamiah, 2d, Indian, 1.50; Moscow, 13; C., 2.50; Prescott, 10; Snalding, S., 10; Walla Walla, 10.65; J., 4.50. \$378.87	
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HOME MISSION MONTHLY

VOL. XX

JUNE, 1906

No. 8

EDITORIAL NOTES



AND still they come in increasing thousands—these future Americans. Over seventeen thousand in a single day. More than forty-five thousand immigrants in a single week—that ending April 16. “All previous records broken!” As barely five thousand can be examined for entrance at Ellis Island in a day, that is the number who make landing; others remain on shipboard until there is opportunity to pass inspection. “It would be an imposition on the American people” said the Commissioner “if I should try to rush these immigrants through; I intend that every steerage passenger shall be as carefully examined as if it were the dulllest season of the year.”

CALIFORNIA smitten, her cities desolated! Churches in ruins, their members penniless! “The only way the scattered flocks had for finding one another was to meet around the ashes of their churches”—so runs the message. What stories of stress and anxiety one may read between the lines! But if California has been a great loser she has also been very greatly enriched by warmest sympathy, made tangibly evident in generous and unprecedented material aid, for which, indeed, she has sore need. Announcement is made in “Notes from the Secretary’s Desk” of the proposed way in which sister missionary societies may show their sympathy. Read and act.

CALIFORNIA, stricken yet undaunted, may well assure herself of the sympathy of her associates throughout the whole circle of synodical organizations. Let no one think that California Synodical Society, though heavily afflicted, will sit clothed in sackcloth and ashes, mourning over her calamities. Already she is courageously rising to meet her obligations, though her task will be a hard

one with so many suffering adversity.

THE PROCEEDINGS of the Annual Meeting of the Woman’s Board of Home Missions in session at Des Moines, Iowa, beginning Thursday May 17th, will be fully reported next month, additional pages being added for that purpose. By the way, our last month’s issue, which was larger than usual by eight pages, seems to have pleased the friends of the magazine with its wealth of illustration, and its abundance of information freshly gathered.

NEWS comes slowly from northern Alaska, and a change in plan is often not known until months afterwards. For instance, Mr. and Mrs. Kilbuck are at Wainwright Inlet and not as was stated a few months ago, at St. Lawrence Island. But wherever they go, they are and must always be missionaries in the fullest sense.

IT SHOULD be mentioned that Mr. Spriggs at Point Barrow, and Dr. Campbell at St. Lawrence Island are in the employ of the Government as teachers. Though not at present deriving their support from the Board they occupy the mission buildings and in addition to their regular duties they have used much time in mission work, and are accordingly listed among our missionaries.

THE Home Mission Monthly feels that it is peculiarly blessed in receiving from year to year subscriptions from many who have watched its course and read it from its first number. There are also among our subscribers some aged saints whose subscriptions we greet with gratification. A friend in Marengo, Ills., says: “I am sending a post office order for the renewal of my subscription. I am eighty-nine years of age, and I value my magazine, and want it while I stay.”

THIRTY conversions at Dwight school, Indian Territory, and nearly that number presenting themselves for admission to the church—such is the record of the last quarter at this flourishing mission.

A SMALL Mexican lad in the Albuquerque school when asked to explain the frequent encounters with other small boys replied, "It is because we will return to each other words;" a chief factor, we take it, in animated differences amongst Anglo Saxons as well

JUST on the eve of the fourth of March last, which had been set as the date when tribal relations were to cease in Indian Territory and when in consequence the people would be left without educational provision, direction was received from President Roosevelt that the schools of the Indian nations should continue indefinitely—which probably means until Congress shall have made necessary provision, as is now reported to have been done.

REJOICE with Miss Prudence Clark of Chimayo, New Mexico, that the cosy little cottage which is to serve as a teachers' home is nearing completion—a shelter from heat and storm much needed and fully appreciated.

BUT there is something which rejoices Miss Clark even more than the new home. Six have recently united with the little church and the circumstances connected with the event add another chapter to the evangelistic outcome of mission schools. The incident is so satisfactory that it should be told in her own words: "Three young men from our school had confessed Christ and united with our little church,—one at its organization and two last year. In each of these families the heaven has been at work. From two of these our new members come; in the other family the father and sisters were ready to come, but the mother held back, and they wait a little longer, hoping to bring her too. This father, a year ago, left the church in anger when his son stood up to unite with us. But he began studying this new faith. His son helped him, and he has now a well-marked Bible and is making good use of it. He is thoroughly converted, and is preach-

ing the gospel to those who enter his home, and to little groups about the plaza on Sabbath, and whenever he can find them. The new light he has found cannot be hid and his new life in Christ is evident to all. The fathers and mothers and sisters of our pupils have begun to come out with us on Christ's side." This is, in fact, the legitimate result of the mission school work of the Woman's Board. It is from such work that churches grow.

IT is worthy of note that the Woman's Board supports seventeen stations in Alaska, all the work, in fact, of the Presbyterian Church among the natives. As from time to time the Government has extended its day schools the Woman's Board has withdrawn its mission teachers, transferring support to the ordained missionary who preaches to the natives and attends to their spiritual training. The only school which the Woman's Board has in Alaska at the present time is the large boarding and Industrial School at Sitka. By supporting the missionaries to the natives, the Woman's Board leaves the Assembly's Board free to use its funds in support of the work among white people in Alaska, the thousands of miners and other settlers making this an important task.

DURING the winter eight boys of the Sitka Training school have been boat-building, having fashioned a round bottomed boat; plans, model, and boat all were made under the direction of their instructor, Mr. Beck, only one of the boys having had any previous knowledge of boat building, "but when finally launched it floated on an even keel." Another piece of work gave the boys some practical experience; this was the repairing of a boat that was wrecked last fall. The boat was cut in half, six feet added amidship, a cabin built over twelve feet of it equipped with a sliding hatch door and glass windows, and made ready for the salt sea. Nor is this all that has busied Mr. Beck and his boys. They have built fences, repaired roofs, rebuilt the wharf, made tables, mended chairs, set up desks, and many other things; and in between and at different times Mr. Beck has "tried to teach the people the word of God."

A PREDICTION



ADDRESSING an audience at Seattle, Washington, May, 1903, President Roosevelt made this significant prophecy: "The men of my age who are in this great audience will not be old men before they see one of the greatest and most popular States of the entire Union in Alaska. . . I predict that Alaska, within the next century, will support as large a population as does the entire Scandinavian peninsula of Europe, the people of which by their brains and energies, have left their mark on the face of Europe. I predict that you will see Alaska, with her enormous resources of minerals and fisheries, and her possibilities that almost exceed belief, producing as hardy and vigorous a race as any part of America."

THE GROWING IMPORTANCE OF ALASKA

By James Wollaston Kirk

UNDER this topic let me make hasty reference to the industries, commerce, education, religious work, and other features of Alaska.

The fame given to the North land by the almost fabulous Klondike has now passed over into Alaska. At the time of this writing (March) every steamship comes loaded with passengers and freight. The approaching season gives undisputed evidence of being the busiest and most productive yet known in the north.

Extent of Climate

It should not be overlooked that Alaska is about the size of that part of the United States east of the Mississippi river. The interior has a summer whose temperature rises into the eighties and a winter that falls to seventy below, a summer without a night, and, in the northern portions, a winter without a sun, yet Southeastern Alaska has a climate as mild as Portland, Oregon, or Washington, D. C., without hot weather in the summer. We have no blizzards and for over two years I have not heard the slightest peal of thunder or seen a flash of lightning. Rarely do we have a thunderstorm in the interior and then it is a very tame affair.

Mining

This is the first industry and the gold output last year was over \$10,000,000. The Seward Peninsula alone has in the past six years yielded over \$29,000,000 and is as productive as ever. One mine in Southeastern Alaska, the Treadwell, has yielded over \$21,000,000. Every Alaskan knows that the mineral industry is but at its beginning.

Fishing

A close second to the mineral industries is that of fishing. The salmon pack last

year amounted to upwards of \$6,000,000, while the halibut fishing, now a winter occupation, is only in its initial stages.

Fur

The authorities tell us that it is not possible to keep track of the extent of the fur trade. It is known to be great, and the variety is as follows: Polar bear, seal, bear, wolf, mountain sheep, four kinds of fox, the black, silver, blue and red, the badger, beaver, otter, mink, marten, sable and ermine. In Southeastern Alaska some of the islands are stocked with foxes and others with marten, where they are farmed for the market.

Lumber and Agriculture

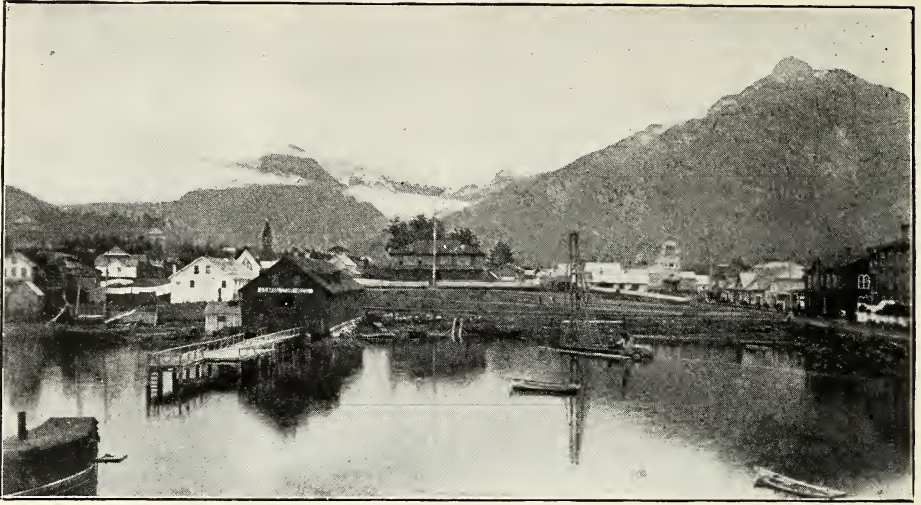
Lumber and agriculture deserve mention. Those who think the country one vast glacier little realize what luxuriant grass is found in the valleys of the coast and interior, and what variety of garden stuffs there is and of excellent quality.

Commerce

It may be a surprise to most people to learn that the annual domestic imports from the United States are about \$12,000,000, and from foreign countries \$1,500,000. The total of business done last year in Alaska exceeded \$21,000,000.

One gains an idea of the growing importance of the country when he is told that ten years ago there was a steamboat but once a month while now there are several each week. Within the hour that I have been writing, three ships have steamed into the harbor.

There are fifty-seven mail routes which use the water ways when navigation is open; which in Southern Alaska is all the year, but in the interior and north through the fall, winter and spring make use of the dog sled, while portions of the Behr-



HARBOR AT SITKA, ALASKA

ing Sea coast are served by teams of reindeer.

Railway construction has begun in earnest. The White Pass road has been in operation for seven years. The Wild Goose railway at Nome has come to its sixth year. Last year the Fairbanks railway, from that town out to the mining creeks, was opened. From Seward, the rapidly growing town on the south coast of the main territory, a road is being pushed with great energy into the interior with terminus at Fairbanks, while another railway, starting at Port Valdez on Prince Williams Sound, is in process of construction through the Copper river country with terminus at Eagle on the Yukon. These railways are the greatest need of the country for the development of its varied resources. Because the cost of living is so high, ground must be abandoned that will prove profitable when the transportation facilities have become enough better to reduce the cost of food stuffs.

While mining in Alaska is universally understood as gold mining, yet an excellent quality of coal and of vast quantity has been discovered. The Copper river is rich with copper. Tin mines are being worked on the coast of the Behring Sea, cinnabar is found on the Kuskokwim, and gypsum mines are being worked near Sitka.

Education

The incorporated towns, ten in number,

support their own schools. In addition there are thirty schools for natives and eleven for white children and mixed blood supported by the United States Government through its Bureau of Education.

There are besides several Mission Boarding Schools under the care of different denominations. Our own is located at Sitka and is an Industrial school. The teachers in these schools come from the States and are cultured young women.

The Telegraph

Telegraph wires and cables now connect all the principal towns of the Territory with the outer world, though both the internal rates and those to outside points are very high. Yet we get the leading items of news every day. There is a total of twenty newspapers published in the various towns and about half of these are dailies.

Summer Tourists' Paradise

One of the rapidly growing features of Alaska is the increase in the number of the tourists. Last year exceeded all previous years. A member of Congress says: "I go to Alaska every summer, combining business with pleasure. I believe Alaska to be the grandest country on earth. Nobody can describe Alaska. Combine all the pictures in nature's art gallery, think of all the mountains, all the snow-capped peaks, all the valleys, all the cascades, all the torrential streams rushing tumultu-

ously seaward, all together, and you have a faint glimmer of the wonders, the greatness, the glory and the inexpressible grandeur of Alaska. And in my opinion, Alaska will produce more mineral wealth in the next fifty years than any three States of the Union."

Religious Work

There is reason for hopefulness and yet there are difficulties peculiar to the country. The old life of the natives has for the most part been abandoned. The Alaskan native is ingenious and responsive. He takes easily to the dress and habits of the white man. The Gospel has wonderful success among them except where corrupt white men have debauched them. Both the men and the women easily fall victims to the most degrading vices of the whites. Where the natives are isolated, educational and religious work are delightful and fruitful.

The Episcopal Church has the native work on the Yukon, the Evangelical (Lutheran) Church has the greater part

of the coast and Behring Sea, while South-eastern Alaska has been under the care of the Presbyterian Church. Other religious bodies have a few stations, the Russian Church has several, and on the lower Yukon the Catholic Church has some stations.

To reach the white population the various denominations have entered wherever they have felt that they had enough of their own people to justify locating, and in some cases those bodies that came in second and third have unwisely crowded in churches, dividing the work without increasing the force.

The white people are usually industrious, deeply imbued with the commercial spirit, in dead earnest to gain wealth. Regarding their religious attitude it may be said of many that they are fugitive in residence, and while wanting the church, see in it little more than diversion from monotony and exacting toil. But we always find some who are true.

Juneau, Alaska.



VILLAGE OF HOONAH, ALASKA

A WORD BY THE WAY

A letter mailed at Ketchikan from Mr. Waggoner on his way to Presbytery tells of rapid development in Alaska:

"We are opening Presbytery to-day at

Saxman with Mr. Marsden. One year ago I was here in Ketchikan on my way to Presbytery and I marvel at the development in the town during that period. I believe the friends in the States little com-

prehend the strides we are making in permanent growth in Alaska. People are not spending their efforts in temporary building for business or homes, as has been so largely done heretofore, but are laying foundations and raising superstructures for permanency. This is the natural process of development.

The same is true in our missions. The

day is past in Southeast Alaska when villages will be converted as one man. The work before us is one of teaching and training.

We need the prayers of the church more than ever before that we may build wisely.

May God raise up more workers and means for the Spiritual development of his Kingdom here.

DEVELOPMENT OF ALASKA

What Others Say About It

DO you know that Nome, Alaska, is three hundred miles west of Honolulu? Do you know that Alaska has almost two and one-half times as much coast line as the rest of the United States? Of course you do not, unless you are an exception, for even we of Alaska know so very little of its wonders and possibilities that we are surprised with new discoveries every day.

The territory of Alaska is about equal in area to the combined States of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Mississippi and Kentucky. Maps are deceptive for comparison, unless they are drawn to the same scale; and unfortunately maps of Alaska are generally drawn to a small scale.

The White Pass and Yukon railroad—one of the most interesting and scenic roads of the world—was the first to cross the coast range from Skagway, at the head of Lynn

Canal, to the head waters of the Yukon, and has since been extended one hundred and forty miles to a point below the famous White Horse Rapids. In connection with steamers from Seattle and British Columbian ports, and with steamers upon the Upper Yukon and its tributaries, it supplies a vast interior country.

The possibility of the future shipping interests of that length of coast line are wonderful. To-day shipping is an infant industry, seeking additional capital to extend its operations and showing every year a remarkable growth. Ten years ago Alaska had but one steamer a month. To-day there are several every week plying between Alaska and Southeastern and Southwestern Alaskan ports, and new ones are being built for its growing commerce. They are loaded with domestic manufactures and machinery and supplies and come back loaded with ore.—WILLIAM T. PERKINS, in *World's Work*.

Rich in Tin, Coal and Copper

Several years ago, while prospecting for gold on the Seward peninsula, we saw in and near the beds of streams frequent indications which we supposed to be of common magnetic ore of no especial interest to us at the time. The mineral was in the form of water-worn pebbles, dark in color, and as we were not all-round mineralogists, and were searching only for gold, we did not recognize the fact that we had stumbled upon a deposit of tin ore, which, all things taken into account, should have given us success far above that obtained by the average gold seekers. Other later and wiser prospectors have looked twice at what was under their feet. Our igno-

rance was not singular, for many other gold prospectors and miners had found the tin ore pebbles in their pans and sluices and had passed them by, as we did, without notice. Work already done has disclosed deposits that may be depended upon for several thousand tons a year for an indefinite period.

Nothing but gold is the present cry, but there is much besides in Alaska to be developed. Coal, copper and oil are already in sight, and we think agriculture and the fisheries will doubtless become large factors in the basis of the prosperity of Alaska in the future.—A. G. KINGSBURY, NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.

CLOSE TO THE NATIVES

By Fred R. Falconer



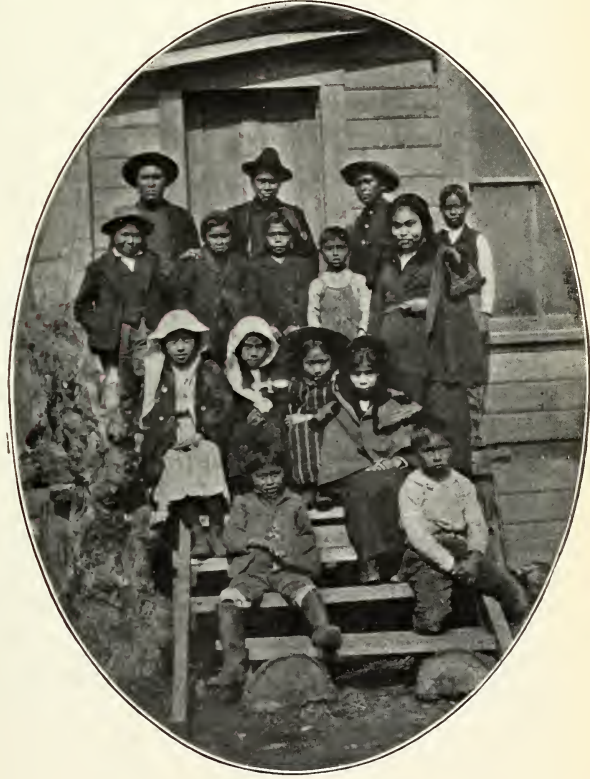
"SOME OF THE CHILCATS LIVE TO BE VERY OLD"

YEARS ago the principal industries of the Chilkats were trapping and trading with the Sticks or interior Indians. They were the middle men in the trading business. The interior Indians were not allowed to come farther than Klukwan and being in deadly terror of the Chilkats, were obliged to accept their terms of trade: as a result the latter made themselves rich at the expense of the Sticks. As the country opened up, however, and the Sticks learned more of the ways of the world, the Chilkat's corner on the trading business gradually disappeared, and they had to turn their attention to other things.

With the advent of the salmon canneries a new industry, that of the catching and sale of salmon for packing, was opened for the people, so that to-day fishing is their principal industry, trapping and trading taking second place.

The increased demand for Alaskan curios has opened a source of considerable revenue for the native women, who spend most of their time, when not preparing salmon for drying, in making Chilkat blankets, baskets, wall-pockets, and many other useful or ornamental articles, all of which find a ready sale as a result of the ever increasing tourist trade.

On entering any of the large tribal or feast houses at Klukwan one's attention is at once attracted by the number of large Chinese trunks piled high along the back of the unfinished room. These trunks are filled with blankets of various bright colors; blankets and trunks were received from the early traders in exchange for valuable furs. A man's wealth in those days was figured by the number of blankets he possessed. They were used in paying off debts among the people; in making mittens, socks, coats, shirts, pants, etc.; they were given away at their feasts in small strips, in whole blankets or in large bales, as the occasion required. They are still used in these ways, but to a limited extent, especially in the paying of debts,



PUPILS, KLUKWAN, ALASKA

the creditor, as a rule, preferring the hard cash, in these days, to a roll of blankets which have greatly depreciated in value since the advent of stores and ready merchandise.

The Chilkats are an industrious people as a rule, quite capable of caring for themselves. Though they cannot in any sense be called an agricultural people, they are fond of vegetables and numbers of them are learning the art of gardening on a small scale.

This inclination can be fostered and encouraged, so that in time vegetables, supplementing the fish diet of the people, will tend to the betterment of their health.

Some of the Chilkats live to be very old.

One old man when asked his age, said, "Oh! one thousand years; yes more than one thousand." While this reply shows the poor conception many of them have of their ages, yet there is every indication that some do exceed the allotted days of man, age not showing itself in gray hairs, as among the whites, so much as in a wrinkling and withering up process, which does not begin, as a rule, until well on in life.

Klukwan, Alaska.

"NAN-KILS-SLAS"—THE LOVED ONE

By Samuel G. Davis, Native Missionary

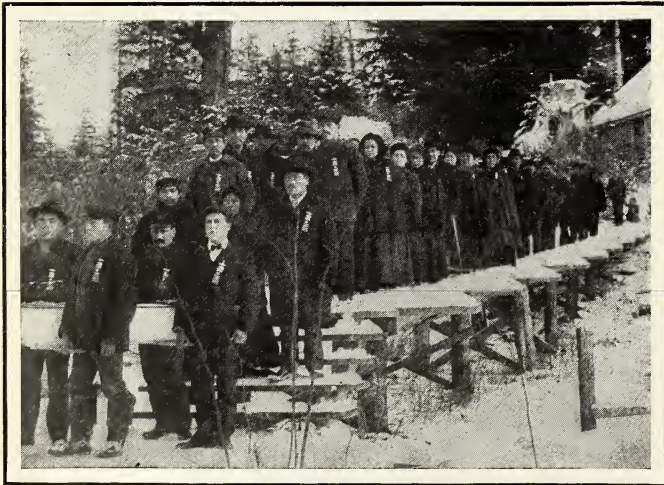
My grandfather used to tell about Nan-kils-slas, which means Loved One, that is God. He would say that no one was so good as Nan-kils-slas, and that he lived everywhere. Although Nan-kils-slas was good, yet, in olden times the natives feared him and no one wished to see him at any time. The old man would look solemn and as I watched him, a certain fear would come over his face. He never liked to

It was in the winter time, and the storms had been on for months. Our people had no guns, no axes to build their big canoes with, and my people could not get out to catch fish for food. It was on the rocky west coast of the island, and" said the old man, "my people had no food and did not know what they were going to do; they must die for want of food. All hope was lost. But Nan-kils-slas sent his son

with a small sack of food to our people, and everybody got food from the sack. Some made fun of the food that Nan-kils-slas's son gave them, and they died; others ate it with fear and thanksgiving and these lived and multiplied."

The first white ship came to Kig-Kany, fifteen miles from Jackson. Most of our Hydas took to the woods; they thought it was Nan-kils-slas, and would not eat the food given to them from the ship.

Our people believe in a Supreme Being and that he never dies, that he takes great notice of what is going on amongst them, and that he is the Loved One, but is frequently angry and punishes offenders. Our people do not know who is the author of the universe, nor do they expect that God is the author of their own



FIRST FUNERAL IN A CHRISTIAN WAY, KLINKQUAN, ALASKA

mention the name, Nan-kils-slas. I asked the old man if Nan-kils-slas would ever die. "No," said the old man, "he never dies."

"One time," he continued, "our forefathers lived on Queen Charlotte Island.

being. They have no fixed ideas about these things. Still they frequently appeal to God in trouble; they ask for pity and

deliverance. In great extremities of sickness, they address God, saying "Do not let me die until I am good."

WHAT WROUGHT THE CHANGE?

By Edward Marsden, Native Pastor



THE TOTEM OR CLAN INSIGNIA

years past. Witch-craft? No, the blessed Gospel has dispelled that satanic belief and practice. Slavery? No, that is gone. Tribe against tribe? No, we are brothers now—Tsimpsheans, Hydahs Thlingets—all are brothers. But I see something different. People have become

TH E R E is a marked improvement in the present condition of the Cape-Fox and Tongass people that are here at Saxman. God's Kingdom is advancing in the hearts and lives of these people. What do I see in my travels in this immediate section? Murders? No, that used to be in the

changed in their life. They look better than a few years ago. They act better. They believe better. Their hearts are better because the blessed light of the Gospel has entered into them.

There are many here whose character and behavior used to be unkind, stern and easily enraged. To-day the power of the Gospel has so changed them that they are quiet, gentle and loving.

The physical appearance of these people is changed and made better. In place of the large open communal houses where a half dozen families would live, they are building here some good homes which are partitioned into rooms. We find in many of these houses many modern conveniences, and while they cannot have all that ought to be in a house, they are doing their best to improve themselves.

It is encouraging to note that there are more family prayers in the different homes of Saxman this year than ever before. They used to sing and pray only in the church. It was a common occurrence here on Sunday to hear rifle shots, or see men cutting trees down and sawing them for wood, or to see a boat or canoe being painted or mended. These very people now consider this a sacrilege, because their hearts are changed.

CHRISTIANITY'S GRAPPLE WITH HEATHEN SUPERSTITION

By L. F. Jones.

RE C E N T L Y we have been led to see how deeply rooted in the native mind is the belief in the hoary headed superstition, witchcraft, and what a power Christianity is for uprooting it. One of our church members here in Juneau, Alaska, is very low with consumption and cannot live many days; she is now a mere shadow and her spirit is struggling for its release. At one time she was a wild girl but she became converted and joined the church six years ago. She is bright

and speaks good English, and is quite familiar with the ways of the whites. When she was well she was a good housekeeper. On the whole she has been a very good Christian. It created a general surprise amongst our natives when a few days ago this woman declared that she is the victim of witchcraft. At one time this would have been accepted by all as the true cause of her sickness. But now we hear our natives deprecating the idea. Many of them say, "Why, I am surprised that E—

should believe in witchcraft! How foolish of her!" While in the sick woman's case we see how rooted the old superstition is, on the other hand we see in this general deprecation of her belief how Christianity is gradually extirpating that horrible superstition.

Again: there has just died one of our members with the same wasting disease. She was a woman about twenty-five years of age and was unable to leave her bed for some months before the end. Yet there was not the slightest trace of this old superstition in her. She passed away with supreme trust in Jesus as her Saviour. As we see those who now pass away seldom attributing their sickness to witchcraft, whereas a few years back it was the universal custom to do so; and as we hear not a few disclaiming any belief in the old superstition, we see how far Christianity has supplanted it.

Yesterday (February 25th), we had a blessed communion service in our mission chapel at Douglass Island; nearly one hundred natives were present; six infants were baptized. Three—father, mother and son—were received into church on confession of faith. The work at this place is very encouraging and progressive. The natives living here are employed in the mines, an employment very different from their old time occupation of hunting. A few years back hunting was their chief means of subsistence. Now, with the most of them, it is only a side issue. Their chief means

of support are found in logging, mining and working in the canneries. The main drawback to our natives is that their employment is spasmodic. The canneries need them only in the summer. The sawmills can use only a limited number of logs. The mines also employ a limited number and these mines, save one or two, are in operation only about six months in the year. Thus, on account of existing conditions our natives find work only a fractional part of the year and no steady employment. So, in a sense, their means of support are somewhat precarious.

They are not energetic enough to establish their own industries, with one or two rare exceptions. This is largely due to their lack of knowledge and means, but chiefly, in my judgment, to their lack of ambition. Their love of ease and freedom makes them contented with simple existence; they mean by freedom, freedom from vexatious cares, as well as freedom of person. They have no desire to burden themselves with property and cares as does the white man. They scorn the white man's mansion, and wonder that men can be so foolish as to build such large and costly houses when far less pretentious ones would better serve their purpose.

But whether they are rich or poor they need the gospel. And happily they recognize this need. The Bible is more precious to many of them than anything else; and like David, they are glad when they go up to the house of God.

HOW THE RAVEN STOLE THE WATER FOR HIS PEOPLE

An Alaskan Legend Retold by our Missionary at Klukwan

MANY, many moons ago there was but one spring of fresh water in the country, and it was owned by an old miser who would not let any one else use it; so the Raven's people suffered for the want of water.

The Raven was a good old fellow, and as he did not like to see his people suffer so because they could get no water, he racked his brain to find a way to procure it for them. Now the miser watched his spring very closely. He did not go very far from it in the day time, and at night he covered it up and slept on top of it so that no one could steal it from him.

One night, while the miser was sleeping, the Raven came and put some dirt on him, then called to him to get up and wash himself as he was very dirty.

The old fellow arose, and when he saw the dirt he said, "Yes, I am dirty; I thank you for telling me." So he went to the salt water to wash the dirt off. While he was gone the Raven uncovered the spring

and drank long and deep of the clear sparkling water. The miser hurrying back caught him in the act of filling his mouth with water to carry away.

When the Raven saw the miser coming he flew for the hole in the roof to make his escape, but he could not get through; he stuck there.

Then the miser called his slaves and told them to hurry up and build a fire under the Raven.

Now the Raven at that time was pure white, but now he is black. They smoked him there in the hole in the roof. At last with a great effort he got through the hole and flew away over the country, and as he flew the water kept dropping and running from his mouth. That is the way we have water now all over the country; the little drops made the small streams, and where it ran out fast it made the Yukon and other large streams. So the Raven's people (clan) have plenty of water now, and we do not care if he is black.

GOLD AREA

Three large but well defined gold areas have thus far been exploited in Alaska, but there seems to be no good reason for disputing expectations of other rich finds. The first discovery in 1863 was in the narrow strip in the southerly section, skirting the Canadian dominion, of which Juneau is the centre. The second was in the valley of the Upper Yukon, about Circle City, extending westward into the Candian territory—the Klondike region—with Dawson as the Canadian centre; and the third was at Cape Prince of Wales, in the Juneau district. The gold is mostly

in the quartz, while that of the Upper Yukon is mostly in placer deposits. In the Nome districts the first strikes were in placers in the creeks and along the beach, between high and low tide, and in the “tundra” or alluvial deposits, reaching several miles back toward the mountain; but later prospecting has opened quite important quartz deposits, and while the placers will doubtless yield good returns for many years to come, the quartz veins are most likely to supply the richest and most permanent yield, when conditions make their full development possible.



THE NATIVE CANOE, THE ALASKAN'S PONY

UPLIFTED ALASKANS

By George A. Beck

AS far as the native population is concerned, Alaska is not particularly noted for its great men or women, though we have a number of both who have distinguished themselves along religious lines and have lived and are living earnest Christian lives far in advance of their fellows.

But it is not the exceptional few that prove the strength of the community. Our lack of distinguished natives is by no

means discouraging when we consider the people as a whole and observe the wonderful advance they have made. We can give you name after name of quiet, energetic, capable young men and women, in the stores, shops, mills and in different positions that make up the work of a town, filling their places in a quiet business like way, and doing so in such a thoroughly Christian manner that they are taken as a matter of course, and we almost forget



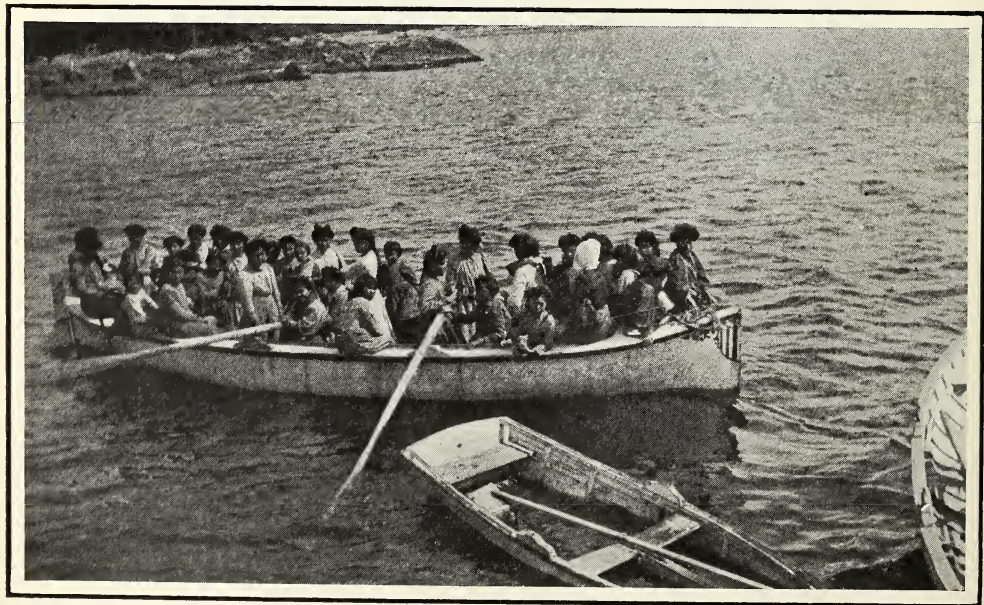
BOYS OF THE SITKA SCHOOL SALTING FISH FOR WINTER USE

that they are Indians not yet many years removed from savagery.

We hear much about the girls that go astray after being educated at the Sitka Training School, but it is a fact that today in this town of from eight hundred to a thousand Indians and an army post, there is not one girl who has received any Pres-

byterian training whatever, to be found on the street. Some of our girls are lost, but the great majority are saved to lives of usefulness.

As I write I have before me a picture of a class of eighteen girls taken in the sewing room of the Training School about five years ago. This picture was printed



SITKA MISSION GIRLS OFF FOR A PICNIC

in the HOME MISSION MONTHLY some time since. Four of these eighteen girls have been called home and died trusting in Christ Jesus as their Saviour. Every one of the remaining fourteen are doing well. Five are married and living here, in very happy homes of their own, which are kept bright by the lively little ones that have come to them. Two of the five found husbands outside our church, uneducated men, one a member of the Russian church, but our girls led them up to the way they had learned to live and into the church, not sinking, as is so commonly reported, back to the level of the old life. Another has just returned to Sitka after an absence of two years which has been spent with her own people and as a housemaid in a white family. She comes back a perfect lady and is now working in Governor Brady's home. One of Mr. Duncan's teachers at Metlakahtla comes from the same class. Three of the others are married, one to a white man in Seattle, the

other two to native men in Alaska. The remaining three are living in their homes, and personal letters from them prove to us that they have not forgotten their teaching here. These girls were not selected from our best girls in the school, we cite them because they chanced to be associated in this class room group; they are from three tribes, of all ages and temperaments and from seven different towns. Two of them did do very wrong just as they left the school, but it was only for the day; they repented with great sorrow and have lived it down. Can we find cause for complaint in a record like this? Has not God greatly blessed the money and the efforts of his servants in the developing of these eighteen girls, and the direct influence they have had over husbands and children which already just doubles the number, not counting the many friends also reached by them? We have failures, we must admit; but they are few as compared to our successes. Facts prove the assertion.

EXPERIENCES AT POINT BARROW

THE following extracts are from the journal of Mrs. Kilbuck, who went with her husband to Point Barrow one year ago last summer, to remain with Mr. and Mrs. Spriggs through the winter. They are now at Wainwright Inlet in charge of the Government reindeer station. The experiences related occurred immediately after the Kilbucks reached Barrow:

Everything seems so strange. The ice is piled up higher on shore than we ever saw it on the Kuskokwim. All the whaling ships are here, seven or eight in number, unable to go on because of the ice pack to the north and the east. Their ships are tied to huge ice hummocks close to the mission and whaling station.

I visited some of the people. They have neat houses with stoves and lamps, and they have also "white man's food."

I find that many of their words are similar to those we learned on the Kuskokwim and it pleases them that we can talk even a little to them. Many of them are Christians, but when the whalers come along they are subjected to many temptations.

We took a walk to the old village and saw how the frame work of the huts were made of whalebone. I never saw so many bones in all my life, and I did not know that the bones of anything could be so large. A number of jawbones set in the ground for posts were five feet higher than I could reach. The bones were bleached as white as snow. We saw fully thirty abandoned huts.

The people here have much the same seal-oil smell that the natives have on the Kuskokwim, but they are much more cleanly in their homes. In dress and looks they are like all other Eskimos.

I forgot to tell you that Mrs. Spriggs has carnations and nasturtiums blooming in her window. I did not expect to see house plants growing in this climate, although I brought a few slips of wandering jew and ivy with me in a jar. Both are doing well but when the long night comes I fear they will die for lack of sunlight, if they do not freeze before that time.

Aug. 21—Our second Sunday is about over. For three days we have had snow on the ground and everything looks white



AN ESKIMO BOY, ARCTIC ALASKA

and wintry. The ice came in with an on-shore wind but is now clearing away again. How we hope it will blow out to sea and let our supply ship have a chance to get here. We are worst off for coal. To-morrow Mr. Spriggs will take some natives and two bickarras and go down along the coast about ninety miles to a coal vein and get a couple of tons of coal. We were surprised to learn that there was coal so far north. The waves in a storm throw the coal upon the beach and all there is to do is to pick it up and sack it. About ninety sacks have been filled and are ready to be brought home.

Yesterday several whale boats manned by natives went out walrus hunting. A

whale boat is a wooden boat but the native boats are made of walrus skin. One of the boats brought in nine seals. The more prosperous natives have boats of their own and are very daring hunters.

Early this morning a man died. He was a good man. The funeral service was held in the church and he will be buried this afternoon. The friends made a rude box, wrapped the man in a blanket and placed the coffin several miles back on the tundra. Later they will dig a grave and put the coffin in it. It takes about three days to dig a grave, as the ground is frozen and never thaws out. Just think, a body laid to rest up here remains just as it is until the grave gives up its dead. Nothing placed in the ground ever decays.

Tok-puk, a native, killed a polar bear last night. This evening he was out with his boat sailing back and forth, towing the bear skin to wash it. It must have been very oily for there was a streak of calm in the water wherever the boat had been.

August 26. Mr. Spriggs has just returned with about one and one-fourth tons of soft coal. We are almost out of coal.

He reports solid ice along the shore and we have given up getting our supplies. He got twenty-eight sacks "trade" flour from one of the whalers. Fuel and coal oil are as important as food and we lack all three.

Three ships have come in sight from the eastward. How we hope they will sell us something. Mr. Kilbuck is cleaning deer skins for boots and I am tanning squirrel skins for a coat.

Mr. Bower, the trader, had his men out for walrus. They killed five. They bring in many seals; yesterday we watched them as they dragged them home with dog teams hitched to the flippers. They are sometimes put into cold storage and frozen for winter use.

We look and look but no ship is in sight, and we need our things badly. I do not know how to cook without lard or butter, and no vegetables or fruit for a change.

The captain of the *Belvedere* sent us a can of cherries and a can of orange marmalade, but we are saving them for hard times.

August 28, 5 p. m. Thank God! the ship is in sight. Everybody's wild with delight; even the natives are hugging each other and jumping about with joy and we are all talking at once, laughing and planning. It is the first supply ship to reach here in two years.

September 1. On account of heavy ice the ship went to anchor about five miles down the coast. Mr. Spriggs hired three natives with their boats to start the unloading. They have brought over a dozen boatloads of coal and some provisions.

The barometer is going down very fast and the wind has shifted to the southwest, which indicates anything but a bright prospect. Night has closed down and we can only wait for morning to see the result.

September 2. Morning has come again. The ship has moved up a little closer, but the wind has brought fields of ice in shore and all about the boat. We watch and wait and hope. Our one thought is, will she be able to resist the pressure or will the ice crush her in and everything be lost.

9 a. m. The men on the ship are working hard to free her from the ice. Three canoe loads of men have gone to her from here. They worked their way through the ice, hauling their boats over one piece, and now they are walking to the ship over the ice.

11 a. m. The ship is leaking. The men are carrying some things to the canoes and bringing them ashore. The ship may not be damaged much yet. The wind still blows and the ice is pressing hard against her.

12 m. The wind changed its course a lit-

tle but blows harder. The ice has scattered some, and the natives are hastily bringing provisions ashore.

To the southwest the waters show in a dark line. It is possible that the end of the pack is passing by. That will mean no more ice to come from that direction. If only the wind would go down. The waves are running high and begin to break on the ice cakes.

3 p. m. The wind is blowing a gale. It has veered to the west and the ice floe is coming in again. The natives say the ship cannot live.

6.30 p. m. The captain has sent his wife to shore. He will stay by his ship. Poor woman, how she cried when she came in the house and begged us to pray for them in their distress. She has slept with her clothes on for four nights in order to leave in haste if necessary. This morning they lost one anchor, and the bow of the boat is ground off down to the planks. The captain's wife brought with her her bird cage and her personal belongings.

During the afternoon the natives worked nobly carrying our things to shore in their skin canoes.



FISHING FOR TOM COD IN BEHRING SEA

Sept 3. The barometer is rising and the wind has gone down but the ship is surrounded by ice and no water is in sight as far as the eye can see. The ship is not in any immediate danger but they must keep the pumps going for she is leaking six or

seven inches an hour. No unloading is being done. It is impossible to go out to her in boats.

Sunday Sept. 4. The ice is still jammed about the ship. The captain came ashore to see his wife. He says the ship is leaking a good deal, but she is riding easy. The ice shoved her into shallow water last night. Ice formed over all open places and the prospect is very doubtful of her getting out at all. If she freezes in, the cargo will all be saved but it will have to be sledged to shore.

The captain still hopes for strong wind to carry out the ice and give him a chance to unload and get away.

Sept. 9. Three busy days have gone by. The natives have been unloading lumber and coal. Two days they carried the things to shore over the ice, but a favorable wind cleared out the ice and today they have worked with boats. There is still

about three days' work for twenty men. Mr. Spriggs has charge of the unloading and he is almost too tired to walk. If only the ship were closer it would be much easier. We boiled seven gallons of beans on our stoves for the workingmen's dinner. Tea was made out of doors.

Sunday Sept. 11. As the school house is filled with supplies Sunday School was held in the open air. The natives, about seventy in all, seated themselves on the sacks of coal piled by the house, and huddled in their furs, listened to the missionary with the strictest attention, joining in the singing with a right good will. The day has been rather mild, the sun shining part of the time.

Sept. 14. The weather continues mild and no ice is in sight. The main pack has evidently gone north and left this part of the ocean quite clear. The ship got off safely.

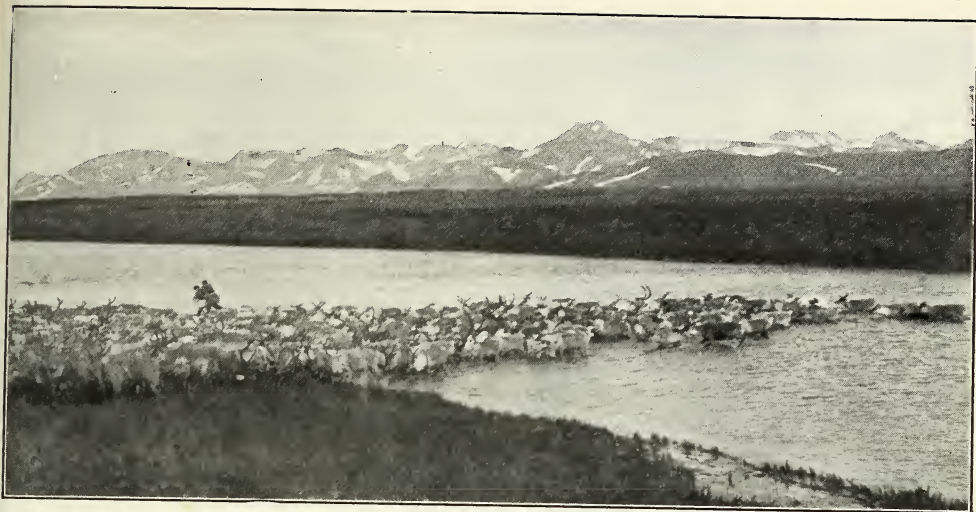
"THE ROMANCE OF THE REINDEER"

This is what Mary Gay Humphries called her account, in one of the monthly magazines last summer, of the story of Alaska's acquisition of this latest factor in its economic development. And truly the story does not read unlike a romance, though with the added zest which is gained when a doubtful experiment is worked out to a successful and practical issue.

"In 1890 Dr. Sheldon Jackson, making his inspecting tour among the Alaskan missions, became aware of an impending dangerous situation. The greed of the white men was devastating both land and sea. The whalers had driven the whales to other seas. The walrus was nearly exterminated by steam and rapid-firing guns. The hunted seals no longer played about the coast-line. To find them the native had to go far out to sea. This meant that the inhabitants of northern Alaska were being deprived of their food, their clothing, light, implements, and their industries. Famine was depopulating them, and it was inevitable that the Government would soon have thousands of helpless persons dependent on its bounty for food. Across the thirty miles of water we know as Behring's Straits was Siberia, with a people comfortably prosperous and living under almost the same natural conditions. The contrast was too striking not to excite attention and inquiry. To Dr. Jackson the answer seemed to lie in the possession by the Siberians of the domestic reindeer. To the Siberian the reindeer was food, clothing, beast of burden, and article of commerce. The reindeer is prolific. It costs nothing for its keep. Under the vast snow-fields

of the frozen North lies the reindeer moss on which it feeds. Why, then, should the reindeer not be to the Alaskan what it is to his neighbor across Behring's Straits?"

Full of the idea Dr. Jackson succeeded in having the matter laid before Congress, and an appropriation solicited to buy a few reindeer to start the project. As Congress refused to accede, interested friends gave a thousand dollars to start the venture. A new difficulty was met when the Siberians refused to sell deer for American coin; barter was declared the acceptable medium. Only sixteen deer were secured the first year. Later Congress made appropriations for the purchase and care of the deer. Careful plans were instituted whereby the natives were not only instructed in herding but allowed a certain share in the increase. Today there are over eight thousand reindeer in Alaska, and the industry is one of the most promising for the natives in all Arctic Alaska. Of the sixty owners of herds, two-thirds are Eskimos who have secured their herds by apprenticeship and by having proved themselves worthy to be trusted, for only such are allowed this privilege, the Government exercising supervision for twenty years so that if a herd be not properly cared for the owner can be dispossessed and the herd loaned to another. These reindeer are now valued at \$800,000; having cost the Government an outlay of \$183,000, it will be seen that the margin of profit is great. The reindeer is proving useful in the postal service, and in rescue work, aside from his many other valuable considerations.



ALASKAN REINDEER HERD

THE INDIAN IN MATTERS FINANCIAL

FRANCES E. LEUPP, the Indian Commissioner, gives expression to his views in the following selected paragraphs.

✱

As fast as an Indian of either mixed or full blood is capable of taking care of himself, it is our duty to set him upon his feet and sever forever the ties which bind him either to his tribe, in the communal sense, or to the Government.

✱

The process of general readjustment must be gradual, but it should be carried forward as fast as it can be with presumptive security for the Indian's little possessions; and I should not let its educative value be obscured for a moment. The leading strings which have tied the Indian to the Treasury ever since he began to own anything of value have been a curse to him. They have kept him an economic nursling long past the time when he ought to have been able to take a few steps alone. The tendency of whatever crude training in money matters he has had for the last half century has been toward making him an easy victim.

✱

Another sense lacking in primitive man is that of property unseen. You will never implant in the Indian an idea of values by showing him a column of

figures. He must see and handle the dollars themselves in order to learn their worth, and he must actually squander some and pay the penalty of loss before his mind will compass the notion that he can not spend them for foolishness and still have them at hand for the satisfaction of his needs.

✱

At first, of course, the Government must keep its protecting hand on every Indian's property after it has been assigned to him by book and deed; then, as one or another shows himself capable of passing out from under this tutelage, he should be set fully free and given "the white man's chance," with the white man's obligation to balance it.

✱

Finally, we must strive in every way possible to make the Indian an active factor in the upbuilding of the community in which he is going to live. The theory, too commonly cherished on the frontier, that he is a sort of necessary nuisance surviving from a remote period, like the sagebrush and the giant cactus, must be dispelled, and the way to dispel it is to turn him into a positive benefit. To this end I would, for instance, teach him to transact all of his financial business that he can in his nearest market town, instead of looking to the United States Treasury as the only source of material blessings.



TATTERS. AN ALASKAN BOY, MAKING A MORNING CALL

MESSAGES FROM THE SITKA SCHOOL

During the late winter twelve of our school children entered the hospital with the most severe form of grippe I have known during my many years in Alaska. March seventeenth I sent the last patient back to the school and have had none since. During the same quarter I made 260 visits and 650 prescriptions.

ESTHER GIBSON, NURSE

Three of my school boys want to become preachers to their people. One, nineteen years old, is very much in earnest. He is doing some personal work among the boys here, and longs to go home for the summer, to tell his people of Jesus' power to save, not only in the world to come but *now*. He is coming to me for extra Bible study; and it is delightful to see how quickly he is grasping its truths. He says he used to see nothing in the Bible. He opened it, but did not see any pictures, so would turn to another book. Now he says it is full of pictures for him, and he is seeing new ones every day. He wants to tell others what he has found, and what the Lord has done for him.

CATHERINE HANNA

The days are long and bright and beautiful now, and work goes easier than during the dark winter months. The boys who came to the school last fall have improved greatly. Little John, the Yukatat boy, is a great favorite with all. He is very bright and interesting, so trusting and appreciative, so sunny and happy, and he has learned to speak very well; it is really wonderful how much of the language he has gotten in only six months. There has been a growing interest in spiritual things during the winter. A goodly company of boys come regularly every morning for a quiet Bible reading. The boys who do not wish to read are not allowed in the room at that time, that the readers may not be disturbed. The pupils' breakfast is over at a quarter of seven. Each boy first makes his own bed, and then there is a half hour of their own to use as they wish until the bell for chapel exercises. This is the time they take for their Bible reading. Yesterday was our Communion service, and six boys and two girls united with the church.

SUSAN DAVIS

OTHER MESSAGES

The lines between the old life and the new are being more closely drawn. A number of the natives have taken such a decided stand against the old heathen customs that we feel greatly encouraged, preferring to have a few stable ones than many half and half. Our Chief has endured some persecution on account of the stand he has taken against old customs, but he is unshaken. We believe others will follow his example. The people show an interest in the better life by a regular attendance at the church services and a patient listening to the word of God. In time they will understand that the old and the new cannot work together. May God help them to choose the new and better life.

Perhaps the most interesting event of the past year, with us, was the arrival of a little girl missionary on the 6th of January. She was born at Haines, and made the trip home to Klukwan by dog-team, when four weeks old, so you see she has made a good start toward roughing it in Alaska already.

Our other little daughter, two years and three months old has traveled nearly one hundred miles by dog-team, nearly two hundred and fifty miles by canoe, two thousand miles by steamer, and I will not say how many miles her father has "packed" her; the furthest at one time, however, was five miles. The above are about the only means of travel.

People passing through to the mines beyond often stop over night with us. They sometimes ask us if we do not get tired and lonesome here, and long for a broader field of labor. We answer that God has called us to this field and work; that we do not find time to be lonesome.

God has been with us in the past to bless; He will be with us in the future.

F. FALCONER

Hoonah, Alaska. Rev. M. James Caldwell. At the "potlach" the native gives away (the word potlach means to give) his accumulation of material wealth, such as blankets, clothing and money. One case of which I know is that

of a man allowing his wife and children to suffer for proper covering during the winter while he had a dozen blankets or so put away to be "potlached" during the next spring.

I found those when I came, who amidst the taunts and jeers of their own tribe in the interim when this charge was vacant, had refrained from participating in the heathen practices—potlaching and the like.

About thirteen acres of sapling timber has been made ready for pasture use—the grass crop being the crop of all others to be relied on every year. One native engaged a hundred pounds of seed potatoes for spring planting. But the native does not take kindly to agriculture. He prefers day's work as being more remunerative—at least the pay is not too far removed from the work.—*Haines, Alaska.*

A MODERN CITY IN ALASKA

THE development of Nome has been less rapid actually than that of a score of American cities in regions more naturally favored. But viewed in the light of

obstacles of transportation, geographical location and isolation from other sections, Nome rising in five years from a barren stretch of beach, fronting a frozen marsh, to a city of twenty-five thousand inhabitants, with banks, and schools and theatres, paved streets and electric lighted thoroughfares, telegraph and telephone systems, and with three separate lines of railroads entering it, stands alone in city building.

In the spring of 1899 the spot now marked as Nome on the map was as dismal as might be found the world over. By June of the same year a tent city, sheltering five thousand persons, occupied the spot. By the following September the tent city had vanished and in its place was a town of substantial frame buildings. In the meantime a city government had been formed, a mayor elected, a police force organized, a fire department created, and court established.

The first winter of Nome was characterized by what might be called "high finances." Everybody sought to corner something. The price of coal, under artificial stimulus, went to \$150 a ton; lumber commanded \$500 a thousand feet; eggs brought fifty cents each. The most successful corner was that of fresh milk. There

was only one cow in the city. The owner thereof cleared one thousand dollars on milk, and sold the cow in the spring for beef, realizing five hundred dollars more. To take



A CHRISTIAN MOTHER OF INTERIOR ALASKA

advantage of the high prices expected the following winter, poultry yards and dairies were established, and thus prices found their natural level.—*Cosmopolitan.*

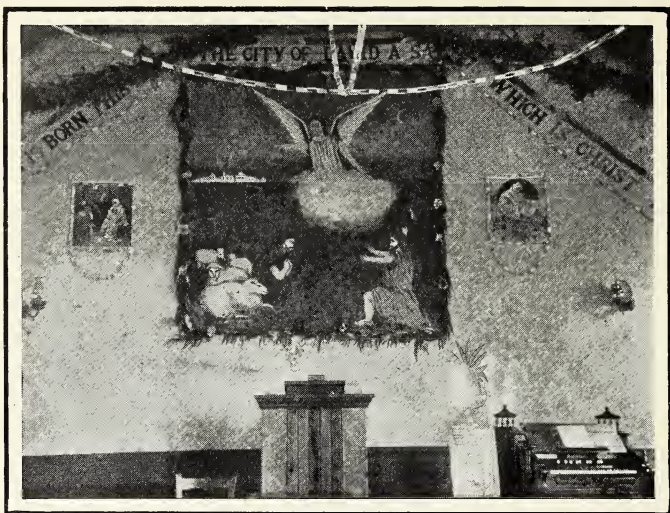
OUR MISSIONARY FORCE IN ALASKA

Barrow. (Eskimos.) (Care Roth, Blum & Co., San Francisco, Cal.) Rev. S. R. Spriggs, Mrs. S. R. Spriggs. Gambell. St. Lawrence Island (Eskimos). (Care S. Foster & Co., 26 California St., San Francisco.) Dr E. O. Campbell, Mrs. E. O. Campbell.
Hoonah. Rev M. J. Campbell, Miss Flora Williams (native).
Jackson. (Hydah Tribe.)
Juneau. (Auk and Takoo Tribes.) Rev. L. F. Jones. Douglas. (Auk and Takoo.) Mr. William Benson (native).
Haines. (Chilcat Tribe.) Rev. A. J. McLean, Mr. A. R. McIntosh.

Killisnoo. (Kootznahoo Tribe).
Klawock. (Hydah and Henegah Tribes.) Rev. David Waggoner.
Klinquan. (Jackson P. O.) (Hydah Tribe.) Mr. Samuel Davis (native).
Klukwan. (Chilcat Tribe.) Rev. F. Falconer.
Saxman. (Tonga and Cape Fox Tribes.) Rev. Edward Marsden (native).
Sitka Mission. (Thlinget Tribe.) Rev. W. S. Bannermann, Mr. Willie Wells.
Sitka Hospital. Miss Esther Gibson.

Sitka Training School. (All Tribes). Mr. W. G. Beattie, Miss Katherine E. Hanna, Miss Edith Toon. Miss Nora Dawson, Miss Mary E. Logan, Miss Susan Davis, Mrs. M. F. Schuknecht, Miss Anna M. Sheets, Miss Lucile Owen, Miss Anna R. Funk, Mrs. Margaret

A. Saxman, Mr. George J. Beck, Mr. John E. Gamb. Mr. J. T. LaTourrette, Mr. George Howard (native), Wrangell. (Stickene Tribe.) Mr. J. S. Clark, Mrs. J. K. Paul Tamaree (native). Wainwright Inlet. (Eskimos.) Rev John H. Kilbuck



PAINTING AND DECORATION BY NATIVES, FOR CHRISTMAS, AT KLINQUAN, ALASKA

OUR LORD'S PRAYER IN HYDAH

Translated by Samuel G. Davis, a Native Hydah

Itil Aung, sha dung isis, akwon lth kyang kwoyadi. Akwon lth Kingdom-gai althgwi ga unga isdi, Shagai un dung gudunts gigan lth hetligai un gudunts. Shantlan wautliwon lth sing gut tou itil ga isdi. Itil da ungas Kalthshint lth gudung, itil un ga daungasgi kalthshint talung guduns ging-ana : Gum lth gia daungasgi shuwiitil istaldang, waigien gin daungas sta lth itil Kogundi Kingdom-gai dunggai isis altha, dugwigai ishin, un-yagudung-gai ishin, waigien et swonung ashung. Amen.

OUR SIOUX BRETHREN

By Rev. David E. Evans

THE great change that has come over the Dakotas, or Sioux Indians, is due mainly to missionary work. Just a little more than a generation removed from heathenism, the progress they have made toward Christian citizenship is marvelous. The heartless lack of sympathy displayed toward the Indian by the average American seems to permeate, to some degree, some of our Christian churches. A friend said to me some time ago, "It will take a thousand generations to civilize them"—referring to the Sioux. I replied, "How many generations has it taken to civilize you and me?" None can tell the history of the years of patient work for centuries to evolve the Christian civilization brought over to these shores by the Pilgrim fathers; and who are we that begrudge the poor, misguided Indian more

than a single generation of missionary work and say he ought now to be left to his own resources, to "sink or swim, survive or perish" he has had his opportunity, let us now turn to some other field of effort."

But I am glad to say that, so far as my observation goes, the people who say this are very few. At no time since I have entered this work have I had so many sympathetic inquiries from societies who are anxious to help to Christianize the Indians as this last year. And at no previous time have I seen greater appreciation shown by the Indians themselves toward our efforts to help them. The spirit of missions has taken firm hold of them, and these

INDIANS ARE OFFERING THEMSELVES AND THEIR MONEY FREELY to send the blessed Gospel to their brethren

farther West, who are still sitting in darkness and in the shadow of death. More than \$2,000 is being raised annually by the faithful women in these Indian churches to support those native missionaries who have gone forth from these tribes to the Western Indians of this State and Montana.

THE NATIVE MISSIONARIES

thus supported are doing a great work in

preaching and Bible teaching, and house to house personal visitation. They are often discouraged; but the fact that our white churches are providing for Good Will and Wolf Point Mission Schools greatly encourages them, for they see that there is hope for enlargement of the work, if new recruits can thus be prepared to come to their aid and take their places when age or illness prevents the continuance of their own personal services.

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 Alaska: present and possible New Eng M: Aug '05
 Alaska trip Cent: Aug '97
 Adventure with a dog and a
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 Alaska boundary No Am Rev: Je '03
 Alaska boundary Outlook: Feb 28 '03
 Alaskan boundary Rev of Rvs: Mr '03 Ag '03
 Alaskan boundary No Am Rev: Jl '04
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 Goose railway Overland: My '02
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PRESBYTERIAL EXCHANGE

St Louis Presbyterian

Our annual meeting this spring was a great success. Every seat crowded and many standing. The day was beautiful and the church, (we met at Tyler Place) attractively decorated with palms and flags. Our literature secretary had worked hard and sold about \$5.00 worth of leaflets, took six new subscriptions to HOME MISSION MONTHLY and sixteen to *Over Sea and Land*. Twelve new societies have been organized during the year, seven of which are directly due to Mrs. Palmer's visits in June. Miss Hughes was greatly liked and was often mentioned in the one minute responses to the roll call of the various societies. Our treasurer for the first time passed the \$4,000 mark for Home Missions. We are now hoping and praying for a grand year to celebrate our Silver Jubilee, the twenty-fifth of the society, and our chief aim is to have an organization of some kind tributary to the Woman's Home Board in every church and mission in the whole presbytery. There remain but nine now without any.

We have one hundred and six contributing societies this year.

MISSIONARY HALL

One of the most unique features in connection with the Anderson Memorial Library of the Presbyterian College of Emporia, Kansas is "Missionary Hall" which has been styled a Department of Missions.

At the request of the officers of the Synodical Society, the Trustees of the College granted to the organization the use of a large airy room on the second floor of the Library Building, with the promise that it should be well equipped for the use of the Mission Study Classes of the College.

In October, 1902, Missionary Hall was formally dedicated by the Woman's Synodical Society.

The Hall which is a beautiful room in itself, has been handsomely furnished with book cases, tables, chairs, desk, rugs and pictures, and an organ in memory of Mrs. J. I. Hewitt, the organizer and leader of the first Mission Study Class in connection with Emporia College. The latest gift is a large curio case which already contains valuable and interesting specimens from the Home and Foreign field which the alumni and other friends have been generous in sharing with us. This is a profitable feature of the Hall and will be made more so by the personal efforts of those interested.

From time to time the very best missionary books have been purchased, until now there are over three hundred, making the nucleus of a fine missionary library. Thirty-five more will be added this year. These books are constantly used by the members of the classes who are systematically studying Home and Foreign missions.

Besides the books, missionary magazines, papers and leaflets are found on the reading table.

The money for furnishings and books has been contributed by the members of the missionary societies in the State, outside of their regular offerings to missions.

The assistance of the able Librarian of the College, Miss M. R. McCabe, and an efficient local committee makes it possible for the students to enjoy the advantages offered in this Hall.

Any desiring further information concerning this work may write to Mrs. E. D. Hoag, Newton, Kansas, or to Miss McCabe, Emporia, Kansas. Miss McCabe has charge of the room and knows more particularly as to the use made of the books and information.

The securing of the money has developed upon Mrs. Hoag, the synodical president, who says that her courage almost failed her several times but when she thought of the influence that might be exerted upon the students of the college for all time, she dared not give up the undertaking. "Each year," she says, "I plan for some special addition, and secure the money by personal solicitation from those who I know will not let it affect their missionary offerings. This year the plan is being tried of

asking each presbytery to give certain books that we wish placed in the library. I am aiming to have all of our Home Mission books on the shelves."

WORD FROM CALIFORNIA

This is the first word that reached the Board after the terrible California disaster. It is in response to a message of sympathy and inquiry sent to the Synodical President, Mrs. Goddard, whose home is in San Francisco:—

Your note came just as I was beginning to realize that I must communicate with the anxious ones outside telling of wonderful deliverance. It is still a strange, unreal thing. Tuesday evening of the 17th I went to our Synodical Home Mission Headquarters. Mrs. Garratt and I arranged the chairs for the morning's semi-annual meeting, distributed the programs, spread the tables and unpacked dishes all in readiness for the luncheon, meanwhile calculating on the number that we might expect. I had that day received a card from Mrs. Terry saying that she would be in San Francisco Tuesday night. Mrs. Skinner of San Bernardino (the new Riverside President) and Mrs. Ronald from the South came Tuesday, but went to Berkeley. Mrs. Clelland, President of Los Angeles Presbyterial, wrote me that she would arrive Wednesday morning.

The earthquake did very little injury to me or mine.

A whole story of brick chimney came down on the floor above where my husband and I were sleeping, but not one brick came through and not a piece of plastering broke loose from the walls in our rooms. The fire stopped about two miles from us.

I can never forget the procession that came by our place night and day those first days of the fire seeking a place for safety. We expected the fire to keep right on, as it was headed our way and going by leaps and bounds, but an army explosive brought from Vallejo Thursday afternoon checked the mad speed, otherwise Friday at the latest we would have been houseless. I was not greatly afraid through it all, and never for a moment lost presence of mind nor power to do necessary things. Our dear old First church building was not hurt by the earthquake but went in flame. Mizpah Church was also burned. Our other ten churches stand. Our Chinese church was burned. Mrs. Garratt's home was burned and with it our headquarters. We had gathered our early records and they are gone and all our Depository of Literature.

Mrs. Prutzman and Mrs. Ross came to see me to-day and we forgot the sights and sounds of our strange surroundings so far as we could and tried to talk about parts of our missionary work that must be looked after.

We have been under martial law and everything has been done in order and with fine dispatch and our people have wonderfully risen to the occasion. We have not been allowed to leave town and return without permits, so have not been able to call our officers together, as many live over the bay. I see nothing but hope for the future, for we know in whom we have believed and that He is able.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S NOTES

A Good Story Bears Repetition, and a story of progress in our work is always good, so we offer no apology for giving, in this General Assembly edition of the Home Mission Monthly, the contributions for home missions from our young people which you will re-read in the annual report of this Department printed in full in the July number of the magazine. Remember that these figures are the total contributions for both the evangelistic and mission school work.

Sunday schools,\$45,641.34
C. E. & Jr. C. E. Societies, 30,225.36
Other Y. P. Organizations, 26,060.89

A grand total of \$101,957.69 and an advance of \$6,994.26 over last year.

Many Responded to the appeal for "Patches" which was published in rhyme in this column of the Home Mission Monthly for March. That the parcels sent to the Menaul School were most acceptable is shown in the acknowledgment of Mr. Ross. We give one verse:

"Menaul School and the matrons here

Are anxiously hoping to catch the ear

And express from hearts that are overflowing,—

As the stock of patches is continually growing.—

Their thanks for the interest the people are showing

In sending so many nice patches."

But Mr. Ross could not resist the temptation to present the need for denim aprons for his boys when he sent this acknowledgment. Perhaps some of those who did not send patches would prefer to send a whole garment for these boys who have

"Bread to make and meals to get,

Dishes to wash and tables to set

And laundry work not mentioned yet"

while all the time our workers are endeavoring

"To teach the boys to be neat

And protect their clothes from chin to feet."

So the plea is "for some good denim work-aprons."

"Were it Possible" writes a matron at Sitka, Alaska, "to bring the young people of our churches face to face with the real, live human boys and girls in this school, there would be no fear of lack of interest in missions nor any fear of lack of workers in the field.

"Some of the boys and girls here are as handsome, as bright and as white as you see anywhere. My room is in the boys' dormitory, and those of from eight to twelve years of age call on me most frequently. Possibly it is because I have a cupboard where games and picture books are kept, but you could not guess if I should ask you what you think they select first when allowed to help themselves. It is the Bible. Many of them pick up a Bible or a Testament the first thing and begin to look for verses. When they come across one they think is 'fine verse' they ask me to print it for them so they may carry it away and learn it. Recently two of them called and said, 'We want to learn some prayers.' I referred them to the fifty-first Psalm and pointed out such verses as they could understand, and printed

each a little prayer. I know these two boys will never get away from the verses they learn here."

The "French Broad" Young People are particularly interested in Sitka, and have been studying Alaska during the past year. The following note is from the "Laurel Country:" "Our Young People's Missionary Society has been taking a six months' course of study on Alaska. Meetings were well attended and much interest shown. In March they had an open meeting, 'An Evening in Alaska,' which was much enjoyed. The school-house was filled with people many of whom had walked five miles through the mud and rain to see the stereopticon views. Different members described the pictures as they were thrown on the sheet."

Just Out: The young people who are especially interested in Cuba and Porto Rico will be grateful for the addition to our mission study equipment of the map talk on the work in these islands, prepared by Mrs. Charles L. Thompson. Price five cents.

The Study Class Book for next year will be on the important topic "Immigration." This book is to be used at the summer conferences; also Miss Crowell's latest book for Juniors, "Coming Americans" the fifth of the Junior series. It is none too early to begin your preparation for mission study class work.

In Most of the Mission Fields intemperance is the greatest foe to the progress of our work; hence the teaching of temperance has a very prominent place in the mission schools. A teacher among the mountains of the South formed a Reading Club in order to keep the larger boys out of temptation's way on the Sabbath, and twenty-five members meet with her from two until five o'clock. Recently she almost lost courage on learning that five of her boys had been under the influence of liquor on Saturday, the drink having been given them by a woman "who sells on the sly." The campaign of the temperance committee at the Menaul School brought startling revelations of the home influence to the teachers, and they have especially asked the earnest prayers of our young people for these Mexican boys as they go to their homes for vacation. This committee found boys of seven and eight years of age who were afraid to sign the cigarette pledge lest they fail to keep it, having been taught to smoke when mere infants. One plaza teacher told of seeing a little girl under three years of age smoking a cigarette, and that the thirty girls in her school had been cigarette smokers when she went there. Boys of ten and twelve were afraid to sign the total abstinence pledge because they "would be given wine at the 'Feasts' and made to drink it." A counteracting influence, and another most important committee in this same school is from the C. E. Society. The members meet before every young people's meeting to pray for God's blessing on the meeting to follow. The good influence of this committee of older boys will be felt by the younger ones who can see in their lives (and appearance) what it means to overcome wrong habits.

PROGRAM FOR JULY MEETING

Bible Reading. Stewardship.

Keynote. Paul's words in 1 Cor. 9: 17, last clause, I have a stewardship intrusted to me.

Let the leader or some one or ones selected for the purpose dwell briefly on the following points: What God has intrusted to us in

First. Our ancestry, birth, and training in this enlightened Christian land.

Second. Our temporal possessions. Compare the average wealth of Christians in America with that of those in Persia, India, China, Korea, etc.

Third. His Holy Word and the great salvation therein revealed.

Fourth. The restraining and the constraining influences of the Holy Spirit.

Fifth. The opportunities for and rewards of Christian service.

1 Cor. 3: 21, last clause, to 4: 2 inclusive, also 1 Cor. 4: 7; 1 Peter 4: 10.

Luke 12 last half verse 48. Let us remember that the measure of our faithfulness will be, not what God has received from us, but what we have withheld from Him. Shall we not ask ourselves if we are "keeping pace in new purposes, and answering with devotion God's summoning gifts and challenging mercies?"

JULIA B. KENDALL.

The Annual Meeting of the Board in Replica

The July meeting of local societies may well repeat in a degree some of the salient features and facts of the Annual Meeting of the Woman's Home Board.

To this end let careful review be given (by the corresponding officers or by appointed members) of the address of the president, the reports of the secretaries, the treasurer, the magazine, the missionaries, etc. No one of these should be read at length, but the most striking or important paragraphs may be selected from each and presented.

Unless one has tried such a meeting it will be a surprise to see how great interest is elicited and how much valuable information may be gained, especially when the reviews are carefully and intelligently made.

Pray that the new year's work may have the rich blessing of a divine outpouring upon the Church and the mission field.

Pray that officers and members of societies may renewedly consecrate mind, body, and means to the service of the Master.

FROM THE SECRETARY'S DESK

THE spring presbyterial meetings are over. Efforts were made to have a speaker represent Home Missions at each one, but in a few instances applications came in too late. Let us learn from the experiences of the past and begin early to plan. By the way, it is always well to state on the program the field represented by a missionary, or the office held if a member of the Board is to speak. People like to know a little something about those to whom they listen, and careful and judicious advertising sometimes arouses interest and increases the attendance.

The annual meeting will be in session when this number of the HOME MISSION MONTHLY reaches our constituency, and you will learn next month of the advance, *along every line*; how much we have to praise God for that the receipts are over a half million dollars. May God continue to bless the women of the Church, and help us all to pray more earnestly for the work on the field.

The new "Handbook for Presbyterial and Synodical Officers" is in print, and should be in the hands of every officer. Without dictating to societies as to how they shall carry on their work, the suggestions therein contained are the result of years of experience, and will be exceedingly helpful to newly elected officers.

The complete destruction by fire of the teachers' cottage at Grassy Cove, Tennessee, makes necessary the building of another cottage, to be in readiness for the fall. The insurance provides eight hundred dollars; *five hundred dollars more* are needed to complete the building and provide the furnishing. Gifts of any amount will be welcomed, but is it not possible that some one will wish to give the entire five hundred? Said a man of affairs, familiar with the place, "Your school at Grassy Cove is a force for good that cannot be estimated; it is invaluable."

The California women have been responsible for two boarding schools—Los Angeles and North Fork—and for two stations, one at Fall River Mills, and the other at Hoopa. While a great deal of money has been raised to relieve the suffering in San Francisco and vicinity, many churches have been destroyed, and church work will have to be started all over again, therefore it will be exceedingly difficult for our Home Missionary societies in these fields to meet their obligations. How better can we show our sympathy for our own faithful co-workers in the churches than by each one trying to lift a little of their burden? It has been decided that the offerings at the public meetings at Des Moines during the Annual meeting shall be for this work which has been cared for by California. But comparatively few can attend the Annual meeting, and we know there are many who would like to "help just a little:" accordingly, will not the presidents of auxiliary societies present this need at their meeting nearest the Annual meeting, and give all the women an opportunity to express practical sympathy by taking an offering for the Indian work in California? Let contributions be sent through the usual channels, but let them be sent whether large or small. We cannot afford to close these stations: who will help to keep them open?

To Mrs. Goddard, Mrs. Mead, and Mrs. Garratt, Synodical officers, and Mrs. Ames, Mrs. Roberts and Miss Meeker, presbyterial, officers, and all the rest, officers and members, we extend our loving sympathy. We are sure they will rally their forces and perhaps be able to care for the rest of their pledged work, but the assurance that the work in California will be cared for will, we know, cheer their heart.

A Sad Calamity

As these pages go to press word comes of the burning of the Girl's Home at Lawson, West Virginia. The falling of a lighted lamp, which immediately exploded, scattered flames which spread with greatest rapidity. The structure, a frame building, was entirely consumed and the sad loss of the life is reported of three small girls who were asleep on an upper floor and who could not be reached nor aroused; one

teacher burned her hands severely and the hair on the head of another caught fire in the vain endeavor to rescue them. The building and its furniture were insured, but the occupants lost their clothing and possessions.

WHAT TO DO IN JUNE

June is the proper month to obtain leaflets to carry away in the summer for vacation reading. Many Christian women who watch opportunities to interest others in the work of evangelizing our exceptional populations, find our narrative leaflets valuable as an "entering wedge." It is an easy matter to invite a comparative stranger, who has proved an agreeable companion in travel or at the summer boarding-house, to read "an interesting narrative" about people in our own land who need educational and Gospel help. The leaflets which will be likely to serve best for this purpose are:

	Per copy
Katada, (Alaskan).....	.03
How the Teacher Came for Tachnee (Indian).....	.01
Outlook on the Indian as He is To-day (Indian).....	.01
Life of a Mormon Girl.....	.02
Capitola (Mormon).....	.02
From Within One Heart.....	.02
A Little Leaven (Mountaineer).....	.03
First and Last (Mountaineer).....	.01
Cindy's Chance, (Mountaineer).....	.02
Kate and Mephobosheth (Mountaineer).....	.03

As May is the most appropriate time to use lantern slides illustrating our lectures, "Cuba" and "Porto Rico," so June is the month for the Alaska lecture. Societies are learning that it is wiser to order two or three weeks in advance to secure the slides for a particular date.

All secretaries of literature and interested workers who can do so should seize the opportunity to visit and examine the display of the full stock of publications of our Woman's Board during the annual meeting, which will be held May 17th to 24th in the Central Presbyterian Church, Des Moines, Iowa. There will also be Indian baskets on display and for sale

AIDS FOR JUNE MEETINGS

All band and junior endeavor society leaders are urged to order "Alaska for Juniors" (twenty cents per copy), "How to Use Alaska for Juniors" (two cents per copy), and the outline map of Alaska (one cent per copy), and the plan to use this study beginning with their June meetings.

"Children of the Far North" (ten cents per copy) contains several true stories of child life in our northwest territory, which can be told at June meetings of mission bands and junior societies and also in primary departments of the Sunday school.

One souvenir postal card on our list, "Natives of Alaska" (eight cents per dozen, postpaid) is appropriate for notices or souvenirs for June meetings.

"Facts about Alaska" (15 cents per copy), by Dr. Sheldon Jackson, is the best and most comprehensive aid to a study of this field.

The "Schoolhouse Farthest West" (five cents per copy) a narrative history of missions on St. Lawrence Island, is the "best thing of its kind in print."

The paper "Map of Alaska" (fifteen cents per copy) is large enough for parlor meetings. It locates mission stations of all denominations.

"Ka-ta-da" (three cents per copy) is a new and true story of a Sitka boy.

"Left on the Island" (three cents per copy) and "South Shan" (two cents per copy) give a true idea of the heathen customs which existed in Alaska when our missionaries went there.

"The Message of an Alaskan Life" (five cents per copy) by Mrs. S. H. Pingry, is the story of Frances Willard, a native Christian girl, who gave her life to the redemption of Alaska.

A STIMULATED SOCIETY

First Church, San Jose, Cala.

Dear Home Mission Monthly:

Can you find place for a few words from a society almost in the Pacific ocean.

During the past year we have had a most efficient consecrated president, who while following the subjects as given by the Woman's Board left herself free to choose the speakers for each month. In this way she secured for "The Call to Home Mission Work" the Rev. W. T. Patchell, for many years a home missionary in Colorado. His portrayal of the grand work of Home Missions in the making of this country and its position now as a great power in saving the land was thrilling, as he vividly painted the condition of the "unreached" and the perils threatening the very existence of the nation. In August was given a fine paper on Immigration, a paper in

which statistics were as shots red hot from cannon. On the mountaineer day a gradua from the Asheville Normal, who later taught the smaller mission schools, told of the need and progress of her people. The wrongs and needs of the Indians were presented by the ever-faithful friend, Miss Cornelia Taber. Our very own missionary, Miss Blackford, by letters and photographs, gave a peep at the little Indian children at Tucson. Freedmen's day brought a letter from Mrs. Flickenger, our brave self-sacrificing worker at Oak Hill. The annual meeting was held in place of the weekly prayer meeting, the pastor giving the address and consecrating the new officer. The result of the year's work has been most gratifying, the meetings despite the continuous rain have been well attended, the membership increased, and a spirit of loving fellowship fostered until the members are one in aim and helpful sympathy.

RECEIPTS OF WOMAN'S BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS

FOR MARCH, 1906

Abbreviations are used to economize space viz: Silver anniversary, *; Sunday School, S.; Senior Christian Endeavor, C.; Junior, J.; Intermediate, I.; Boys' Brigade, Brig.; Girls' Band, G.; Boys' Band, B.; other names of bands by initial letters—as Busy Bees B. B. Last syllable is omitted in words ending with ville, port, town, field, etc.

ATLANTIC.—Fairfield—Bethlehem, 1st, 50c.; Carmel, 25; Congruity, 1; Ebenezer, 25c.; Goodwill, 1.50; Y. L., 1; Gr. View, 50c.; Hermon, 1; Ladson, 1.50; Little River, 75; Melina, 1; Pl. Ridge, 50c.; Tabor, 50c. **Hodge**—Antioch, 1; Ebenezer, 1; Madison, 1st, 1.50; Wilson Mem., 1. **Knox**—Macon, Washington Av., 2. **McClelland**—Abbey, 2d, 75c.; Bowers, 1; Mattoon, 1; Mt. Zion, 2; Pitts, 1; Salem, 1; Westm., 1. **South Florida**—Punta Gorda, 5; **E. Florida**—Crescent, 14; Glennw., S., 3. **\$46.50**

BALTIMORE.—Baltimore—Annapolis, 2; Baltimore, 1st., 348; 2d., 32; A. P. Bd., 11; R. H. S. Bd., 9; Pri. Cl., 5; Aisquith st., 12; Babcock Mem., 41; G., 25; Broadw., 2; H. Dept. S., 8; Brown Mem., 41; Ch., 500; Cent., 77; S., 5; Covenant, 2; Faith, 9; Cheer Wkrs., 28; Co-wkrs., 52; Loyal Wkrs., 4; Baby Bd., 5; W. Wkrs., 3; Mess., of Faith, 11; Gleaners of Faith, 1; J., 30; Fulton Av., 5; Lafayette Sq., 66; Chinese S., 5; S. Cl. No. 29, 13; C., 5; J., 2; Light St. 14; J., 3; W. Wkrs., 9; Northm., 56; L. M. Wkrs., 10; S., 5; F. S. Bd., 12; Y. L., 19; Reid Mem., 9; Ridgely St., 10; Waverly, 8; G., 4; B. B., 1; Westm. Dickson Mem., 20; Bel Air, 12; Bethel, 26; Churchv., 20; Cumberl., 21; Ellicott Cy., 9; S., 4; Emmittsb., 2; Y. P. Club, 5; Frederlek, 1; Govanst., 7; S. G., 13; Jr. G., 2; B., 3; Pri. S., 23; S., 10; Relay, 2; Roland Pk., 17; J., 25; L. H., 17. **New Castle**—Buckling., 3.33; Buds of Prom., 2.25; Y. P. S. Bd., 2.50; Chesapeake C., 2.50; What we can Bd., 1.25; C., 1; Delaware C., 5; C. 2.50; Dover, 13.75; Elyne Circ., 16; Elkt., 125.50; Bd., 12; S., 50; C., 2; J., 5; Forest, 9; S., 2.35; J., 3.75; Frank., C., 1; Green Hill, 10; Head of Christ, 5; Lower Brandyw., 6.50; Makemie, 3.25; C., 1.50; Manokin, 4.58; Milford, 15; C., 3.28; Newmarket, 17; C., 2.50; Ocean View, 2.10; C., 1.00; J., 1; Pencader, 5.00; Perryry., 10; Pitt's Cr., 59; Port Deposit, 4; Port Penn. C., 1.25; J., 3; Red Clay Cr., 2; Rehoboth (Md.), 5.15; Rock, 4; W. Wkrs., 150; Smy, 8; C., 2.50; St. Geo., 25; C., 1; J., 3; W. Nottingh., 13.75; S. D. Bd., 6.50; Wicomico, 12; C., 3; Wilmington, 1st, 32.10; J., 1.50; W. Wkrs., 2.25; Y. Bd., 15; Cent., 144.85; C., 15; J., 4; E. Lake, C., 3.50; Hanover, C., 9.60; H. S., 7.50; Olivet, 1.50; Rodney St., 27; Nixon Bd., 6.33; Mrs. E. P. B., 25; West, 56.15; C., 17.65; J., 32. **Washington City**—Ballst., 10.50; C., 2.50; Berwyn, 6.00; C., 1; Clifton, 1.95; Darnest., 2; J., 8.50; Falls Ch., 5.00; S., 25; Forest Glen, 5.00; Hyattsv., McIlvanie, 3.50; Kensington, Warner Mem., 16.97; Manassas, J. C., 50c.; Neelsv., 5; Riverd., 13; C., 5.50; Takoma Pk., 3; C., 5.37; Vienna, C., 3.50; Washington, 1st, 20; C., 18.75; J., 75c.; 4th, 119.05; S. S. M. S., 20.88; 6th, 42.25; Cheer. Giv., 18.75; C., 2.50; Assembly's, 26.25; C., 15.12; Covenant, 423.54; * 100; G., 3.75; C., 6.25; J., 75c.; Peck Chapel, 18; Eastern, 9.35; M. Circ., 6.25; Westm. League, 5; J. C., 2.50; Eckington, 15.50; C., 10.09; J. C., 2.50; Garden Mem., 1.55; Guide Star, 5; Gunton Tem., 36.41; J. C., 7.25; J. L. S. Allison Bd., 3.50; Gurley Mem., 25; C., 15; J., 8; Hermon, 2; Metropolit., 60; C., 30.50; N. Y.

Av., 25; Wed. Soc., 22; C., 6.25; S., 25; Y. W., 19; Bd., 34; Cloughton B. Cl., 14; No., 8.75; J. C., 2; Washington Hgts., B., 9; Western, C., 1.38; Westminster, 25; S., 5; C., 13.65; J., 37c.; West St., 10.35; Bethany, 1; S., 15.40; C., 5.12; J., 50c.; Faith, 2.50; S., 6; C., 10; J., 1.75; the "O's", 5.50. **\$4,109.7**

CALIFORNIA.—Benicia—Calistoga, S., 2.50; Eureka C., 3.25; * 1; Mendocino, 4.50; C., 20; San Rafael, 29; Y. P. S., 10; Santa Rosa, 14; S., 5; J., 1.50; C., 12.50; J., 1.50; St. Helena, 1; J. C., 1; Ukiah, 2.50; Vallejo, 7; * 1; Msgr. B. Club, 1; Sunbeam Bd., 2; Arcata, 4; J., 75c.; Covelo, C., 3; J., 1.50; Coit Madera, 5; Fort Bragg, 5; Fulton, 4.50; Healdsb., 2; C., 1; Lakeport, C., 2.50; Napa, 29; W. C., 24.75; Petaluma, 13.50; S., 2.15; S. Anselmo, 12; S., 5. **Los Angeles**—Azusa, 30; C., 4; Sunshine Bd., 4; Coronado, 1.45; El Cajon, 2.80; S., 5; El Monte, 3.15; C., 3.60; Fullert., C., 2; Glend., 9; C., 1; Hollyw., 15.25; S., 2.50; Inglew., 1.57; Long Beach, 55; S., 16.25; C., 5; Los Angeles, 1st, C., 5.80; 2d, 9.25; C., 10; 3d, 47; S., 8; C., 22.50; Bethany, 5.30; Bethesda, 11; S., 2.70; Boyle Hgts., 61.67; C., 10; W. Wkrs., 1; Cent., 20; S., 5; C., 12.50; Gr. View, 41.78; S., 13; C., 2.34; Highland Pk., 66.45; Mrs. Archibald, 65; S., 19; C., 10; Immanuel, 167; S., 45; J., 1.75; Y. L., 25; I. P., 5.01; Knox, 15; C., 3.75; J., 1; Redeemer, 7; So. Pk., 1.90; Spanish, Bd., 3.50; Moneta, 2.50; Monrovia, 37.50; * 5; S., 10; C., 4; National City, 15; Orange, 2.35; C., 2.50; Pacific Beach, 3.25; Pasadena, 1st, I. C., 10; Calvary, S., 4; Pomona, 34.30; Rivera, 3.10; San Diego, 5.75; Santa Ana, 6.75; S., 50; C., 10; Santa Monica, 8; C., 5; Tropic, C., 3; Tustin, 6.25; Westm., 6; S., 10. **Oakland**—Alameda, 63.75; Alvarado Ch., 1.70; Berkeley, 1st, 73.50; Concord, C., 2.50; Danv., 2.50; Elmhurst, 15; Fruitv., 5; C., 1; Golden Gate, 10; C., 1.90; Scat. Helpers, 2.50; Hayward, 22.50; Scat. Helpers, 2; Livermore, 2.30; Oakl., 206; K. Dau., 125; W. Hearts, 25; Brooklyn, 264.99; K. Dau., 3; Centennial, 12.54; S., 13.60; Emmanuel, 5; Union St., 72.50; Pleasanton, 22.25; San Leandro, 3; S. Berkeley, 6; Walnut Cr., 9; Presbl., 17.50. **Riverside**—Beaumont, 6.75; S., 3.46; Colton, 12.50; Ontario, Westm., 9.30; J., 2.10; M. Circ., 8; Redl., 56.53; C., 10; I. C., 69c.; * 2.50; J., 1; Riverside, Arlingt., 59; C., 1.25; Calvary, 102.50; S., 25; C., 10.25; San Bernardino, 18; S., 25; C., 2.50; Upland, 2.50; C., 1. **Sacramento**—Carson Cy., 11.50; C., 5; Chico, 36.80; C., 2.10; Colusa, 20.30; C., 3.25; Corning, 1.25; Davis, C., 2.50; Elk Gr., 4; S., 4; C., 1.25; Ione, 9; S., 5; C., 5; Placerv., 8.50; C., 3; Red Bank, 3.35; C., 1.50; J., 1; Red Bluff, 22.70; C., 6; Redding, 50c.; C., 2; Sacramento, Fremont Pk., 5.50; C., 4.50; J., 1.50; Westm., 8.40; C., 6.95; J., 4.50; S., 1.60; Tehama, C., 1.50; Vacav., 10.50; C., 2.50. **San Francisco**—San Francisco, 1st, 174.50; Inf. S., 6.25; C., 50; S., 45; J., 5; Int. (Garrett), 20; Calvary, 64; * 1; Royal Bd., 21; C., 80; I. C., 2.28; Sunshine Bd., 5; Chinese, Long Oke Bd., 2; Franklin St., 10.50; * 1; C., 5; Holly Pk., 10; * 1; C.,

3; J., 2; Howard, 25; * 1; Lebanon, 10; * 1; Mem. 6; * 1; S., 2; C., 2; J., 1; Mizpah, 4; * 1; Olivet, 18; * 1; St. John's, 20; * 1; S., 4; Trinity, 48.50; C., 3; Westminster, 20; * 1; C., 4.50. **San Jose**—Boulder Ck., 50c; Los Gatos, 8.50; C., 25; Menlo Pk., 1; Millpitas, 5; Monterey, S., 2; Palo Alto, 20; San Jose, 1st, 131.85; C., 1.50; I. C., 1.25; 2d, 25; Pri. S., 5; C., 1; San Luis Obispo, 12; San Martin, 2; Santa Clara, 15.50; C., 3; Santa Cruz, 9; S., 7; C., 5; Watson, 18; J., 5; Skyland, 2. **Santa Barbara**—Ballard, 9.25; Carpintera, 2; C., 1; W. Wks., 5; Santa Bar., 34; C., 3.35; Y. W., 10; Santa Maria, 10; Santa Paula, 10; C., 1.50; Ventura, 7.75; * 75c.; S., 6; C., 1. **Stockton**—Dinuba, 2.25; J., 1; Fowler, 4.20; S., 35c.; C., 6.50; Culbertson Leag., 10; Fresno, 54; Fd. M. Wks., 4.30; C., 4; S., 15; J., 7.50; Madera, 2.35; Merced, 3.40; Modesto, 17.93; S., 5; J., 1.80; Sanger, 1.45; Stockton, 30; C., 8.30; J., 55c.; Woodbridge, 3; **\$4,197.84**

CATAWBA—Cape Fear—Raleigh, Davy St., 1. **Catawba**—Bethlehem, C., 50c; Black's Mem., S., 1; Concord Westm. W. Wks., 50c., Wadesb., C., 50c.; Scotia Sem., 10; Presbl. 4. **S. Virginia**—Allen Mem., 3; S., Bd., 2; Danv., Holbr., St., 1.50; Grace, 2; Great Ck., 1; Holmes Mem., 1; Mizpah, 20; Antioch, 50c.; Roanoke, 5th Av., 1.50; Russell Grove, 1; Stuart, 1. **Yadkin**—Cameron, 1; Chapel Hill or Laurinb., 1; Faith, 2; Mebane, 1; Mocksv., 1; Oakl., 1; Charlotte, 1; Mt. Ulla, 1. **\$43**

COLORADO—Boulder—Berthoud, 28; S., 7.35; Boulder, 30; Ft. Collins, 22; C., 15; J., 17.50; Ft. Morgan, 31; C., 10; Fossil Creek, 3; Greeley, 26; Sunshine Bld., 25; S., C., 15; La Porte, 50c.; La Salle, 12.60; Miss T's cl., 4.25; C., 1.75; J., 50c.; Longm., 20; S., 2.25; C., 15; Lovel., 1.25; Timnath, 13.75; C., 5; Valmont, 4; Presbl., 24.10. **Denver**—Brighton, 1.50; Denver, 1st Av., 50.50; S., 15.49; C., 15; I. C., 7.50; 23d Av., 67.50; Cent., 101.65; Judson M. S., 87.50; Corona, 14.65; Highland Pk., C., 15; Hyde Pk., 12.50; S., 5; C., 4.50; Gleaners, 1; J. C., 2; No., 22.25; C., 2.60; So. Broadw., 14.15; S., 5; C., 3; J., 1.50; York St., 12.80; C., 7; Westm., 11.64; Golden, 30; C., 20; M. Sub. C6., 45; Idaho Springs, 19.45; Littlel., 11.81; Wray, 6.93. **Gunnison**—Aspen, 6.75; Delta, 6; Glenwood Spgs., 26.35; S., 4.50; C., 2; Grand June., 21.50; C., 10; Leadv., 28.10; S., 5.28; C., 5; Ouray, 15; Salida, 6.40; C., 2. **Pueblo**—Alamosa, 10.40; Canon Cy., 22.25; C., 10; J., 9; Colorado Spgs., 1st, 106; I. C., 5; J., 2.50; C., 70; 2d, 10.60; J., 2.50; Cripple Ck., 1; C., 7.50; Florence, 14.90; C., 7.45; Lamar, 5.15; La Junta, 7.65; Las Animas, 2.50; C., 6.25; Monte Vista, 32.50; Mt. View Bld., 2.65; Pueblo, 1st, 20.50; C., 25; El Bethel, 3.41; S., 70c.; Bd., 3; Fountain, 7.13; Mesa, 13.75; S., C., 20; Wkrs., 6.40; Tabernacle, 2.30; Westm., 6.36; Rocky Ford, 19.05; C., 2.45; San Rafael, 2; Trinidad, 25.25; S., 4.07; C., 7.50; Victor, 10.55. **Wyoming**—Cheyenne, 20; Laramie, 10.50; Rawlins, 4.65. **\$1,647.76**

ILLINOIS—Alton—Alton, 65; Bright, 3; Carrollt., 45.97; Chester, 10; E. St. Louis, 33; Greenf., 8.75; Greenv., 21.25; C., 10; J., 2.50; Hillsh., 8; Jerseyv., 44.85; C., 20.25; J., 4.75; Litchf., 10; Sparta, 6.25; S., 4; Trent., 10; Up. Alton, 9; Virden, C., 11; Walnut Gr., 16; Reno, 15; Lebanon, 10. **Bloomington**—Bement, 32; C., 4; Bloomingt, 1st, 5.50; C., 12.50; J., 3.60; 2d, 145; J., 4; C., 27; Champaign, 50; C., 10; Chenoa, 5; C., 4; Clarence, 5; Clinton, 36; Danv., 1st, 50; S., 75; Bethany, 6; Downs, 13.60; C., 8.50; El Paso, 9.75; C., 5; Fairb., 35; C., 5; J., 10; Gibson Cy., 30.62; S., 3.33; Gilman, C., 3; Heyworth, 10; C., 5; Homer 1st, 5.50; C., 7.50; J., 4; Hoopst., 10; C., 13; J., 1.75; Lexington, 8; J., 2; Minonk, 2.50; S., 2; C., 10; Montic., 15; Normal, 5; C., 11.50; Onarga, 27.75; S., 8.50; C., 10; Paxt., 12; S., 5.25; Philo, 7; J., 3; Piper C., 1st, 35.70; J., 3; Pontiac, 15; C., 5; Rankin, 7; Rossv., 5; C., 15; J., 2.70; Tolono, 15.78; Happy Wks., 2.85; Urbana, 65.45; J., 2.25; Watseka, 40; C., 5; Waynesv., 5; Dewey, C., 2.50; Savoy, S., 8.70. **Cairo**—Anna, 12.50; S., 3; Bridgept., 4.65; Cairo, 10; Carbondale, 14.88; Carnl, 25; Carterv., 2; Centralia, 11.50; Colden, 13.16; Du Quoin, 33.40; C., 25; J., 5; Fairf., 14.50; Golconda, 8.22; Harrisb., 2.50; Metropolis, 7.30; Mt. Carmel, 9.70; Mt. Vernon, 8.82; Murphysb., 36; Odin., Miss McMurray, 5; Olney, 9.81; Shawneet., 17.92; Sumner, 7.50; Tamaroa, 14. **Chicago**—Arlingt. Hts., 3; S. S. M. B., 9.80; Berwyn, C., 15; Chicago, 1st, 395; C., 17; 2d, 385; Mosely M., 15; 3d, 254; S., 16.83; Cl. B., 6; Bible Cl., 10; 4th, 435; S., 14.14; C., 15; J., 3; 6th, 35; E. Wks., 10; 7th, 6; C., 5; 8th, 15.50; C., 10; M. St., 10; 9th, 13.25; 10th, 15; 41st St., 109; I. C., 15; 52d Av., 7.50; St. Bd., 5; Austin, 40; Avond., 3; Bethany, 26; S., S., 2; Bethlehem, 21; C., 5; Brookline, 14; Buena Mem., 32.10; S., 7; Campbell Pk., 15; C., 40; Central Pk., 16.77; C., 8.28; Christ, 3; Covenant, 62.31; G. Fort Cl., 25; Crerar Chapel, 9; Edgew., 35; Emrs. St. Chapel, 70; Endeavor, 4; J., 2; Englew., 75.89; Pri. S., 2.50; Fullerton Av., 12; Foster Mission, S., 5.55; Galilee, 7.50; Grand View Av., S., 1.50; Homewood, 9; Hyde Park, 250; S., 30.13; B. B., 31.25;

Highland Pk., 71.70; Kenwood, 308; Y. W., 125; Lakeview, 40; Y. W. G., 25; Millard Av., 9; Normal Pk., 13; Ravenswood, 50.50; C., 8; Ridgway Av., 7.61; C., 4; River Forest, 40; S., 5.64; Scotch Westm., C., 5; J., 2; South Pk., 34.85; W. Division St., 16; Woodlawn Pk., 38; Chicago Hgts., 27.20; Deert., 1; Du Page, 10; Evans., 1st, 170; S., 20; Pri. S., 20.64; 2d, 15; Herscher, 3; C., 2; Joliet, 1st, 33; Centr., 41; Kankakee, 25; C., 8; La Grange, 25; Lake Forest, 193.80; Bible Cl., 6.84; Manteno, 8; C., 6; Mayw., 6; C., 1.50; Morgan Pk., 6; N. Chicago, 2; C., 2; Oak Park, 1st, 95; J., 7; C., 60; S., 26; 2d, 23; Peotone, 8.75; St. Anne, 8; Waukegan, 48.50; S., 18.25; C., 15; Wilmingt., Miss McGowan, 2; S., 4; C., 6; Cash, 3; Tuition, 54.54; Sales, 50c.; Friends, 30; Miss J. L. Sturges, 3. **Freeport**—Argyle, 10; Y. P., 6.64; Belvidere, 31.81; C., 11; Cedarv., 15; Dakota, 3.15; Elizabeth, 3.35; Freep., 1st, J., 5; 2d, 20; C., 6; J., 5; Galena, 1st, 9; C., 6.25; S., 14.66; C., 5; Y. L., 5.50; Hanover, 30; Linn-Hebron, C., 5; Marengo, 18.57; Middle Cr., 18; Oregon, 6.10; C., 2.50; Ridgef., 4; Rockf., 1st, 37; Westm., 16.53; C., 5; Winnebago, 10.87; C., 1.45; Woodstock, 2.70; Polo Ind., 6.17. **Mattoon**—Areola, 4.27; Ashmore, 10; Assumption, 9.25; Christm., 13.70; S., 2.50; Kan., 16; S., 4; Mattoon, 51.40; E. W., 24; Morrisonv., 3.20; C., 5; Woveauqua, 5.55; C., 1; Neoga, 8; Palest., 7.90; Pana, 55; S., 1.50; Paris, 35; Robins., 8; Shelbyv., 15.15; Marf. Simcox Soc., 10; Taylorv., 3; Toledo, 4.40; Tower H., 1.25; Tuscola, 23.45; C., 9.40; Vandalia, 5.50; Presbl., 11.70. **Ottawa**—Aurora, 17; Brookf., 75; Kings, 3.30; Mendota, 12.50; Morris, 14.50; Oswego, C., 2; Ottawa, C., 2; Streator, 25; S., 30; C., 11.76; Troy Gr., 6; Waterm., 9.50; S., 5. **Peoria**—Canton, 3; Bd., 25; Delevan, 35; Elmira, 457; C., 20; S., 5.45; Elmw., 5; J., 5; Farmington, 2; Galesb., 5; C., 5; Green Valley, 6; S., 5; Bd., 20; Henry, 7; C., 1; Ipava, 10; C., 10; Knoxv., 15; C., 2; R. G. Cl., 12; Bd., 9; Lewist., 6; Oneida, 9; Peoria, 1st, 25; S., 5; C., 2; L. L., 3; Mrs. Fisher, 25; 2d, 74; S., 25; Arcadia Av., 2; Grace, 40; Westm., 13; Prospect, 2; Salem, 3; C., 2; Bd., 6; Washing., 15; Yates C., 8; C., 7. **Rock River**—Albany, 7; Aleo, 28.02; Alexis, 12.50; Arlingt., 2.25; Dixon, 22.50; Edgingt., 17.50; Frankl. Gr., 8; Fulton, 11; S., 9; Garden Pl., 9.56; Geneseo, 8.08; Hamlet and Perryt, 23; Keithsb., 7; Milan, 5.60; Millersb., 3.75; Morrison, 21.59; Norwood, 19.35; Peniel, 19; Princet., 7.85; Rock Is., Broadway, 46.85; Ruth's Bd., 11; Central, 14.80; Sterling, 15; Viola, 4.25; Woodhull, 24.25; Seaton Cen., 27.50; G., 2.50. **Schuyler**—Appanoose, 24; Augusta, 19.50; S., 6; Bethel, 12.50; Brooklyn, 8.30; Bushnell, 36.80; Friends, 75; Camp Ck., 19.35; J., 6; Camp Pt., 9.75; C., 5; J., 5; Carthage, 44.67; C., 3; Clayton, 6.85; S., 2.50; Friend, 50c.; Fountain Green, 5; Friend, 6; C., 5; Good Hope, 2; Hersman, 33; S., 2.50; B. & G., 7; Kirkwood, 5; C., 5; Macomb, 6; J., 5; Mr. C. E. Taylor & Mrs. Park, 50; Monmouth, 68.03; Miss P's Cl., 12; Mt. Sterling, 50; C. G., 25; Nauvoo, 4; C., 2; Prairie C., 21.75; C., 4; Quincy, 21.15; Rushv., 23; Warsaw, 8.50; C., 5; Wythe, 12.70; C., 12; Presbl., 10. **Springfield**—Bates, 15; Buffalo Hart, 2; Chatham, 3; Decatur, 1st, 81.25; C., 35; Farmington, 27; Greenview, 10; Jacksonv., State St., 96.72; C., 8.50; Y. L., 90; S. L., 30; Portuguese, 4; Westm., 103.75; Lincoln, 61.40; C., 5; Macon, 6; Maroa 10; Mason C., 6.30; N. Sangamon, 37.50; Petersb., 21.26; C., 10; Pri. S., 5; Pisgah, 24.50; Pleasant Pl., 7; Springf., 1st, 76; Mizpah Ck., 40; E. J. Brown Soc., 71.20; 2d, 33.20; C., 15; Gleaners, 25; 3d, 5; Sweetw., 5.90; Virginia, 7.09; Williamsv., 4; Westch., 3.40; College St., 8.88; Westm., 50.25. **\$10,219.96**

INDIANA—Crawfordsville—Attica, 13.25; Bethany, 10; Beulah, 12.50; Clinton, 6; Crawfordsv., 1st, 13; C., 10; Y. L., 30; J., 1; Centre, 32; Susan Harter, 25; A. H. W., 60; Mem., Y. L., 3; Darlengt., 2; Dayton, 20; Delphi, 35; S. B., 14; Fowler, 3.40; Frankf., 80; J., 3; Kirklm., 4; Ladogo, 3; C., 9; Lafayette, 1st, 11.25; C., 20; 2d, 81; Lebanon, 10; Lexington, So., 5; Newt., 4; Oxford, 3.50; S., 1.50; Rocky Memorial, 3; Russellv., 6; Sugar Cr., 4.20; Thornb., 15; Wabash, 15; Williamsb., 16; C., 5.81. **Fort Wayne**—Auburn, 5; Blufft., 27.50; Columbia C., 8.75; C., 1; Decatur, 15.75; Elkhart, 8; Elkhart, 8.85; C., 4; J. C., 1.50; J., 1.50; Ft. Wayne, 1st, 110.05; 3d, 15; C., 1.50; J., 1.25; Bethany, 2.15; Westm., 19.50; C., 1.40; Goshen, Y. L., 20.86; Kendallv., S., 1.60; C., 2.60; La Grange, 30; J., 10; Lima, 13.88; Ossian, 11.25; Piercet., 7; C., 4; J., 1; Warsaw, 35.25; C., 25; Winona Lake M. S. of Fed. Clubs, 4. **Indianapolis**—Bloomingt., 14.75; Bd., 51c.; Brazil, 19; Y. W., 15; Columbus, 19.55; C., 6.25; Franklin, 1st, 51.20; C., 10; Greenf., 10; Greenw., 4.37; C., 3; Indianapolis, 1st, 82.55; Y. W., 18.75; Bible S., 11; Pri. S., 2.90; 2d, Y. W., 25; 4th, 25; 6th, 4; C., 5; 7th, 30.98; C., 9; A. Wishard, 17.50; E. Washingt. St., 8; C., 1; Grace, 19.66; Home, 15.95; Mem., 48.75; C., 12.50; Olive St., 3.80; Tabernacle, 169; S., 17.26; M. Fult., 7.50; W. Wash. St., 4; Pol., 2; Southp., 14; S., 2.45; Spencer, S., 2; Bd., 1.05;

Whitel., 15.30. Logansport—Bethlehem, 1.45; Bourbon, 1.50; Brookst., 2.50; Concord, 2.49; C. 75c; Crown Pt., 14; S. 3; Goodland, 1.25; Hammond, 6; C. 3.35; Kentland, 10; Lake Prairie, 13.50; La Porte, 13; C. 15; Logansp., 1st., 23.31; C. 10; Bdway., 14.50; Meadow Lake, 1; Michigan, C. 4.10; C. 2.50; Mishawaka, 15; C. 7.50; Monticello, 28.60; C. 10; Plymouth, 1.82; C. 6.62; Remington, 1.45; C. 2; Rensselaer, 4.65; S. 3.07; J. 1.50; Rochester, 2; S. Bend, 1st. 70; C. 58.75; Trinity, 1.50; Union Mills, 3; Valparaiso, 10; Walkert., 2.65; Westm., 1; C. 3; Union, 13.32. **Muncie**—Alexandria, 5; Anderson, 7; Elwood, 5; C. 4; Hartford C. 6.61; Jonesb., 3; Marion, 32; C. 4; J. 5; Muncie, 19; S. 25; Peru, 8; Bd., 3.50; Portland, 4; Tipton, 5; Wabash, 37; S. 25; C. 6.20; Winchest., 4.40. **New Albany**—Bedford, 20; S. M. B., 6.25; C. 5; J. 3; Brownst., 1; C. 2; Charlest., 5; Hanover, 20.55; L. B. B., 3; Jeffersonv., 19; McCampbell C. 13; Madison, 1st. S. 5; C. 4; L. M. C., 8; 2d, 3; Mitchell, 19.64; New Albany, 1st. 15.20; S. 26.75; 2d, 12; C. 3; 3d, 5.53; N. Vernon 24.00; Owen Ck., 1; Paoli, 5; Pleasant 3; J. 3; Salem, 2; Seymour, C. 2; L. B. M. B., 15; E. M. S., 3.75; Vernon, 1.70; Vevay, 4.75. **Vincennes**—Evans, 1st. Av., 1; C. 6.50; Grace, 30.65; C. 1.85; Parke Mem., 3.95; Walnut St., 23.25; Farmersb., 2; Indiana, 5; Linton, S. 2; C. 2; Mt. Vernon, J., 1.50; Oakland, C. 4.95; Petersb., 9; Princeton, 12; Rockport, 5.13; Sullivan, 16.37; Terre Haute, Cent., 37; S., 18.80; C. 3; Washingt., Av., 9.10; C. 5; Pri. S., 3.50; J. 1.20; Vincennes, 9.85; Washingt., 14.20; C. 2.50 Presb., 5. **White Water**—Aurora, 7.37; C. 1.87; Clarksb., 1.87; College Cor., 7.85; C. 16.50; J. 2.40; Connors., 16.25; Ebenezer, 1.60; Greensb., 54.70; S. 25; C. 60c; Harmony, 1.25; Kingst., 10.15; C. 5.75; Knightst., 1; S. 1; Lewisv., 3; Liberty, 5; Mt. Carmel, 2; C. 27c; N. Castle, 5; Providence, 3; Richmond, 1st. 18.55; Rising Sun, 10.40; Rushv., 7.50; Shelbyv., 1st. 60.70; E. Van Pelt Bd., 2.50; Westm., S. 1. **\$3,059.96**

INDIAN TERRITORY—Canadian—Anadarko, 27.11; Chickasha, 7; El Reno, 25; J. L. 2; Hobart, 2.95; Lawton, 1.60; J. 5. **Cimarron**—Pond Ck., 9.01; Watonga, 8.97. **Oklahoma**—Blackw., 6.51; Edmond, 1.47; Guthrie, 1st. 21.80; Newkirk, 6.40; Westm. Leag., 10; J. W. L., 2; Oklahoma C., 57.01; Perry, 11.50; Ponca C., 17.75; Shawnee, 50.24. **Sequoyah**—Dwight, B. B., 5; Eufaula, 15.75; Fort Gibson, 10; B., 2.50; G., 1.25; Muskogee, 11.75; L. G., 2; Y. L., 10; Tahlequah, S., 5; Tulsa, 4.64; C. 3.34; S., 8.90; Vinita, 11; Wagoner, 1. **Washita**—Ardmore, 26.35 * 5.43; Atoka, 10; Haileyv., 2.80; Krebs, 15; So. McAlester, 17; Tishomingo, 5.55; Lindsay, 10. **\$502.38**

IOWA—**Cedar Rapids**—Atkins, 5.25; Bellev., Bd., 2.50; Blairst., 3.50; C. 5; Cedar Rapids, 1st. 105; Central Pk., 6.45; Olivet, 8.40; Sinclair Mem'l, S. 10; Westm., 21.25; Central Junc., 4.90; Clarence, 30; J. 1.75; Clint., 180; Garriss, 17; Marion, 17; C. 25; Mechanicsv., 3; Monticello, 80; Mt. Vernon, 15; Onondaga, 13.60; Scotch Cr., 1; S. Bd., 7.28; Springv., 12.61; Vinton, 45.50; Wyoming, 29. **Grinnell**—Bedford, 40.70; Clarinda, 45; S. 25; Cerning, 32.52; S. S., 1.78; Creston, 7; Emerson, 3; Essex, 9; J. 4; Hamt., 7.60; Lenox, 10; Malvern, 22.44; Travelers, 5.40; Mt. Air Gift, 2; Red Oak, 48.18; J. 10; Sharpsh., 7.08; Shenandoah, S., 19.35; Sidney, 7.95; Villisca, 11.17; S., 20. **Council Bluffs**—Atlantic, 8.48; Audubon, 38; Casey, 5; Council Bluffs, 1st., 15; 2d., 17.10; Greenf., 6; C. 2.14; Griswold, 9.95; Bethel, 2.76; Guthrie Cent., 8; Logan, 5; S., 7.95; Menlo, 2.20; C. 1.25; Missouri Vail., 35; C. 1.25; I. C. 1.68; J. 2.90; Neola, S., 2; Shelby, 5; Walnut, C., 2.20; Woodb., 9.50. **Des Moines**—Albia, 70c; J., 1.25; Allert., 3.15; Centrev., 5; C., 10; Charit., 7; Colfax, 6; Dallas Cent., 12.30; Derby, 14.54; 6th., 19.50; 1st., 7.50; Cent., 84; S., 10.24; Highl. Pk., 4.50; Westm., 8; S., 7; Dexter C., 5; Garden Gr., 4.62; Grimes, 1.50; Indianola, 19.50; Knoxv., 27; Leon, 7.28; Le Roy, L. Aid, 1.25; Linev., 3.25; Milo, 7.50; Moulst., 5; Newt., 9.85; C. 3; Oskaloosa, 7.65; Panora, 1; Perry, 8.30; S., 5; C. 2.50; Plymouth, 4; Russell, 5; Seymour, 8.50; Winter-set, 15.70. **Dubuque**—Westm., 40; Westm. Chap., 18.75; Hazleton, 2; Hopkint., 25.69; Independence, 1st. 18.77; C. 5; Lansl., 1st. 5; Manchest., J. 1; Oelwein, 12.50; Otterv., C. 2; Pine Cr., 5; Volga, 7; Stanley, J., 4.25; Coggon, 4. **Fort Dodge**—Armstrong, 10; Boone, 15; Burr, 5; Carroll, 5; S., 4.75; Churdan, S. 1.90; Coon Rapids, 3.85; Dana, 12; Estherv. S., 2; Fonda 3; Germania, 5; Glidden, 25.70; C. 2; B. B., 3; Cradle Roll, soc.; Grand Junc., 6; Gruver, 1; Jefferson, 23.75; Lake C., 17.50; Livermore, 3; Lohrv. 9; Inf. Cl., 1; Pocahont., 7.50; Pomeroy C., 2.50; Ringsted, 3.25; Rockwell C., 16; Rolfe C., 2; Breda, S., 3. **Iowa**—Birmingham, 1; Bloomf., J., 50c; Burlingt., 40; Fairb., 47.30; Fort Madison, 63.51; S., 25; Kokuk., 2d., 3; Westminster, 13.10; G. R. Bd., 79c; Kossuth, 4.25; C. 3.59; G. 5; B. 3.50; Lebanon, 80c; Martinsb., 4; Mediapolis, 18.60; C. 17.50; Bd., 3.25; Middlet., 4; Milton, 4.20; Morning Sun, 15; S.,

5.68; M. Pleasant, 20; C., 1.25; N. London, 2; S., 6; Ottumwa, 1st., 31.50; E., E., 14.50; Wapello, 3.85; West Pt., S., 1; Winf., S., 1. **Iowa City**—Atalissa, 2.50; S., 1; Bethel, 5; Brookl., 4.50; Columbus Junc. S., 5; C. 5; Crawfordsv., C. 3; Davenport, 1st. Y. P., 5; Iowa C., 18.35; S. 5; Keota C., 6; Malcom, 7.50; Marengo, 14.10; Montezuma, 9.45; Signourney, 2.70; Tipton, 10; J., 1.25; Unity, S., 5; Washington, 33.90; J., 2.50; W. Branch, 5; W. Liberty Bd., 60c; Wh. Cheer, 4; Williamsb., 7; Wilton, 15; C., 5. **Sioux City**—Alta, 19.34; J., 6.33; Y. L., 12.50; Battle Cr., 2.50; Cherokee, 10; C., 5; J., 6; Cleghorn, 5; Denison, 4; Early, 8.25; C., 2; Hawarden, 5; Hull, 3; Ida Gr., 4; J., 1.50; Inw., 1.94; Ireton, 25.65; Leeds, 4.24; Lemars, 5; W. W., 3; Manilla, 6.54; Maplet., 89c; Odebolt, 2.24; Paulina, 4.01; Pilgrim, 3; Sac C., 11; Schaller C., 4; Sioux C., 1st. 30.80; 2d, 6.86; J., 5; 3d, 2.16; Olivet, J., 50c; Storm Lake, 61.37; C. 10; Union Towns., 6; S., 3; Vail, 2; Wall Lake, 4.90; J., 1.50. **Waterloo**—Ackley, 16; J., 2; Albion, S., 1; Cedar Falls, 11; Clarksv., 3.75; Conrad, 3.75; Greene, 2; Grundy Cent., 14.50; C. 10; J., 90c., Spec., 100; La Porte C., 21; J., 10; Marshallt., 30; Morrison 1; Nevada, S., 3.40; Salem, 7.76; State Cent., 10; Toledo C., 4.40; J., 2; Tranquility, L. L., 5.30; Unity, 4; Waterloo, C. 9; Westm., 10; Williams, 5; Washburn, 1.77. **\$3,030.23**

KANSAS—**Emporia**—Argonia, 5; Arkansas C., 5.50; Burlingame, 7; C., 2.88; Caldwell, 10; Cottonw. Falls, 20; Council Gr., 2.50; De. Craft, 9.50; Derby, 10; Eldorado, 15.41; Emporia, 1st., 13.50; Arunde, Av., C., 2.10; J., 1; Florence, Gift, 3.75; Indianola, 6; Marion Ch., 10; Mulvane, 5; S., 3; C. 5; Newton, 21; S., 5.50; C., 10.07; Osage, C., 11.65; Peabody, 9.06; Mt. S. Co., 25; Quenemo, 10; C., 2; Waco, S., 1.50; Wellingt., 31; White C., C., 10.15; Wichita, 1st. 88.94; G. Club, 7.50; Y. P. S., 12.76; Bd., 9.05; Calvary, 2; Lincoln St., 7.50; Ch., 38; S., 13; J., 1.25; W. Side, 11.25; C. No. 1, 3.75; C. No. 2, 3.75; Winf., 17.35. **Highland**—Atch., 1st. 27.81; Baileyv., 1.20; Bern, 1.25; Bl. Rapids, 6.06; S., 1.56; C., 2.50; Effingham, 3.15; Frankt., 1.95; J., 2.06; Hiawatha, 14.15; Highl., 7.50; C. & J., 11.62; Holton, 14.25; C., 2; S. Cl., 7.50; Horton, 8.25; C., 24.24; Marysv., 5.50; J., 1.75; Washingt., 3.05; Parallel, C., 2. **Larned**—Ashland, 3.15; C., 4; J., 2.13; Burr., C., 9; J., 1; Cimarron C., 2.45; Coldw. C., 12; Dodge C., 6; C., 3.18; Emers., 3.75; Garden C., 10.25; Mrs. K. Bank, 3; Gr. Bend, 2.50; C., 2.50; Halstead, 3.71; J., 1; Hutchins., 22.25; Eureka, 7.50; Gle., 3.20; Kingman, 2; Lakin, 55c; Larned, 4.50; W. W., 17; Wkrs., 4; A. B. 6.50; Lyons, 5; J., 1.50; McPherson, 10.90; S., 20c; C., 5; Ness C., 2.50; C., 12; Pratt, 10.50; S., 4.13; C., 2; Spearv., 2.40; C., 8.13; Sterling, 3.25; C., 2.50; Syracuse, 2. **Neosho**—Bartlette, 9; W. W., 1.25; Carlyle, 20.50; Chanute, 13; C., 3.75; Cherokee, 5; C., 5; Cherrv., 13.65; S., 4.25; C., 6.25; Chetopa, 4.50; Coffeyv., 7.50; Columbus, 14.55; C., 5; Fort Scott, C., 10; Garnett, 10.35; Girard, 4.80; Humboldt, 8.48; S., 5; Independence, 39.45; Iola, 23; La Harpe, 3.43; Loub., 3.50; C., 3.25; McCune, 12; C., 2.50; Moran, 5.50; Neodesha, 6.05; Neosho Falls, C., 50c; Osawatimie, 8; C., 3.75; J., 4; Oswego, 22.26; C., 3; J., 5; Ottawa, 32.50; Paola, 10; C., 1; B., 1.35; Parsons, 14.25; C., 2.50; Pittsb., 7; Pleasant, 7.20; Richmond, C., 12.50; Toronto, C., 2; Waverly, 19; Yates Cent., 8. **Osborne**—Colby, 2; Fairp., 5.95; C., 3; Hays, 7; C., 4; Hoxie, 2; Lone Star, 1; Natoma, 1; Norton, 4; Oberlin, C., 2; Osborne, 6.25; C., 6.50; Phillipsb., 7; Russell, 3.27; C., 2.40; Smith Cent., 2; Y. P. Bd., 2.70; Wakeney, 3.40; C., 2; J., 1. **Solomon**—Abilene, 16.05; Bd., 5; Bellev., 4; Beloit, 16; C., 9; J., 15; Benningt., 11.70; C., 1.35; Caledonia, 1.50; Cawker C., 12.50; Clyde, 8.60; Concordia, 8.70; Culver, 1.20; Delphos, 17; S., 3; Ellsworth, 9.15; S., 3.66; C., 3.30; J., 1; Herringt., 10.50; Lincoln, 4; S., 5; C., 8.13; Miltonv., 2; Minneapolis, 11.52; Mt. Pleasant, 3.30; Poheta, 4; Salina, 16.80; S., 28.41; C., 43.94; Solomon, 5.42; C., 4.55; Sylvan Gr., 3.80; C., 1.80; Wilson, 9.27; C., 3.50; J., 1. **Topeka**—Armmodale, 16; Auburn, 6; Clay Cent., 16; Edgert., 2.75; Gardner, 5; Idana, 1; Junction C., 15; Gr. View, 20; Western Highl., 12; S., 6; C., 15; Lawrence, 16; Leavenw., 18.75; Manhattan, 10.50; C., 25; Olathe, 5; C., 7.50; Oskaloosa, 1.88; Riley, 5; Rossv., 5.60; Spring H., 6.50; Topeka, 1st. 76.45; C. 8; I. C., 9.20; 2d, 3.05; 3d, 3; J., 5.87; Westm., 5.18; C., 15; Marg., 10; B., 75c. C. R., 65c; Vinland, 1.55; Wamego, C., 5. **\$1,997.52**

KENTUCKY—**Ebenezer**—Ashl., 1st., 25; C., 21.25; I. C., 5; Y. L., 10; Covingt., 1st., 86.50; K. M., 13.50; B., 3; Dayt., 5; S., 5; Pri. Cl., 3; Falkmouth, 10; Flemingsb., 14.78; Lexington, 50; Y. L., 13.78; Ludlow, 5; Maysv., 1st. 25; Mt. Sterling, 1st. 12.55; N. Concord, 3; Newp., 25; C., 9; Paris, 10; Pikev., 4; J. 3; Sharpsh., Y. Men, 2.50; Williamst., 8.30. **Louisville**—Clovers, C., 5.50; Hopkinsv., 1st., 39.55; Kuttawa, 12; Louisv., 4th, 13.38; S., 3; Alliance, 15; S., 4; Calvary, G. N. G., 12; S., 2.50; Covenant, 7; S., 5; C., 5; Sunshine Bd., 4; Fourth Av., 59.50; S., 10; H. Bd., 50; Immanuel, 3.55; S., 1; C., 1; Marsh Bd.,

2.59; S. 3.34; C. 10; I. C. 50c.; B. HIVE. 3.15; S. 1.25.
 Paul—Hamline, 11.90; S. 1.50; J. 2.25; B. B. 1.25; C. 12.75; Hastings, 8.50; S. 5; C. 10; B. B. 23.80; Macalester, 6.30; Merriam Pk., 1st., 18.95; W. Gl. 10; Red Wing, 16; S. 5.12; C. 22.34; Stillwater, 4.75; St. Croix Falls, 4.25; C. 20; St. Paul, 1st., S. 12.50; C. 16; Arlingt. H., C. 5; Cent., 41.20; Y. P. 100; Dayt. Av., 97.75; S. 15.75; J. 10; S. Cl. 20; Pri. Dpt., 25; Mission, C. 3; East, 8; Goodrich Av. 5; C. 5.80; House of Hope, 192.71; S. 25; S. Cl. 12.50; Westm., 4.25; St. Paul Pk., 3; White Bear, 11.35; C. 4; Presbl., 14.13. Winona—Albert Lea, 11.47; Austin, 16.90; Blooming Prairie, L. Aid. 5; Chaff., 30.27; Fremont, 6.50; Jordan, L. Aid & Temp., 2.46; Kasson, C. 5; Le Roy, 5; S. 10; L. Guild, 10; Owatonna, 18; C. 7; Bd., 2; Rochester, 20; Rusfn., 9.75; Winona, 1st, 11; S. 10. \$3,076.93
MISSOURI—Hannibal—Brookfi., 7.45; Centre, 2;
 Glasgow, A friend, 2.50; Hannibal, 29.25; C. 10; Kirksv., 8.50; C. 30; Macon, 7.72; Marcelline, 4.15; S. 3.85; J., 50c.; Moberly, 9.27; S., 23.82; New Cambria, 7.15. **Kansas City—Appleton, 5; C. 5.68; Butler, 10;**
 B. 4; Centre View, 5; Clinton, 14; Creighton, Oliver Bl., 6.43; Deepwater, 3; Drexel, 3; Greenw., 7.45; C. 1.20; Holden, 5.37; C. 3.96; Independence, 25.50; C. 10; S. Bd., 25; Jh., 3; J., 3.63; Jefferson, C. 18.75; Kansas City, 1st, 123, 2d., 230.05; Marysville, 30.30; 3d., 25; 4th, 3.45; 5th, 56.63; Montrose, 2.50; Linw., 37.5; S. 27.84; C. 2; Lowry C., 1.44; Montrose, 4.50; Nevada, 8.90; Osceola, 22; Raymore, 3; S. 90c.; C. 1.26; J., 61c.; Rich Hill, 45; C. 7.50; Y. L. 12.50; Sedalia, B'way, 4; S. 20; C. 12; Cent., 27; S. 3.40; Tipton, 10; Vista, 95c.; Warrens., 2.50. **Ozark—**
 Ash Gr., 11.70; Carthage, 24; C. 12.75; M. Moore Soc., 12.50; Eureka Springs, 7.60; Joplin, 1st., 24.92; I. T. J., 11.50; Bethany, 5; Mt. Vernon, 13.24; Neosho, 20; Ozark Prairie, 7.80; G. T., 1.57; Springdale, 2d., 12.22; S. 5; C. 4; Vine Lab., 1; Calv., 22.50; C. 7.50; M. M. Leag., 4.50; Webb C., 33.25; C. 4; W. Plains 3.85; C. 5; J., 3.15; S., 2.70. **Platte—Avalon, 1; Breckenridge, 6.44; S. Bd., 2.29; Y. L., 2.02; Cameron, 5.32; S. 6.10; Carrollt., 1; Chillicothe, 28.50; S. 26; Craigh, 7; Grant C. 5; J., 60c.; Hamilt., 17; R. or S. Bd., 64c.; Hopkins, S. 1; C. 1; King C., 8.55; Lathrop, 1.90; Maitland, 20; Martinsv., 2; Maryv., 22.57; J. 18; Mound C., 6.50; S. 5; New Point, S. 2; Oregon, 2; C. 3; Parkv., 34.58; S. 26.51; Y. W., 3.64; A. W. McAfee Soc., 4; K. Mess., 2.50; Pri. S., 10; Savannna, 5; Stanb., 75c.; St. Joseph, 3d. St. 3; W. A. Bd., 6; Pri. S. 5; Hope, 82c.; J., 2.80; Westm., 26.35; S., 25; C., 12; H. Bullard Bd., 23; Tarkio, 25; C. 9; M. Palmer Bd., 19.25; Tina, 8.75; Weston, 3; Trenton, 2; S. 4. **St. Louis—Cornw., 13; child Aid, 2; Ironton, 1.50; Kirkw., 41.30; Lutesch, Ch., 8; St. Charles, Jefferson St., 2; C. 2; B. B., 4; St. Louis, 1st., 82.89; C. 15; Y. L. G., 6.25; G. Club, 2; 2d., 227; C. 12.50; 1st. Ger., 31.15; C. 3; J., 1.25; German, 3; Carondelet, 8; C. 75c.; Y. L. Bd., 2.50; J., 7.75; Clifton H'ghts., 6; C. 75c.; S. 1; 1st. Bd., 2.50; C. 2; Brillion, 9; C. 1.80; Covenant, 9; C. 2.50; Curby Mem., 2.45; C. 3; J., 1; Grace, 9.50; C. 8.65; Eden Chp., 2.25; Lafayette, Pk., 48.68; C. 5; Y. L., 20; Y. L. Cl., 20.25; Markham Mem., C. 5; J., 5; North, 9; No. Cabanne, 4; C. 4; Oak Hill, S. 3.26; C. 2; Forest Pk. Unvers., Y. L., 5; Pope Av., C. 1.25; Tyler Pl., 31.20; C. 2; Wash. & Comp. Av., 37.5; C. 18.75; West, 25; Winnebago, 3.90; C. 3; J., 2; Sulphur Spr., 3.30; Union, 2.50; C. 50c.; Washingt., C. 2.50; J., 75c. Webster Gr., C. 15; Windsor Har., 3.12; E. L. S., 5. \$2,936.64
MONTANA—Butte—Anaconda, 8; Butte, 1st, 20; Corvallis, 2.75; Deer Lodge, 1.25; C. 2.50; Dillon, C. 50c.; Missoula, 17.30; S. 7; C. 15; Phillips., 4.50; Pony, 1; J., 1. **Great Falls—Gr. Falls, 12; J. & I. C., 2.40; Kalspell, 11; Lewist., 15. Helena—Boulder, 9.95; Bozeman, 1st, 47.70; Helena, 1st, 6.80; Manhattan, 2.50; C. 3; Miles Cr., 53.90; Spring Hill, 22. \$267.05
NEBRASKA—Box Butte—Alliance, 4; S., 2.25; C. 1; Minatare, 1; Rushville, 4; Ladies Aid, 4.52; Scots Bluff, 1.50; C. 6.73; Valentine, 5.50; C. 2; J., 2.25; Willow Creek, 1; Hastings—Aurora, 10.40; C. 2; Beaver Cr., 1; C. 1; J., 2.50; C. 1.90; 1.50; Culberts., C. 1; Edgar, 3.20; Hansen, 4; C. 1; Hastings, 1st, 15.88; C. 5; Ger., 2; Holdrege, 16.96; S., 5.82; C. 1; Kenesaw, 5; L. Guild, 1.50; Minden, 5; C. 1.25; Nelson, 13; Superior, 2.60; S., 4.60; C. 50c. **Kearney—Central Cr., 49.88; S. 4; C. 10; J., 1.75; Fullert., 11.10; J. 3.40; Gibbon, 5; C. 2.50; J. 1.30; Grand Is., 8.60; S. 10.77; C. 1.40; J. 3.15; Kearney, 25.80; S., 28.50; Lexington, 3.80; C. 5.50; Litchf., 6; C. 95c.; J., 5; No. Loup, Mrs. V. J. Thomas, 2.40; No. Platte, 16; S., 14.34; C. 3; J., 1.50; Ord., 2.20; J., 1.25; Shelton, 2.80; C. 1.25; J., 1; St. Edwards, 4.55; C. 1; St. Paul, 15.50; S., 4; C. 1.25; J., 1; Sutherland, J., 2.40; Wilson, Mem., 4; C. 4; Wood River, 24. **Nebraska—Adams, 11.52; C. 3; Alexandria, 6.60; Auburn, 16.87; C. 1; Beatrice, 46.85; C. 7.75; Blue Springs, 2; C. 2; Fairb., 8.65; C. 2; Falls Cr., 5; Gresham, 1.70; Hebron, 56.50; C. 10; Humboldt,**********

9.80; Lincoln, 1st, 50; C., 15; 2d, 28; 3d, S., 2; J., 1; Westm., 4; C., 1; Nebraska Cy., 6.80; C., 50c.; Palmyra, 11.85; Pawnee Cy., C., 10; Plattsmouth, 7.40; S., 2; Seward, 50c.; Staplehurst, 1.65; Table Rock, 10.10; Tamora, 4; Tecumseh, 40; Utica, 4.50; York, 8.40; S., 11.65; C., 1. **Niobrara**—Coleridge, 6; C., 1.40; J., 4; Emerson, 4.30; C., 10; J., 1.50; Laurel, 4; C., 67c.; Madison, 4.60; C., 1.20; Norfolk, 3.90; Osmond, 3.60; Pender, 3.75; Ponca, 2.06; C., 16.15; Stuart, 3.60; C., 80c.; Wakef., 10; C., 1.75; Wayne, 6.50; C., 6.25; J., 5; Winnebago, C., 5. **Omaha**—Anderson Gr., S., 2; Bellev., 3.62; C., 5; J., 5; Cedar Bl., C., 1; Colon, 3.98; S., 1.25; C., 40c.; Columbus, Sumb. Bd., 3.50; Craig, 12.62; Creston, 2; Fremont, 15; C., 2.50; Lyons, 12.28; C., 2.50; I. C., 40c.; J., 1; Marietta, 7.88; B. B., 3.05; Monroe, 2.88; C., 6; J., 4.15; Omaha, 1st, 151.20; C., 11; 1st Ger., 4; 2d, 13.58; C., 2.34; 3rd, 2; Bohemian, 2.88; Castellar St., 15.60; Bd., 5; Clifton Hill, 23.04; C., 5; K. D., 2; Dundee, 6.60; C., 3.75; J., 5.70; Knox, 7.38; S., 5; C., 9.03; Roy. Blues, 8.50; Lowe Av., 11.20; S., 12; C., 2.50; J., 5; Westm., 56.29; S., 25; C., 4; Y. W., 3.90; Osceola, 14.40; Schuyler, 20; C., 11.07; Silver Cr., 2.70; S. Omaha, 13.60; Bohemian, 3.36; I. C., 80c.; Tekamah, 26.80; C., 5; Wahoo, Bohemian, C., 60c.; Waterloo, 10.78; C., 50c. **\$1,642.63**

NEW JERSEY—Elizabeth—Bask Ridge, 54.75; Bethlehlem, 19; Califfon, 26; Carteret, 4.50; Oak Leav., 2; Clinton, 74; B., 10; L. Sew. Soc., 38; Conn. Farms, 82.50; Cranf., 9.88; Dunellen, 27; C., 2.63; J., 2.50; Elizabeth, 1st, 21.36; K. C., 28; 2d, 172.27; C., 50; Bd., 75; J., 10; 3d, 58; L. M. C. Circ., 20; J., 7; Bethany Chapel, S. Y. M. S., 4.50; Greystone, 12; Hope Chap., 15; J., 5; Madison Av., 37.20; Westm., 290; Bd., 25; S., 10.60; Lamingt., S., 17.91; Liberty Cor., C., 5; Metuchen, 50; Perth Amboy, 94; J., 3; Plainf., 46; S., 50; K. M., 4; M. Sincov, Bd., 1; Crescent Av., 440; Y. P. S. Cl., 40; Hope Chap., 5; P. Week S., 50; Warren Chap., 52.50; J., 5; Pluckamin, Crescent Bd., 5; Rahway, 1st, 34; J., 2; 2d, 77.75; S., 25; Harvest Bd., 55.40; Springf., 4.84; C., 5.37; Westf., 46.21; Bible Sch., 25; C., 40; Ch., 100; J., 5.50; Branch Mills, J., 3; Woodb., 5. **Jersey City**—Bayonne, Christ, J., 1; Englewood, 1st, 45; Y. L. G., 50; W. Side, 16.50; Garfield, 1st, 7; J., 1.25; Hackens, J., 1.50; Hoboken, 1st, 29.55; J., 6; Wood Vio., 7; Jersey Cy., 1st, 41.96; Y. L. S., 30; Y. G. Circ., 23.60; 2d, 7; Claremont, 17.50; J., 3; Glean., 8; Westm., 5; J., 2; Leonia, 1st, 11.02; J., 13.54; J., 5; Newundl., 9.75; Passaic, 1st, 25; L. L. Blears, 2.50; Grace, 2.30; Paterson, 1st, 17.50; Y. L. S., 15; 2d, 92.50; E. Side, 105; Redemer, 68; Westm., 3; J., 3; Rutherford, 1st, 15.50; S., 400; S. Cl. Girls, 1; J., 2.50; Tenafly, 5; S., 7.12; W. Milford, 10; Presbl., 10. **Monmouth**—Allent., J. Bd., 56; Asbury Pk., 1st, 33.42; Bd., 2; Atlantic Highl., 3.02; B., 4; C., 6.24; Barnegat, 2; Belmar, J., 4; Beverly, 25; Y. L. H. Circle * 13; Bordent., 30; S., 4.50; C., 15; Burlington, 6; S., 10; Columbus, 3.60; Cranbury, 1st, 29.20; W. Wks., 16; 2d, 52.63; W. Help., 14.50; Delanco, 10; Englisht., 68.80; J., 6.11; Farmingd., 13.60; S., 3; Freehold, 75; Miss Long, 25; Hightst., 56; Ana. Bd., 10; Jamesb., 18.75; Y. L., 35; Lakew., 24.20; Manalapan, 27; Matawan, 13.50; J., 18; Glenw. Bd., 15; Moorest., 43.95; Mt. Holly, 20.50; Pt. Pleasant, 8; Red Bank, 12.90; Rivert., 12; Shrewsb., Y. P., 27; Tennent, a friend, 5; A. Morton Bd., 4; W. Palmyra, Miss., C., 4. **Morris and Orange**—Boont., 51; * 2; C., 14.16; Chatham, a friend, 200; Y. W. S., 50; Chester, G., 10; Dover, 67.40; * 3; E. Orange, 1st, 382.23; P. C. Circ., 30; Arlingt. Av., 40; Bethel, 20; Brick, 121.50; * 5; Elmw., C., 15; Bd., 5; German Val., 25; * 1; Hanover, 27.42; Madison, Y. W., 50; G., 55; Morris Plains, 9; * 1; Morrist., 1st, 220; * 5; Child. Soc., 31.80; J., 10; Y. W. S., 37.50; So. St., 25; * 5; J. Bd., 54; Mt. Freedom, C., 5; N. Providence, W. A., 6; Orange, 1st, 234.45; * 5; Cent., 54; S., 75; Child. Circ., 8; H. & H., 11; Hillside, 307.40; G., 55; Parsippany, C., 18; J., 5; S., 20; Rockaway, 65; Schooley's M'tain, 8.80; C., * 1; S. Orange, 1st, 10; C., 20; J., 14.75; Trinity, 5; * 1; Succasunna, 20; Summit, 50; * 4; J., 2; Whippany, 12.50; Presbl., 5. **Newark**—Arlingt., 1st, 10; Bloomf., 18.75; Westm., 66; Caldwell, 68; Montclair, 1st, 209; Sunb., 7; Trinity, 37.50; Newark, 1st, 50; Ch., 38.22; 2d, 125; St. Bd., 30; 3d, 90; Mrs. Hendricks, 25; 5th, Av., 56.10; St. Bd., 6.60; 6th, 5; C., 5; Calvary, 10; J., 4; Cent., 25; J., 5; Fewsmith Mem., 15; J., 20; High St., 40.80; S., 150; Mem., 25; Park, 199.36; C., 50; Rosev. Av., 112.50; Alaska Bd., 75; S. Pk., 82; J., 2. **New Brunswick**—Alexandria, 1st, 13; Amwell 2d, 10.50; Bound Br., 14; * 1.50; Dayton, 14; Dutch Neck, 15; C., 5; Ewing, 18.50; Ch. W., 2; Flemington, 10; S., 10; Hamilton Square, 12.50; Hopew., 3; Kingston, 16; Lambertv., 55; Lawrencev., 30; Milford, 20; New Brunswick, 1st, 25; J., 15; 2d, 1.50; Penningt., 65; Inf. S., 10; E. M. Titus Bd., 10; Princet., 1st, 6; 2d, 26; C., 1.25; Stockt., 12.48; S., 1.21; Titusv., 4; Trent, 1st, 125; 2d, 10; 3d, Y. L., 41.25; 4th, 60; S., 5.85; Emily Bd., 15; B. Brotherh., 3; Bethany, 15; East, 24; Prospect St., 107; S., 20; Walnut Av., 22. **Newton**—Andover, 12.50; Belvidere, 1st, 43.80; Pri. S., 10; S.,

18.43; W. W., 6; Glean., 10; 2d, 28; J., 2.50; Paul Bd., 19; Blairst., 57.50; J. Kuhl Bd., 3; Bloomsb., 15; Branchv., 10; S., 5; J., 5; Delaware, 11.90; Greenw., 21; Hackettst., 30; S., 25; J., 4; Harmony, 5.32; Lafayette, 6.25; Marksbl., 13; Newt., 48.27; Watch, 8.25; Oxford, 1st, 30; Bd., 10; 2d, 5; Phillipsb., 1st, Y. L., 25.46; Westm., 10.05; Sparta, 7.80; Stanhope, 23.85; Stewartsv., 18.83; Ar. Bear., 9; Stillw., 6; Sussex Deckert., 16.52; Wantage, 1st, 3; Washingt., Christ. Bd., 50. **West Jersey**—Atlantic City, 1st, 42; Chel., 1; Olivet, S., 20; Westm., 4; J., 2; Bridget., 1st, 50.51; S., 10; P. C., 30; Pri. S., 5; 2d, 59; J., 2; I. A. M., 5; 4th, J., 1; Irving Av., 3; Y. Cr., 1; West, 54.89; C., 15; Bunker H., J., 1; Camden, 1st, 25.56; Home Dept. S., 5; 1st & Calv., 2.50; Calv., 7; S., 12; J., 5; Cape May, 14; Cedarv., 1st, 25; Clayt., 15.25; Elmer, 21; Fairf., 2; J., 2; Gloucester, J., 5; Greenw., 16.50; Bd., 4; May's Land, 6.50; Pittsgr., 7.20; S., 8; Gold Links, 16; E. W., 10.50; Y. L., 16.35; C. W., 6; Salem, 22.58; Vineland, 9; Wenonah, 55; Mem., 10; Woodb., Y. L. C., 112; Woodst., 15.75. **\$11,118.34**

NEW MEXICO—Arizona—Phoenix, 25; Tucson, 5. **Rio Grande**—Albuquerque, 40; C., 29.65; J., 5.35; Roswell, 11. **Santa Fe**—Chimayo, Ch., 2; Las Vegas, L., 14; Raton, 5.65; Santa Fe, 16.55; C., 5.60; Taos, 5; S., 2. **\$166.80**

NEW YORK—Albany—Albany, 1st, 84; S., 50; C., 20; J., 25; Cheer Giv., 7; 2d, 31.66; Y. P. A., 16; 3d, 35.84; C., 25; J., 3; 4th, C., 6; 6th, S., 50; Mad. Av., Y. W. Bd., 5; State St., 79.50; S., 75; W. End, 25; C., 5; J., 10; Amsterd., 2d, 65.90; J., 5; St. Bear., 50; Pri. S., 5; J. Dept. S., 5; Emman., 20; Ballst. Cent., 8.32; C., 2.50; Spa, 11; L. C. Lincoln Bd., 50; Bethleh., A. Bd., 2.50; Broadalbin, 10; S., 2; Charl., 19.19; C., 5; Corinth, 8.34; Galway, 8.34; Gloversv., 40.82; Pri. S., 50; M. S. Circ., 25; Kingsb. Av., 1.66; Guilderl., 8.75; Jeffers., 7.50; Jernain Mem., 102.90; S., 25; C., 10; J., 10; Johnst., 83; R. W., 5; Luzerne, 4.35; Mariav., 5.40; Mayr., 10; Menard's Bethany, 1.66; N. Scott., 13.40; S., 2.66; J., 1.25; Princet., 17.35; Rensselaer, Greenbush, 1.66; J., 1; S., 5; Sand Lake, 3; Saratoga Spr., 1st, 35.60; S., 5; C., 3; Lydia S. Hays Bd., 17; 2d, 122.30; Schenectady, 1st, 63; J., 2.80; Y. L. Bd., 48.50; State St., 4.16; Union, 16.66; E. Burt Bd., 6; S., 15; Voorheesv., 9.81; C., 2.50; Watervliet, 1st, 23.75; S., 7.50; Pri. S., 3.62; C., 18.19; J., 2; Presbl., 6; * 4. **Binghamton**—Afton, 5; Binghamton, 1st, 86.72; S., 140; Pri. S., 5; C., 5; J., 7.50; W. W., 5; K. D., 15; Broad Av., 18.71; Imman., 13; No., 23.18; Ross Mem., L. Aid., 5; West, J., 4; Cortl., Y. L., 12.50; Deposit, 15; McGraw, 30; J., 5; C., 12; Marathon, 7; Masonv., Mrs. M. P. Willis, 4; Miss E. Palmer, 50c.; Nichols, 1.89; Owego, C., 25; Preble, 3; Texas Val., 2.80; Union, 23; C., 5; J., 3; Waverly, 25.90; Whitney's Pt., 6.73; Windsor, 5.20. **Boston**—Boston, 1st, L. M. C., 8; East, Pri. S., 17; J., 5; Scotch, 5; C., 5; L. Bear., 2; St. Andrews, 6; South, 15; J., 2.50; Houl., 10; Lynn, 16; C., 4; Manchest., 10; N. Bedf., 5; Newbury, C., 5; Portl., 10; Providence, 1st, 16.25; J., 5; 2d, J., 5; Roxb., 23; S., 25; So. Ryegate, 3; W., Worcester, C., 10; Presbl., * 4. **Brooklyn**—Brooklyn, 1st, 455.51; 2d, 25.17; 1st Ger., C., 4.50; Anslie St., 20; Bedf., 25; G., 6; C., 25; Bethany, 25; Borough Pk., C., 5; Cent., 50; C., 10; J., 5; Kinder, 5; S., 5; Pri. S., 5; City Pk. Chap., 5.03; C., 9; J., 2; C. W., 8; Home Dept. S., 5; Cuyler Chap., C., 2.50; Duryea, C., 10; J., 4; Grace, 47; C., 75; J., 3; Greene Av., 15.85; C., 8; Y. L., 4.16; Irving Sq., 2.80; Lafayette Av., 372.95; Y. P. A., 14; Cuyler Bd., 50; D. of Temp., 25; Mem., 139.35; S., 100; 24th St. Br., 20; Mt. Olivet, 10; C., 4; Noble St., 31.25; Wh., 15; Park Side, 20; Prosp. Hts., 13.80; C., 3; Ross St., 11.48; S., 25; S. 3d St., 26.17; S., 40.37; Y. L., 18.91; Throop Av., 139.33; * 50; Y. P. A., 25; S. M. S., 25; Miss. S., 75; Y. L. L., 5; G. M. B., 14; Westm., 6.22; Y. L. G., 10; Woodhaven, 5; Presbl., * 4. **Buffalo**—Akron, 8; C., 2; Allegany, 25; Bd., 1.50; C., 3; Anon., 1; Buffalo, 1st, 538.80; Y. W., 12.50; Bethany, 5; C., 61; Bethesda, S., 5; Bethlehem, 20; C., 11.05; Calvary, 79; Bd., 1; Cent., 103.50; Bd., 1; Covenant, 11; S., 5; J., 5; East, 34.38; S., 15.11; Pri. S., 2.54; Faxon Av., 1; Kenmore, 10; C., 8.25; J., 2; Lafayette Av., 189.60; North, 42; C., 15.55; Y. L., 10; Bd., 2d, Park, 31.55; Bd., 5; South, 10; J., 2; Walden Av., 2.60; Y. L., 50; West Av., 1; Westm., 100; Conewango, C., 2; Dunkirk, 113; E. Aurora, 101.25; C., 19; Franklinv., 25; C., 4; J., 1; Fredonia, 30.50; S., 3.79; Gowanda, K. D., 10; Hamb., 7.50; C., 5; Jamest., 33.82; Lancaster, J., 5; Olean, S., 38.37; Portv., 90; S., 10; Bd., 34.28; Sherman, 1st, 9; Silver Cr., 23; C., 20; S., 3.45; Springv., 48; Tonawanda, 50; C., 10; Westf., 32.50; Presbl., * 4. **Cayuga**—Auburn, 1st, K. M., 7; Calv., 53c.; Cent., C., 25; Aurora, 30.50; Y. W. C. A. Wells Col., 50; Cato, 5; Cayuga, 3.40; K. D., 2; Dryden, 5; G., 2.25; Fair Haven, 4; Five Corners, 2.83; C., 2.50; Genoa, 2d, 2.65; Ithaca, G., 7.50; Port Byron, 10; C., 5; Scipiov., 5; Union Springs, 10; Presbl., 8; * 4. **Champlain**—Burke, 5; Champlain, 22; C., 15; Keesev.,

23.70; S. 3.34; C. 4.30; Plattsb., 1st, 98; Y. W., 25; S. 20; C. 10; Port Henry, 2.38; Tupper Lake, 14; Presbl. * 4. **Chemung**—Big Flats, 18; Burdett, 24; Dundee, 3.50; C. 8; Elmira, 1st, 20; Franklin St., 3; Lake St., 9.24; A. B. De C. Bd., 15; No. 5; C. 5.23; C. of Prom., 1.65; So. 7; * 1; C. 2; Hector, 5; Mecklenb., 3; Spl., 3; Montour Falls, 1; * 1; C. 3.50; Morel, *; Sugar Hill, 2.50; Watkins, Bd., 25; Weston, 2.34. **Columbia**—Ashl., 7.70; S. 1.35; Cairo, 18; J., 4; Canaan Cent., C. 4.25; Catskill, S. 50; Y. P. S., 25; Centrev., 2; Durham, 3; C. 2.02; Greeny; 7; Hudson, 0.17; Pri. S., 1.25; C. 16.50; J., 3.25; Upbuilders, 0; L. 1.25; Hunter, 19; C. 5.00; Bd., 5; Jewett, S. 2.25; Baby Bld., 2; C. 2; Spencer, 3; Valatie, S. 6.75; C. 3; Windham, 20; C. 10; Presbl. * 4. **Genesee**—Attica, 70.45; C. 15; Batavia, 76.80; * 2; C. 5; J., 5.60; I. C. 5; S. M. B. 25; Bergen, 27; C. 12; * 2; Bethany, 7; Byron, 17; * 1; C. 2; Castile, 11.03; Orba, 4.25; E. Pembroke, S. 2.50; J., 1.50; K. D. 2.50; C. 5; Leroy, 86.55; * 1; C. 15; J., 5; No. Beren, 1.40; Perry, * 50c.; G. Circ., 25; Pike, 2; Stone, * 25c.; M. Bloss. Bd., 3; Warsaw, 39.30; Wyoming, 2.75; C. 1; S. 10. **Geneva**—Canandaigua, Persia Bd., 1.90; Dresden, 1.32; Geneva, 1st, 23.75; W. Ass'n, 5.31; S. & D. of King, 10; North, 10; C. 15; J. 5; orham, 12.50; Naples, S., 13.03; C. 6; Ovid, 45; Pennan, Y. L. * 10; Phelps, 17; Romulus, 6.11; Senecaastle, 10.40; Seneca Falls, 11.63; Trumansb., 13.85; C. 4.60; C. 4; J., 1.11; Waterloo, 1st, 2.50; S. 25; V. Fayette, 7; Presbl. * 4. **Hudson**—Amity, 3.75; hester, 50; J., 10; Circlev., 11; Cocheet, 2.50; Denning, 3.50; C. 3; Florida, J. M. Soc., 5; Goodwill, 12; Hss. Cir., 5; Goshen, A. E. M., 50; Greenb., 16; Hampden, 4.25; C. 6; Haverstraw, Cent., 43.85; C. 20; J., Hillburn, S. 100; Hopew., 10.31; C. 12; Sears, Bd., 5; Livingston, Manor, C. 3; J., 2; Middlet., 1st, 67; Bd., 8.75; C. 15; Milr., 8.50; Montgomery, 20; C. 5; Moncello, 6.26; C. 7.50; J., 2.50; G. W. Circ., 5; Monop., 7; S. 11; Nyack, 25; Otisw., 6.85; C. 5; Portervis, 5.80; S. 25; K. M., 10; Ramapo, 22.65; Ridgeb., 5; Scotchtd., 12; Stony Pt., C. 37.50; Suffern, 4; unsh. Bd., 11; Wh. Lake, 5. **Long Island**—Amagant, 25; Bridgehampt., 24.95; S. 7.55; C. 10; Bd., 10; roofk., 5; Cen. Moriches, 15.08; Easthampt., 26; C. 5.63; E. Moriches, 19.25; J., 1; Franklin, 8.12; reemp., 40.30; S., 1; C. 5; Mattituck, 1.12; C. 5.50; L., 3; Middlet., 45c.; Bd., 1.50; Pt. Jefferson, 16.62; J., 7.27; Remsenb., C. 2.50; Sag Harbor, 15; C. 1; tauket, Stony Brook, C. 3; J., 2; Setauket, 9.02; C. Shelter Is., 24; Bd., 1; Dorcas Soc., 5; Southampt., 3.75; C. 8.65; Bd., 1.52; S. Haven, 3.80; Westhampt., 0.92; Bd., 7; Yaphank, 12.50; C. 1. **Lyons**—Clyde, 2; C. 15; E. Palmyra, 25.75; Huron, 6; Junius, 7.75; yons, 5.60; Marlon, 4.50; Newark, 67; C. 40; Ontario, n., C. 3; Palmyra, 10; C. 16.58; Rose, 5; C. 5; odus, 22; J., 5; Y. P. Bd., 21; Y. P., 10; Williams, 15; * 5; Wolcott, 2d, 17.33; C. 15; J., 1; S. Bd., 26. **Massa**—Astorota, 20.25; C. 10; J., 4; Babylon, 29.17; rentw., 4; Elmhurst, 34; C. 8.75; Far Rockaway, 5; C. 5; Freept., 12; Union Soc., 8.50; Y. P. C. A., 5; Glen Cove, 5; K. D., 10; C. 10; Glenville, 8; empstead, 34; J., 2.50; C. 5.28; J. Dept. M. W., 11; untintg., 1st, 20; Y. M. C. A., 9.20; Cent., 26.81; lip, 18.75; L. W. Bd., 6.40; Jamaica, 10; S. 30; orthp., 14.50; Oryster Bay, 24; S., 10; C., 10; Roslyn, 1.55; Smithth., 1; Springf., 1.25; C. 12; J. 2. **Nework**—New York, 1st, 75; 4th, 223.50; * 55c.; J., 5; 50; Y. W. S. C., 125; 1st Union, 50; 4th Av., 60.87; W. 50; 5th Av., 8.40; Y. W., 25; J. Soc., 15; 14th, 25; Alexander, J., 5; Bedf. Pk., 2.75; Bethany, 25; C. 3.35; Bethlehem, C. 10; Bohemian Ch., 5; Brick, 9; Central, 3.75; Faith, I. C. 5; Harlem, J., 5; Help, and, 15; Lenox, 24; Mad. Av., 65.25; Mad. Sq., 410; izpah, J. Soc., 10; Mt. Tabor, 2; Mt. Washington, 1.25; N. Y., 20; North, 25; Olivet, S. S. M. S., 75; uritans, Y. P., 50; Rutgers, 20; P. M. S., 25; Y. W., 5; Scotch, 64.15; Spring St., Ivy Bd., 6.77; St. Nicholas Av., J., 4; Throggs Neck, 10; Tremont, 45; Univers., Y. W., 5; Univers. Pl., 191; West, 200; W. End, * 50c.; Woodst., 18; J., 2; Staplet., 1st, S., 70; W. Brighton, Calv., 18.99; D. M. Stearns Bible Cl., 20. **Niagara**—Albion, 57.50; Barre Cent., 7; Bd., 1; Carlton, Holley, 16; Knowlesv., 5; Y. L. C., 1; Bd., 50c.; C. Y. L., 5; Lewist., 4; Lockpt., 1st, 10.3; C. 3; G. N. E., 15; 2d, 4; C. 1; Bd., 1; Lyndon, 7.50; Maplet., Medina, 6; Y. L., 50c.; C. 8.63; Niagara Falls, 22.50; Pierce Av., 10; N. Tonawanda, 90.39; I. ept., 4.57; C. 18.50; Somerset, C. 2; Wilson, 8; C. 2.50; Wright's Cor., 2.50; Pri. Dept., 1; Youngst., C. 14.50; S. 15.50; C. 5; J., 5; Presbl. Soc., 1.23. **North River**—Amenia, 5.75; C. 5; So. C. 10; nerman Lead Mines, 5; S., 2; C. 2.50; Canterb., 17; old Spring, 14.61; C. 7; Cornwall-on-Hudson, 11; S., 5; Freedom Pl., 5; Lloyd, 6.60; Marl., 15.75; C. 10; 10; Matteawan, 18; Millert., C. 5; Milton, 6; Newb., t. C., 25; J., 5; Union, 25; N. Hamb., 7.25; Pine Plains, 13.75; C. 3; Pleasant Val., 10.50; Poughkeepsie, 170; Rondout, 27; C. 20; Salisbury, Hope Chap.

Bd., 10; Help, Hd., 14.42; Bd., 17.62; Smithf., 4.50; Wassaic, C., 6.07. **Otsego**—Cooperst., 9; Delhi, 1st, 18; C. 20; J., 5; 2d, 28.25; Gilbertsv., S., 4; Guilf. Cen., 4.25; C. 5; Hobart, Y. L., 5; Laurens, 3.25; Margaretv., 6; Meridale, 3; Middlef. Cent., 3.50; C. 5; Milford, 5; N. Berlin, 6; Oneonta, 8; Otego, 5; C. 5; Richf. Springs, 30; * 4; Springf., 10.25; Stamf., 34; C. 6; J., 5; Unadilla, 4; C. 4.50; Worcester, 5; Cash, 100. **Rochester**—von, Kirkw. Club., 1; Bright, 31.37; J., 1; Gould Bd., 22.50; Brockp., 100.17; Pri. S., 2.01; C. 5; Caladonia, 12; E. Avon, 2; Fowler, 5; Genesee, 30; Syst. Giv., 24.20; C. 4.60; J. Syst. Giv., 2.50; Jane Ward Soc., 3.50; Grovel, C., 10; Laked., 10; Livonia, 5; Mendon, 8.50; Moscow, C. 1.50; Ogden, 18.75; Ossian, C. 5; Pittsf., 19; Rochester, 1st, 25; 3d, 114.77; Brick, 211; Y. W., 18.75; Calv., 33.50; Cent., Y. L., 92; E. Side, 5; Grace, 12; Immanuel, 5; C. 3; Mem., 14; K. M., 33; Mt. Hor, Kinderg., 1; North, 75; St. Peter's, 87; Trinity, S., 2; Westm., 32.55; Sparta, 3.90; Scottsv., 3.50; Tuscarora, 1.30; Victor, 53; Webster, 10. **St. Lawrence**—Adams, 8; C. 8; Brasher Falls, C., 5.40; Canton, 8.50; C. 5; Cape Vincent, 9.27; Carthage, 13.82; Chaumont, 8; Crary Mills, C. 3; De Kalb, 5; Dexter, 12; C. 5; Gouverneur, 1; Hammond, C. 4; J., 6; Heuvelt, C. 5; Morrist., 10; C. 5; Oswegatchie, 1st, 124.50; C. 5; Over S. & L., 10; 2d, 9; Oxbow, 13; C. 6.37; Potsdam, 18.75; S., 4; C. 5; Sacket Harbor, 12.72; Watert., 1st, 120; S. 34.09; Hope, B. Covenant, 1; C. 1.31; Stone St., 15.81; Presbl., * 4. **Steuben**—Addison, 10; C. 2.50; Y. W., 25; Almond, 8; Vio. Bd., 10; Andover, 90c.; C. 3; Angelica, 2.50; C. 1; Arkport, 15.39; C. 7; Atlanta, 2.50; C. 4; J., 1; Avoca, 8; S., 8; C. 7.50; J., 3; Bath, 39.18; C. 8; Belmont, 8; C. 6; Campbell, 12; C. 8; J., 1; Canisteo, 7; J., 5; Cohocton, 5; J., 2; Corning, 42; S., 17.19; B. B., 15; Y. W., 8; 37; Cuba, 10; T. A. L. M. S., 10; Hammondsp., 15; C. 5; K. D., 5; Sunsh. Cir., 3; Hornells, 1st, 14.45; S. 25; C. 20; J., 5; Westm., 20; C. 15; Howard, 9.50; C. 2; Jasper, 8; Painted Post, 8.53; J., 6; Prattsb., 9; C. 8; K. D., 5; J., 6; Pulteney, 5. **Syracuse**—Amboy, 2; Y. P. C. 5; Baldwinsv., 5.50; C. 2.50; Cazenovia, C. 25; Chittenango, 2.50; Help, Hd., 5; B. S. Cl., 25.77; Constantia, C. 3.50; E. Syracuse, 10.55; Fayettev., 18.20; Fulton, 25; Hannibal, 1.69; Hastings, 2.50; Lafayette, C. 3; Marcellus, S. 8; M. Cir., 25; W. Star Bd., 5; Onondaga Val., 4; S., 2.55; Oswego, Grace, 20; McC. Bd., 10; Grace Bd., 1.40; Skaneateles, S. 5.31; Syracuse, 1st, 8.25; C. 16.05; 1st Ward, 20; S. 12; S. Bd., 1; 4th, 75; S., 30.75; C. 10.19; J., 7; E. Genesee, C., 17.11; Mem., 65; Park, 35; South, 5; Westm., 17.40; J., 2.38; Pri. S., 3. **Troy**—Cambridge, 87.50; Cohoes, I. H. N., 82; Glens Falls, 62.16; Mrs. W. E. Spier, 75; Green Is., C. 10; Hoosick Falls, 74.04; C. 2.50; Johnsonv., 6; Lansingb., 1st, 8; Mr. Cook's Bible Cl., 100; Olivet, C. 5; Mechanistsv., 31.93; Y. L., 15; 5; No. Gran., 12; S., 3; Salem, C. 10; S., 14; Schaghticoke, J., 3; Troy, 1st, S. 30; 2d, 20; S., 75; Irvin Bld., 56; 2d St., 16; Mrs. T. Colwell, 25; C. 5; 9th, 30; Pri. S., 5; C. 20; Bethany, S., 10; Mem., 20; Oakwood, 2; * 4; Westm., 43; Woods, 34; C., 10; Warrensb., S., 1; Waterf., 42; Whitehall, 6.25. **Utica**—Augusta, C., 3; Clinton, 35; Forestp., 2.75; J., 1.25; Ilion, 70; Bd., 2; Knoxh., 10; Pri. S., 1.30; Little Falls, 190; G. Club, 50; S. Bd., 10; Lowv., 33.40; Lyon Falls, 10; N. Hartford, 38.55; N. York Mills, 30; 3 friends, 25; S. Home Dept., 15; No. Gage, 10.10; Oneida Castle, 17.75; C., 8; Bd., 3.50; J., 1; Oneida, J. 1., 1.50; Oriskany, 10; Rome, S., 10; Sanquoit, 5; So. Trenton, 15; Turin, 2.25; Utica, 1st, 57.50; S., 53.85; B. Club, 5; D. G. Bd., 5; Bethany, 25; J., 10; Mem., 5; Ch., 35; Olivet, 5.40; C. G. 7.50; C. 4; Y. W., 22.50; Westm., 96; S. 10; F. Bd., 25; Sr. Brown Bd., 10; Jr. Brown Bd., 30; Beg. S. Cl., 5; Vernon, 3; Verona, 10; Waterv., 25; D. G. Bd., 12.50; Westernv., 15; J., 5; Whitesb., 5; C. 3; Mrs. Roberts' Cl., 5; Interest, 30. **Westchester**—Bedf., 8.04; Bridgep., C. 25; Bd., 5; Croton Falls, 4; C. 5; Gilead, Bd., 3; Greenb., 17.44; Greenw., 5; Harrison, 5; Hartford, 10; Holyoke, 6; Huguenot Mem., 19.80; Irvingt., 25; Katonah, 8; C. 10.25; Mt. Kisco, 3; C., 10; S. 10; Mt. Vernon, 35.15; S. 75; New Haven, 13; Bd., 2; N. Rochelle, 1st, 40.40; Ossining, 1st, 45; Peeksk., 1st, C. 110.50; J., 10; Y. W., 25; 2d, S. 25; C. 10; J., 5; Pleasantv., 3.50; Rye, 107.18; Bd., 10; Shepard Mem., C. 50; So. Salem, J., 2; W. B. Soc., 33.89; Fern Char. Soc., 7.50; Stamf., 29; J., 50; Thompsonv., 3; White Pl., 90.74; C. 5; Yonkers, 1st, 32; Dayspring, S., 10; Westm., 4.90; S. Cl., 13; Immanuel, 15.75; Presbl., * 4. **NORTH DAKOTA**—Fargo—Casselt., 1st, 6.66; Courtenay, 10; Fargo, 1st, 14.14; Jamest., 1st, 10. **Minnewaukon**—Devil's Lake, 25; S., 25; C. 25; Minnewaukon, 1st, S. 11.95. **Mouse River**—Omeme, 1st, Ch., 2. **Oakes**—Lisbon, 2.75; C., 2.50. **Pembina**—Backoo, 4; Bathgate, 5; Bay Centre, 5; Drayton, 7; Emerado, 15; Forest River, 15; C. 6; Gilly, 3.50; Grand Forks, 40; Langdon, C. 2; Larimore, 3; Park River, 12; Pembina, 15.30; St. Thomas, 7; Tyner, 10.50; C. 4. **\$289.30 OHIO**—Athens—Amesv., 7; C., 5; Athens, 19.35; S.,

3.50; C. 11; Barlow, 12.05; Berea, 5.70; Carthage, 1; Gallipolis, 26; C. 5; McConnellsv., 7; C. 5; Marietta, 39.80; C. 7; Middlep., J. S.; Nelsonsv., 8; C. 4.50; J., 50c., N. Plymouth, 5; S. 5; I. W. T., 1.67; Pomeroy, 20; S. 5; C. 5; Warren, C. 2. Bellefontaine—Belle Centre, 8.50; C. 3; Bellefontaine, 58.04; C. 25; Buck Creek, 14; Bucyrus, 19.50; Crestline, 11.47; W.W. 50c., Mess., 1.41; De Graff, 3.50; Forest, 14; Gallon, 27; Huntsv., 1; C. 2.50; Kenton, 70.75; C. 20; J., 2.50; Mariettes, 5; C. 4; Rushsylvania, 6; Tiro, 5; Upper Sandusky, 14.50; Urbana, 41; S. 4.10; Pri. S., 5; W. Liberty, 3.30; C. 2; Zanesh., 3; Chilli-cothe—Bloomingsb., J. 1.50; Bournv., 19.47; Chilli-cothe, 1st., 96; W. End, S., 2.28; C. 6.25; 3d., 1.65; S. 5; C. 2.50; Concord, 10.27; S. 1.85; Frankfort, 1; C. 3.75; Greenf., 1st., 26.80; C. 20.50; Snow F. Bd., 3; Hamden, 12; S. 2; Hillsb., 22.50; Mess., 42; Syc. Val. Br., 5; McArthur, 8; S. 2; C. 1; J., 50c.; Marshall, 1.85; C. 3; M. Pleasant, 7.50; Morwyst, C. 1.50; N. Petersb., 1.18; N. Fork, 5.17; Pishgah, 20; Salem Soc., 21.84; C. 2.92; Child B., 4; Washington, 13.50; S. 10; Wilmingt., 1.50; C. 2. Cincinnati—Bethel, 9.07; Cincinnati, 1st., 26; L. for D., 6.25; 2d., 64.50; S., 15; Y. P., 26; 3d., 42.10; S., 25; C. 3; 4th., 5; 5th., 5; S., 5.75; C. 2; 7th., 52.75; S., 10; J., 15; Avondale, 129.21; S., 50; L. Aid, 10; Pri. S., 50; Bond Hill, C., 10; J., 2; Calvary, 7; Central, 2; Immanuel, 4.49; S., 50; Knox, 5.25; C., 4; Mohawk, 5.00; K. Mes., 7.10; Light Bea., 9; Mis. Trav., 8.30; M. Auburn, 70; S., 21; North, 36.05; W. W. 12; Poplar st., 5.25; C. 50; J., 1.75; Trinity, 5; Lights, 2; Walnut Hills, 1st., 120; McKibben, 3; Humphrey Bd., 15; I. H. S. Soc., 2; Westm., 21.83; Westw., 14.70; College Hill, 32; B. C. Leaf, 1.50; G., 1.25; Delhi, 15; Evanston, 9; Glendale, 31.95; A. C. P., 5; C. 7; Harrison, 3.55; C. 2.50; Hartw., 17; C., 9; W. W., 5; Lebanon, 18.65; Cleveland, 26.24; Madisonv., 7.50; C. 4; L. Glean., 2.50; Mason, 8; Montgomery, 1.25; C. 3.75; Morrow, 1st., 25; Norwood, 21.37; Westm., 12; 4; Park Pl. Mission, 4; Pleasant Ridge, 19.25; J., 25; Presb. Soc., 50; Springdale, 8.50; J., 10; Venice, 12; Wyoming, 17.50; S., 42.31; Y. L. S., 6; Pri. S., 1; friend, 5. Cleveland—Akron, 1st., 25; S., 16.36; Ashtabula, 1st., 49.41; Clevel., 1st. Ch., 10; 2d., 230; S., 100; Jas. Elks Soc., 50; Beckwith, 98.64; S., 18.17; C., 6.10; Bethany, 9.19; S., 5; Bolton Av., S., 12.50; Boulevard, 10; S., 6; C. 1; Hal. Mem., 3; Calvary, 124.45; S., 15; Case Av., 35.08; S., 20.02; Eells Mem., 30; S., 5; Pri. S., 6; Euclid Av., 70; C., 5; S., 39.02; L. B. Soc., 25; E. Mad. Av., 1; C., 10; Miles Park, 10.20; S., 25; North, 57.25; S., 25; J., 10; G., 5; B. Cl. Club, 30; Old Stone, 109.10; S., 75; C., 37.50; Mrs. Austin, 37.50; South, 5; C., 7.50; Woodland Ave., 52.32; K. D. & S., 1; Collinwood, C., 10; E. Cleveland, 33.42; Windermere, 40; Glenv., 8; C., 10; S., 5; Independence Indiv., 2; Northl., 5; S., 5; N. Springfl., 6.50; Orwell, 5; C., 15; Parma, 5; S., 5; C., 7.50; Rome, 6.50; C. 5; Seville, 8; S., 5; J., 2; Solon, S., 10; So. Lorain, S., 3; C., 5; Streetsb., 6; Wickliffe, S., 12.50; Willoughby, 3.50; Wilton, 2. Columbus—Bremen, 3; C. 3.25; Circlev., 26; C., 19; J., 2; Columbus, 1st., 1.70; Sunsh. Cir., 5; Cent., 49.93; Y. L. C., 2; Y. L. S., 6; Broad St., 45; C., 75; Mrs. Maxwell's B. Cl., 11; S. Guild, 17; Northm., 14.61; Nelson Mem., 1.63; C., 2; W. Broad St., 3.50; Lancaster, 13; C., 10; London, C., 3.40; M. Sterling, 5; Plain Cr., 22.35; C., 5.50; Westerv., 12; C., 1.40; H. Bushnell Bd., 4; Worthingt., 8.70; J. Help., 1.50. Dayton—Bath, 1.50; Bethel, C., 1; J., 3; Blue Ball, 16; Camden, 1; Y. L., 4; Clifton, 22; A. Bd., 11; Y. L., 15.50; Collinsv., 4; Dayton, 1st., 48; Ch., 15; S., 50; C., 26.30; L. M. B., 57; 4th., 6; 3d. St., 35.75; C. Montgomery Ave., 15; C. 39; S., \$5.50; E. W. W. S., 5; Forest Av., 4; Mem., 15; C. 3.13; J., 8.63; Hughes Soc., 6; Park, 5; J., 1; C., 36.50; Fletcher, 1.80; Franklin, 5; Gettysb., 2.50; Greenv., 76; C., 5; Hamilton, 1st., 5; Westm., 3; C., 10; J., 15; Middlet., 1st., 40; N. Carlisle, 19; C., 2; N. Jersey, 11.50; Oxford, 25.69; Piqua, 70; Seven Mile, C., 2; J., 5; S. Charleston, 13; C., 5; Springfl., 1st., 95.04; 2d., 20; J., 8; 3d., 5; C., 5; Troy, 60; Xenia, 25; K. D. Bd., 3.79; Yellow Springs, 2; C., 2. Huron—Bloomv., 5; Chicago, 14.50; S., 8; Clyde, 2; Postoria, 6.50; C., 41; J., 3; Pri. Class Bd., 7; Fremont, 47; C., 10; J., 2; Huron, 9.80; C., 1.80; McCutcheonv., 1; C., 2.50; Melmore, 5; Monroev., 9; Norwalk, 18; S., 4.30; C., 5; Olena, 4.75; Peru, 5.75; Sandusky, 4.50; Pri. Cl., 80c.; Tiffin, 1. Lima—Ada, 13.30; C., 11; Blanchard, 20; Bluffton, 12; Columbus, Grove, 11; Delphos, 17.68; C., 5; J., 2.50; Enon Val., 5.50; Findlay, 1st., 39.05; C., 8.75; S., 55; 2d., 12.75; Gomer, C., 2; Hardin, 1.02; Leipsia, Mrs. G. Funkey, 1; Lima, Main St., 7; Market St., 54; McComb, 5; New Stark, 1; S., 1.36; Ottawa, 11.24; Rockford, 9; Rockport, 9; Sidney, 23; Y. P., 12.50; St. Mary's, 18.20; S., 11.42; Van Wert, 27.40; C., 2.50; Venedocia, 5; Wapakoneta, 11; S., 3.50; C., 5. Mahoning—Alli-ance, 56; * 10; Y. L. 15.60; J., 4; Brookf., 5; Canf.,

9.27; C., 4; J., 1; Canton, 1st., 76; S., 5; J., 8.2; Jr. Miss. Soc., 10; S. Cl., 1; C., 40; Calvary, 11.5; C., 1.50; J., 1.50; Champion, 5; Clarkson, 10; Coitsv., 6; C., 3; Columbiana, 5; S., 5; C., 5; J., 7; Concor., 2; C., 3; E. Palestine, 21; S., 30; C., 18; Ellsworth, 22; C., 3; J., 2.75; Hubbard, C., 8; Kinsman, 1; S., 10; C., 70c.; Leetonla, 21; S., 10; C., 10; Lisbo, 9; S., 39.70; C., 30; J., 4; Lowellv., 8; Massillon, 1; Middle Sandy, 21.25; C., 6; Mineral Ridge, 5; Ne Waterf., 18.50; Niles, 42; S., 3.50; C., 25; W. W. 7; Y. L. G., 17; No. Benton, 30.50; C., 12.50; Petersb., 8; * 1; S., 2.75; C., 6; Poland, 25.55; C., 17; Y. L. 25; Salem, 47.35; S., 6.70; Pri. S. Cl., 12.46; J., 6.2; Sebring, 9.53; C., 7; J., 1.50; Warren, 31; * 20; J. 2; Youngst., 1st., 1st. Anx., 70.15; 2d. Anx., 41.7; S., 50; M. Edward's Soc., 29.50; Mem., 25; Westm., 12.70; C., 17.50. Marion—Ashley, 6; Berlin, 16; H. M., 3; Brown, 7; Chesterv., 25.60; Delaware, 66.5; W. W., 17; Y. P., 10; Iberia, C., 3; J., 1; Kingst., Y. P. G. M., 15.80; Liberty, 5; Marion, 63.05; J. 5.75; Marysv., Y. W., 14.79; Milford Centre, 1; A. Gilead, 12; C., 5; J., 1; Calvin Club, 10; Ostrande, 2.90; C., 50c.; Prospect, 11; Radnor, 25; Richw., 13.38; J., 1; Trenton, 4.20; C., 3.25; York, 7. Maume—Antwerp, 9; Bowling Green, 60.14; S., 11.17; Bryar, 6.69; W. W., 1; Defiance, 24.05; Delta, 4.86; C. 4.90; Dunbridge, 4.85; G. Rapids, 7.26; Hicks, 11.9; Montpelier, 5; Napoleon, 11; C., 2.08; No. Baltimor., 17.40; C., 2.50; Paulding, 5.82; Pemberv., 4.90; Perrysh, 1st., 2.91; Pleasant Ridge, 9.74; Toledo, 1st., Westm., 14.85; 3d., 12; 5th., 12.50; Collingw., 148.07; C., 10.52; E. Side, 1; Tontogany, 6; C., 10.78; Bd., 96c.; W. Bethesda, 4; Weston, 9.96. Portsmouth—Eckmansv., 4; Ironton, 46.55; S., 20; C., 8.50; Mat. Bd., 7.50; Manchester, 11; C., 2; Mt. Leigh, 3.50; Bd., 8; Ports mouth, 1st., 24.30; S., 11.45; Y. W., 33; C., 12.50; 2d., 70.50; Roy D., 25; B. B., 2; S., 6.30; Red Oak 3; Ripley, 10; C., 2; J., 1.50; Russellv., 7; Sheridan, C., 50c.; W. Union, J., 4; Winchester, 7; C., 3; St. Clairsville—Barnesv., 27; Cadiz, C., 6; J., 1; Can bridge, C., 10; J., 5; Coal Bk., C., 5; Concord, 21.60; Farmington, 11; Martin's Ferry, 51.05; C., 10; J. 1; S., 3.75; Nottingham, C., 1.35; Rock Hill, 1; Senecav., 15.50; Woodsf., 4.75. Steubenville—Am sterdam, 15; Beech Spg., 4; Bethel, 10; Bethesda, 1; C., 12; Bloomf., 12; Brilliant, 9; Cross Cr., 14.50; C., 25.50; S., 5; Dell Roy, 2.45; Dennison, Y. L., 4; East Liverpool, 1st., 25; Y. L., 10; 2d., 12; Feed Spgs., 8.50; Hopedale, 27; S., 2; Island Crk., 25; C., 5.50; Jewett, 3.50; C., 5; Kilgore, 5; Mechanist., 24; Minerya, 16; Mingo, 12.50; New Philadelphia, 35.19; Oak Ridge, 19; Y. L., 5.40; Salinerv., 9; Scio, 18; Smitha., 5; Steubenv., 1st., 11; S., 7.07; J., 5.77; Stewart Cir., 25; 2d., 33.23; Y. L., 23.50; C., 22; J., 27; 3d., 18; C., 10; Y. L., 10; Still Fk., 5; Ulrichsv., 22; S., 2; C., 5; Waynesb., 10; Wellsv., 1st., 54.75; 2d., 11; Yellow Crk., 20.25; Wooster—Apple Crk., 3.50; Ashland, 22.23; Bellv., Five little S. Boys, 25c.; Canaan, 5; Congress, 7.15; Creston, 12.10; C., 3.60; Dalton, 9; C., 6; Doylest., 7.50; * 1; Fredericksb., 4.75; Hayevs., 13; Jackson, 11.20; Loudounv., 2.20; Mansf., 1st., 51.45; C., 7.50; J., 10; * 1; Millersb., 16.25; C., 1; Mt. Eaton, 1; Orange, 11.10; Orrv., 5; C., 12.50; Plymouth, 9.40; Pri. S., 1.75; Polk, 2.50; Savannah Pearl Seekers, 5; Shelby, C., 12.50; Wayne, 9.78; W. Salem, 6.60; C. 2; Wooster, 1st., 55.44; C., 10; Y. L., 55; G. G., 20; Westm., 49; Y. L., 18.75; Acorn Bd., 6.50. Zanesville—Adams Mills, 25.25; Bloomf., 6; Brownsv., 17.73; Clark, 9.90; Coshocton, 26.70; S., 35.42; Carey, C., 20; Dresden, 7; Frazeysh., 8; * 2.48; C., 1; Fredericksb., 3; S., 10; Granv., 31.22; Hanover, 2.90; Homer, 14.65; Jerey, 5; Keene, 1; Martinsb., 6.75; Mt. Vernon, 38.18; C., 10; Newark, 1st., 43.75; C., 7.50; 2d., S., 25; Miss., Circle, 51; New Concord, 7.29; C., 5; J., 8.50; Pataskala, 12.70; C., 4; Spratt, C., 5; Unity, 5; Utica, 19.97; S., 9; Warsaw, 4.40; Waterford, 3.19; Zanessv., 1st., 10; Kellog Anx., 6.54; Azal, Bd., 20.68; 2d., 26; Brighton, 3; C., 1; Putnam, 19, \$10.761.5.

OREGON—Grande Ronde—Baker City, 1st., 7.75; J. 50c., Burns, 1.25; Elgin, 1.45; Enterprise Bd., 1; L. Grande, 6.62; C., 3; J., 2; Sumpter, 3.32; J., 60c. Union, 1. Pendleton—Monument, 2; Pendleton, 1st., 10. Portland—Astoria, 1st., 36.20; C., 5; Fulton, 1; C., 1; J., 1; Mt. Tabor, 17.85; C., 4.40; Oregon City, 1st., 1.50; Piedmont, C., 3; Portland, 1st., 778.50; C. 13.25; Y. L., 15.90; Forget-me-not, 50c., Chinese, 4; 3d 10.31; J., 3; Bd., 12; 4th, 25.85; C., 1.80; Calvary, 51.90; C., 8.65; Forbes, 9.45; C., 50c.; J., 1.40; Marshall St., 8.50; Mizpah, 2.15; Westm., 1.25; C., 6.54; B. Bd., 2; Pri. Bd., 10; Sellw., C., 2; Springwater, 1.15; Tualatin, C., 1.50. Southern Oregon—Ashland, 1st., 5.20; Medford, 1st., 5; Roseb., 1st., 6.83. Williamette—Albany, 12.50; C., 10; G. C., 11; Brownsv., 10; C., 1; Corvallis, Y. W., 1.26; Creswell, 1.50; Dallas, 19.27; Eugene, 4.78; C., 6; Gervais, 9; Independence, C., 4; Lebanon, 4.15; Mill City, 2; Newport, 8.33; Salem, 18.60; J., 50c.; Turner, 2; Whiteson, 1; Wood burn, 5.68; Zena, 1.20.....\$1,234.4

HOME MISSION MONTHLY

VOL. XX

JULY, 1906

No. 9

EDITORIAL NOTES



THE Twenty-seventh Annual Meeting of the Woman's Board of Home Missions has come and gone. Iowa was the hostess, her city of Des Moines the place of meeting, midway between ocean and ocean. May the radiating influences for good touch either shore, so that from Atlantic to Pacific a wave of blessing shall sweep over our country, refreshing every local society and mission station.

THE meeting started off with the enthusiasm that a good cause and a large attendance conspire to give. Every seat was filled to the outermost edge of the room at the very first session, on Thursday afternoon. Even those not present who tarried behind with the stuff, seemed to hear across the distance, the echo. Good meetings! Helpful reports! Fine addresses! Inspiring speeches! and did not find it hard to join, in spirit, with those assembled at Des Moines.

WE must advance! was said a year ago at the Annual Meeting at Winona. We have advanced! was the report brought to the Annual Meeting at Des Moines. This advance is along every line in the tabulated contributions; as to that which may not be tabulated, a growing spirituality and devotion among the women in our auxiliaries, may we not humbly and reverently say, This too, Lord, is part of the year's record.

THE collection taken at two of the meetings of the Woman's Board were devoted to the mission work to which California had given support, to help make good the amount. A Des Moines paper comments thus on the greeting sent:

More simple than a code and far more expressive was the system used by the Woman's

Board of Home Missions at its afternoon session yesterday, in sending a message of comfort to their stricken sisters in San Francisco.

"Peter 1.7" was all it said. It was addressed to the synodical president at San Francisco, Mrs. R. B. Goddard. When Mrs. Goddard receives the message and takes her Bible to interpret it, she will find these words: "That the trial of your faith, being much more precious than of gold that perisheth, though it be tried with fire, might be found unto praise and honor and glory at the appearing of Jesus Christ."

It is the present purpose of Mrs. James to be absent from this country for the next year, for needed rest and relief from active duties, and in view of this she asked that she be not again elected to the office of President of the Woman's Home Board. To this request no one was willing to assent, and she was unanimously chosen again as leader, with the assurance that in her absence, those who are associated with her in office, living in or near New York, would share in the duties which usually fall upon her.

UPON the Freedmen's Board has fallen a great loss in the burning of Ingleside Seminary. The building was insured, though the amount is not sufficient to cover the entire loss; but even had there been no loss financially, the interruption to the very successful work of the school is a serious matter.

ANOTHER gone from among us, Mrs. John Junkin Francis, a Vice-President of the Board, and for many years Presbyterian President of Cincinnati. She was a woman of gracious and winsome personality, of unswerving fidelity, unstinted in the measure of her service, gentle, yet masterful through love, undertaking great things and accomplishing what she undertook because relying upon the blessing and guidance of her Lord. Sorely will she be

missed, but triumphant must have been her entrance into heavenly life as there came to meet her those to whom she had helped to send the message of Salvation.

OUR columns are full of annual meeting reports, addresses, and events: even so, they are not sufficiently capacious—though eight pages have been added to the usual

twenty-four — for all we have to put in type, and next month's issue must hold the overflow. Among the notable things to appear is Dr. Dixon's splendid address upon Immigration, and also the fine presentations of mission fields by Miss Sunderland, Miss Hays, and others. Messages from the synods will also find a large place than has been possible this month.

AT DES MOINES

THE audience room presented a most attractive appearance—flags, flowers and maps were the decorations used, the flowers being massed about the platform.

* *

Usually the programs for the Annual Meeting are printed in "true blue," but this year a departure was made by using brown ink, on cream white paper with a narrow brown border. On reaching Des Moines—the programs had been printed in New York—the good friends declared that they had been prepared to correspond with the newly decorated interior of the Central Church, which was in cream color and brown.

* *

In opening the popular meeting on Sunday afternoon Dr. Charles Thompson said:—"It is an interesting fact that the annual meeting of the Woman's Board this year is in the State of Iowa. We were reminded in this place this morning of the pivotal character of Iowa in the matter of Home Missions. From this State Home Missions made its march in the sixties, West, Northwest and Southwest; from this State the appeal went forth to the Board of Home Missions asking for some organization of Home Missions by which the neglected population might be reached and helped. The

organization, the splendid achievement of which during the past year we are here to record and congratulate, was the result of that appeal from the Missionary State of Iowa.

And now, on this annual review day, we are here to have set before us in such order and such amplitude as the flying minutes of this service may permit, some of the doings of the past year—only some of them, as the half can never be told; no record of it can be kept that will at all tell the story, but you can just get touches of it, as we go from field to field, this afternoon, in order that you may have some large idea of what this splendid organization is doing for the recovery of those who have lapsed, or those who have been neglected, giving to them instruction in knowledge and virtue and godliness."

* *

Were you to ask any who were present at the Annual Meeting what was the chief characteristic, it is more than probable the answer would be "the spirit of prayer—the desire for greater devotion." Over and over it was emphasized that whatever emergency should arise in the work, whether the special need were for funds, or for workers, or some new measure or public question, there should be definite, importunate prayer, throughout the auxiliaries.

ANNUAL ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT

Mrs. Darwin R. James

A CAREFULLY detailed report of the year's work by our Board, as presented by the secretaries and treasurer, is before you: what is left to add that is essential to its completeness?

Simply to bring to you with emphasis the imperative need of this vast machinery in helping to meet the demand of the country and the times for a swifter, coming of the kingdom of our Lord at home and abroad.

When the strident roar of the work about us is hushed at eventide and we sit in the quiet of our room, can we not hear the voices of the unseen world speaking of the things of real value, the unseen and eternal, and calling for recognition? When longing for the swift coming of the King and the reign of His Kingdom of love, joy and peace possess us and we reason

with ourselves as to when and how this heavenly age of the world will be ushered in, are we not forced to the unequivocal conclusion that it will not come until the Bride of Christ has made herself fit for her Lord, and joyfully undertaken her part in bringing about the longed for consummation. And what is her part, which undone must defer the coming of that for which the universe is waiting? Her part is to tell the good news of salvation to every creature—by voice, by pen and by money—making this the supreme object of life. Why this great machinery of administration, why this constant activity throughout our Church from border to border, what end worthy of it all but this—the spread of the wondrous story which angels marvel over, the redemption of man and his adoption into the family of God.

Every school opened, every teacher employed is for this end, and any teacher who is not in sympathy with this rule of life has no right to a place in this God inspired work. While we expect and require fidelity and ability in teaching secular knowledge, while we are bound to do our utmost to prepare the scholars in our schools and missions for citizenship and leadership in our great Republic, uppermost and above all else is induction into the knowledge and grace of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

Indeed, secular knowledge is more easily acquired when the soul is right with God.

When I realize how largely this work rests in the hands of women, and how many not knowing the happiness of motherhood are dedicating their lives to this sublime ideal, I thank God and take courage.

One of our Advisory Committee, returned from a winter in the north of Africa, said at one of the meetings of the Board, that when she looked upon the immense ruins of that country and the present abject poverty and degradation of the people to-day, she could but wonder what the condition would be had the women taken an intelligent interest in affairs about them.

When I consider what is involved in the well-being of our own country, and the rapidity with which we are making history I long for some voice so loud, insistent and searching that it shall find its way to the heart of every Christian woman, and summon her to work for the salvation of her own country. We must work.

Our Lord said, "My Father worketh hitherto and I work." Blessed words from Him who came to be our perfect example and Saviour!

In self-denying work lies the only possibility for true development of character. There is an unfolding of character as natural and beautiful as the daily unfolding of a rose, conditioned on an acceptance of and obedience to the laws of spiritual life, and these laws compel service. St. Paul says, "We are His workmanship, created in Christ Jesus unto good works which God hath before ordained that we should walk in them." If he ordained that we should walk in good works, and hath created us unto them, what unspeakable loss must we suffer whose life is filled only with the cares and pleasure of this present world?

In the twenty-five years of observation and experience which it has been my unspeakable privilege to share, I have known many both of those who bore the cares and responsibility of office and those who wrought in the field, who have been perfected through service. Their names come to us one by one, and they seem not far from us, part of that great cloud of witnesses surrounding us on the ramparts of the heavenly heights, but many are still with us keeping our hopes bright and faith ardent.

"Called to be Saints." Not officers or missionaries until the novelty wears off, but accepting prayerfully their vocation, and remaining faithful to it, plodding on summer and winter, in season and out of season—our hope for the future of our country rests with just such women.

And what has been wrought, during this quarter of a century just past, by the combined efforts of these women at home and in the field?

Let us take down the Minutes of those far away days, kept so carefully in the beautiful writing of the one who for so many years was the faithful recording secretary. How interesting are the items. We find on record early in 1881 a letter from Mrs. M. E. James, president of the Home and Foreign Missionary Society of the Synod of Long Island, thanking the Executive Committee for the honor of election as vice-president but unable to accept, if called upon for much assistance, as her present duties will not admit of added burdens.

This is the introduction to a little band of four or five women, meeting monthly in an unattractive upper room, in a down town building in a commercial street in New York City.

To-day from twenty to fifty women gather weekly, with added conferences between, to consider the plan for the interests of the great work resting upon us all.

Then three stations and five missionaries in Alaska; to-day seventeen stations and forty-five missionaries, with one large industrial boarding school. Then a boy in the training school, now a minister, lawyer and general helper to a church and large community of his own people.

Twenty-five years ago three stations and six missionaries among the Mexicans, although the especial work of the Woman's Board, the employment of teachers, originated in Santa Fe. Now twenty-seven day schools, two large industrial boarding schools and one evangelical training school has uplifted Christian education throughout that large territory.

Then a little black eyed boy of Roman Catholic parentage in a primary school—now pastor of a church and recent Moderator of Synod.

Twenty-five years ago more than half our teachers were in Utah. We have to-day but eight stations more than then, but we have three academies and one Normal Collegiate Institute to perfect the Christian and secular education of the primary schools, while the fruits of this system are realized in some of our best teachers who were former scholars. Then a little girl, daughter of a discarded first wife, now among the best teachers of our force.

A quarter of a century ago we had no work among the mountaineers; to-day, led thereto by providences most signal, we can report sixty-two schools and mission stations, ninety-six teachers and missionaries, six of which schools are industrial boarding schools, one a Normal Collegiate Institute, and the entire mountain region has felt the force of this great influx of light.

Let us follow the history of one poor waif in illustration of the wide-spread influence of this work. First, the poorly clad young girl following the plough, then the tidy inmate of an industrial school, later of the Normal Collegiate Institute, and at last in a school of her own, supreme in directing not only her associate and eighty or more scholars, but the unlettered men and women who come from miles around to her Sunday services, telling the story of the Cross, holding the fort until a minister can be

sent to shepherd the flock. Fields whiter to the harvest cannot be found the world around.

Then no schools among the foreigners, now nine with others in prospect.

Then, no work in Porto Rico or Cuba, now fourteen strategic centers of school training preparatory to a much greater effort in the near future.

The increase of these agencies has been phenomenal. We talk of the marvelous increase of our population, of the fearful increase in the ratio of crime in our country, but the ratio of increase of the work of our Woman's Board has been far and away beyond that of the increase of our population or of the ratio of the increase of crime.

Two convictions have forced themselves upon my mind in review of these twenty-five years of experience and observation, one *the development of character of those who have given themselves unreservedly to this service for Christ*; and the other, the positive assurance that *no effort conscientiously maintained to destroy the works of Satan will fail of success*.

There is *no chance of failure* in any undertaking for the advance of Christ's kingdom or the betterment of our own country if we ourselves fail not; victory and only victory is before us. The work may seem tedious, and

achievement far off, but patient plodding, or if we may, the enthusiastic rush of intense conviction will assuredly bring us to the goal of our desires.

And so let us salute the next quarter of a century! Far, far beyond the record of the last twenty-five years will be that of the next—who can anticipate it? I foresee an enthusiasm for the Christianizing of our foreign-speaking citizens which as yet is not even in the dawn. I anticipate a spirit of generosity more Christ-like than aught yet experienced—but I may not be permitted to lead you into those golden years. I am tired and must have rest, and so, most reluctantly, though compelled thereto, I ask you kindly not to insist on my re-election. I shall never give up the work—I should not know myself out of it, but younger shoulders ought now to bear the burden, and so farewell, farewell!

(It should be said, that the Nominating Committee and the delegates, while ready to grant Mrs. James relief from the duties of office, so long as she shall deem it necessary, were unanimous in the decision that she should remain President of the Woman's Board, and her consent was gained and she was re-elected.—*Editor*.)

IMPRESSIONS OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

THE prayer meeting Friday, led by the gracious Synodical president of Minnesota, was a beautiful beginning for a day full of glad tidings. Mrs. Noyes' central thought was "Go tell thy message and rely on God for power." Miss Sue B. Scott's Bible reading was so helpful, so full of suggestions that many requests were made to have it printed as a devotional leaflet; in that case auxiliary societies will miss a rare privilege if they fail to avail themselves of it.

The high spiritual tone pervading the five days of the Annual Meeting was frequently commented upon, especially by women who are not accustomed visitors. The daily prayer-meetings held the first morning in Mrs. James' room at the Wellington, but which outgrew space at that meeting so that larger accommodation had to be secured, were informal but most delightful little times of refreshing. Leaders such as Mrs. Darwin R. James, Mrs. Noyes, Minn., Mrs. C. W. Coleman, Iowa, Mrs. V. P. Boggs, Freedman, Secretary, Mrs. A. G. Beebe, Chicago, and Mrs. L. A. Kelly, San Francisco, could not fail to present spiritual truth in such a way as to inspire and uplift. Then it was such a privilege to hear in prayer in the great meeting the voices of women like Mrs. Geo. V. Tilden, Nebraska, Mrs. Mitchell, Wisconsin, Mrs. Geo. C. Yeisley, New York, and other grandly representative women from all parts of our country, emphasizing our humble dependence upon the God who answers prayer. This has always char-

acterized our work, and just so long as the emphasis is *kept* here, we may confidently, in His strength, go forward. The responsive Bible reading prepared by Mrs. Calvin Walker, of New York, led by Mr. E. H. Hoag of Kansas, can be used to great advantage in all our auxiliary societies.

What an education the home missionary maps were, hung along the wall, helping to fasten facts as the missionaries spoke of their respective fields! it was so helpful to locate the special station on the special map.

"Now if you can't hear me, just raise your hands and I'll *make* you hear; because over in Idaho my Indians say they can hear me *two* miles away." With this cheerful announcement Miss Amelia J. Frost, lovingly called "The Little White Mother," completely won the hearts of her audience. Then she went on to describe the work in her far away reservation. In spite of obstacles there are sturdy Indians coming out on the Lord's side who are "going to live for Christ, going the Jesus way."

The social side of Annual Meeting is a delightful and a not unimportant feature. Greeting old friends, meeting for the first time those with whom correspondence had been vigorously kept up for years, coming into personal touch with our dear missionaries, knowing of the progress of the Kingdom as we can only know it when talking face to face with those

on the field and in the Synodical work—all this and much more helps to strengthen the bond of Presbyterian missionary women.

* *

"Inspiration for future work comes from success of past effort." Miss Little drew a vivid picture of Jewitt where we have evangelistic, educational and hospital work among the Navajo Indians. The situation here is complicated because of large numbers of Polygamous Mormons living near. One can but sympathize with the poor Indian "touched" by this so-called Christian religion who asked James Hayes, the Nez Perces Missionary, if he "could not be half Mormon and half Presbyterian?" "Oh no" said that sturdy pupil of Miss McBeth's, "you can never be that! You must be *all* Presbyterian!" The influence of the medicine men among the Navajos is far reaching. A most earnest plea for this mission "bound on one side by Mormonism, and on the other by heathen darkness was made."

* *

There were few dry eyes in the big audience when the aged father of Mary E. Holmes spoke. Mrs. James had introduced him in her own characteristic way, and the so sadly bereaved father stood before us, as he said, for his daughter's dear sake. He simply wanted to remind us of her work, we all knew what it was and that henceforth that work must be carried on by us. It was surely providential that immediately following this pathetic appeal, the most beautiful solo of all the days was sung. Clearly, distinctly, in rich beautiful tones the words "I have redeemed thee,—Thy mourning is turned to joy. Sorrows *now* are ended. Rejoice fear ye not for Israel, neither be thou dismayed. I have redeemed thee!" Fell like a promise, like a benediction. It was one of those moments when hearts beat in sympathetic unison.

* *

The reports of our officers present a variety of work in societies and on the field, splendidly accomplished. These reports are all published, should be in the possession of every President in our Church, and should be carefully read, not once but referred to repeatedly during the year. We are apt to think that reports *must* necessarily be statistical, and therefore uninteresting. Read these, and see what Woman's Home Board reports are! And Presidents, write the word large to take in all—Presidents, Synodical, Presbyterial and Local *must* know the detail work more accurately than many do for really good service, and a careful prayerful study of these reports of all the Board's officers will put the administration work before them in a way nothing else can. So read reports!

JULIA FRASER.



CENTRAL CHURCH, DES MOINES, WHERE THE WOMEN'S MEETINGS WERE HELD

A MISSIONARY, NOT A FIGHTER

Rev. S. E. Wishard, D. D.

(Dr. Wishard was pastor of the Central Church of Des Moines when he received the "call" to the Utah field.)

I HAVE had the best time of my life in the sixteen years I have spent in Utah, and I could wish to stay there for forty or fifty years more. Our work there has not always been understood. Some people shake hands with me and say, "You are a Mormon fighter." I am not a fighter, I am a missionary, and have been such ever since I have been there. Our missionaries are not fighters. We are there to tell the story of the Gospel. Of course, we have to meet the conditions there and give the people the truth, and when we run against an error expose it, and our Mormon friends think we are opposing them and that we are trying to fight them. We are trying to do the work of our Master. We do it by teaching the truth; we give them the Gospel of the Son of God, and there is no better place to learn how to preach the Gospel than right there in that difficult field. We have a big work there to rescue the people who have been entrapped by false representation; who have been persuaded that Mormonism is a splendid thing, and that polygamy has gone out of Utah.

PLEA FOR SUMMER OFFERING

Mrs. D. F. Diefenderfer, at the Annual Meeting

THE summer seems to have become a season of relaxation from much of our religious activity in our city churches; we fear the epidemic has found its way into our Missionary organizations—but we are glad to note that this microbe “inactivity” has not yet reached many of our rural churches with its life-sapping influence. The Woman’s Board has provided an antidote for this disease. At their Medical Laboratory, 156 Fifth Ave., will be found a remedy in the form of their “summer offering envelope” which if used in large allopathic doses will renew vigor and add life to the decayed missionary anatomy. This offering this year will be given to supplement the Building Fund in Mayaguez, Porto Rico. We have on the Island 300,000 children of school age and but 66,000 are in schools. Though our Government has expended large sums in build-

ing school houses and for educational purposes since our possession of the Island, still all of these advantages are far short of its needs. We have a school of higher grade in Mayaguez to which we wish to add a Normal department, so that the young women educated here may go out not only as denominational teachers but as government teachers, for a better class is asked for for government schools. So long has this Island been under the domination of the Romish Church that has done nothing for them, that they are turning to us asking, yea *pleading* for education and the gospel of Christ. We need \$15,000 dollars for the building and equipment. Our summer offering last year amounted to \$2,000. We hope for a much larger amount this year. Send for these envelopes and help to give a higher education to these Porto Rican girls.

DIFFUSING INFORMATION A MESSAGE FOR THE ANNUAL MEETING

By Mrs. Delos E. Finks, Editor of the Home Mission Monthly

IT is a cardinal principle of the Woman’s Board of Home Missions, that to increase funds information must be diffused. The wisdom of this has been proved beyond all peradventure. The more people there are who know about the work, the more people there will be who give to its support. A firm belief in this missionary axiom stimulates the HOME MISSION MONTHLY in its insistent endeavor to add more and yet more names to its subscription list.

When it was decided, at the last Annual Meeting, to aim at a greatly increased amount of money for the work of the Woman’s Home Board, it was at once recognized that the direct medium to this end lay in the diffusion of information, and an increased subscription list was unhesitatingly decided to be an essential factor. Accordingly it was proposed that a definite advance be made in the number of subscriptions in each Presbyterian Society. The increase asked for was carefully considered in each case, and made so moderate as to be easily within the compass of earnest effort.

Another active incentive to secure increased subscriptions was the fact that the HOME MISSION MONTHLY celebrates its twentieth birthday with this coming autumn. It was deemed a delightful plan that societies should mark the event by presenting a birthday gift, in the form of an advance in subscriptions, no society being too small to lengthen its list by at least one subscription, and thus participate. All this was definitely communicated to each Secretary of Literature, and helps provided. The hope was that an advance of one thousand could be reported at this Annual Meeting.

Now for the result. Each month there has been a gain over the same month of the preceding year. As we run down the synods alphabetically from Atlantic to Wisconsin, for each and all we find the same record—advance! And although some months still remain before the magazine’s twentieth birthday occurs, there has already been made the splendid increase of two thousand six hundred subscriptions. Since this lacks but four hundred of three thousand, we ardently hope—yes, we firmly believe, the gain will yet be three thousand. This is the more certain from the fact that while the synods are all ahead, some of the presbyteries have not yet made a gain, but have still the opportunity of doing so before the end of October, when the twentieth birthday comes—and surely there is no presbytery but will wish to be included.

Already the monthly edition has risen to twenty-nine thousand, to meet the demand for each issue, and should increase to fully thirty thousand before the end of the magazine’s fiscal year.

One more fact we may mention: the HOME MISSION MONTHLY has again had the privilege and joy of paying into the Board’s treasury, from its subscription funds in excess of all expenses, the handsome sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, sufficient to support five mission teachers on the field.

It is the splendid loyalty of the women to their own magazine which has made these results possible. No one produces more certainly, nor more directly, a revenue to the Board than the wise and diligent Secretary of Literature, who keeps up her list of subscribers and steadily increases it. Again we affirm, the

more the people know about the work, and the more people there are who know about it, the more will people give to the work, and the more people there will be who are ready to give. Please take that thought away; repeat it to yourself; tell it to your society. It is a fundamental truth.

With courage born from experience, the magazine relies upon the fidelity of its friends to make the coming year surpass all others in its history. On the other hand, every opportunity will be eagerly sought to make each succeeding number increasingly helpful. The aim of the HOME MISSION MONTHLY is to present a missionary magazine that shall give you an attractive page, as you open it; that shall give you an interesting and informing page, as you read it; that shall give you a page up-to-date in style, type, excellence of illustration, and strength of matter, so that one need not assume an apologetic air when approaching a possible subscriber; a magazine truly spiritual in tone, not affectedly "pious;" in a word,

such a magazine as, shall meet the need of a progressive work, and a growing constituency who seek to honor the Master's cause by their devotion and the manner in which they do His work.

Finally, since increased gifts depend largely upon the increased number of the well informed, and since the well informed become steady and not spasmodic givers, we long for the day when our list of subscribers shall be doubled. We are willing to work patiently and hard for this, but we cannot afford to wait too long, and if the coming year shall double last year's gains, a good start will have been made in the right direction. For the sake of the increase in funds, get more subscribers; for the sake of those who toil at the front get more subscribers; for the sake of the needy children who wait an opportunity now denied them, to come to our schools, get more subscribers. In a word, *diffuse information* and thus aid the Board to larger, stronger, more blessed work.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER

S. F. Lincoln

THE twenty-seventh annual report of the Woman's Board of Home Missions registers advance. For the first time in its history the receipts have passed the half-million dollar line. The total receipts are \$505,830.99 a gain of \$30,788.18.

Of this amount \$70,910.93 was designated for the Board of Missions for Freedmen, and was transmitted to the Treasurer of that Board.

The sum of \$434,920.04 was received for the current work of the Woman's Board of Home Missions, from the following named sources:

	Receipts	Advance
Churches.....	6,676.69	\$ 5,239.23
Woman's Aux. Societies.....	210,324.49	9,544.30
Y. P. and Bands.....	25,507.21	840.38
Y. P. S. C. E. and Jrs.....	24,408.78	1,843.18
Sunday Schools.....	26,642.80	3,986.96
Rent and Sales.....	1,867.65	948.37
Literature.....	3,418.86	474.21
Interest on invested funds.....	2,966.17	529.36
Tuition.....	69,364.05	5,985.83
Miscellaneous.....	25,127.80	7,295.23
Home Mission Monthly.....	2,500.00	
Legacies.....	18,608.19	
Permanent Funds.....	2,330.94	
Disabled Teachers' Fund.....	759.80	
25th Anniversary Fund.....	3,326.61	
Annuity Gifts.....	11,000.00	
Special Donations.....	90.00	
	\$434,920.04	\$36,584.47

Every organization contributing to the work of our Board shows an advance in gifts.

Our Woman's Auxiliary Societies have again passed the \$200,000 line, making an advance of 4½%. Our young people have advanced nearly 9%.

The lengthened subscription list of the Home Mission Monthly made possible the turning over of the sum of twenty-five-hundred dollars to the treasury of our Board.

The receipts of our Literature Department were also increased by the faithful efforts of Secretaries of Literature.

QUARTERLY RECEIPTS

	1904-5	1905-6
1st Quarter.....	\$ 49,401.62	\$ 46,431.95
2nd ".....	57,410.47	68,536.79
3rd ".....	94,285.24	115,050.80
4th ".....	274,732.36	334,311.43

During the first month of the year the receipts were \$5,314.

During the last month of the year the receipts were \$182,118.

The \$2,665.89 paid for interest on money borrowed to meet obligations promptly was sadly needed to meet the growing demands of our work. The suggestion made last year, that each local society borrow from the bank, or from its members, a sufficient amount to meet their pledges quarterly, has been adopted by a few auxiliaries. Our Presbyterian Treasurers have remitted more frequently, and have thus decreased the amount of interest paid out for money borrowed. Two societies paid interest on belated contributions.

DISBURSEMENTS

Teacher's salaries and school expenses.....	\$348,413.91
Buildings.....	33,353.89
Insurance.....	3,500.00
Field work and traveling expenses.....	6,713.83
Interest on money borrowed to pay teachers, etc.....	2,665.89
Literature.....	8,454.64
Exchange on out of town checks.....	110.46
Office salaries.....	13,614.81
Printing, stationery, postage, etc.....	2,311.18
Legal expenses.....	91.77
Young People's Department.....	1,210.39
Interest on Annuity Gifts.....	115.02
Evangelistic.....	5,083.40
C. E. Transfer.....	9,281.05
	\$434,920.04

NEW BUILDINGS

Buildings have been erected during the year at the following named places:

New dormitory at Springville, Utah.
Two hospital buildings at San Juan, Porto Rico.
Girls' dormitory at Old Dwight, Ind. Terr

Superintendent's Home, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Teacher's Home, Hindman, Ky.

Dormitory—Mt. Vernon, Ky.

Chapel School House, Spill Corn, No. Car.

Chapel School House, Ozone, Tenn.

Chapel School House, Rocky Fork, Tenn.

We have deposited in the Trust Company the sum of \$30,000 contributed for special buildings. This amount includes:

\$2,144.	For building for Mayaguez, Porto Rico.
5,138.	" " " Tuscon, Arizona.
5,500.	" " " Logan, Utah.
2,969.	" " " Mt Pleasant, Utah.
1,081.	" " " Las Truchas, New Mexico.
1,119.	" " " Wolf Point, Montana.
10,965.	" Mary E. James' building, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

PERMANENT FUNDS

Our permanent funds have been increased by gifts amounting to \$2,330, making a total of \$64,099. This includes nineteen permanent scholarships taken in our various schools.

DISABLED TEACHERS' FUND

A new fund has been started this year for the benefit of our teachers disabled by illness or accident. \$759.80 has been contributed and from this fund we were able to assist teachers who lost all their belongings by fire. We trust the fund will be greatly increased

by large personal gifts.

QUARTER CENTURY FUND

This fund is now completed.

During the year 1903-4	we received	\$39,088 70
" " " 1904-5	" "	8,533.77
" " " 1905-6	" "	3,326 61
		\$50,949 08

ANNUITY GIFTS

Friends of the work have entrusted us with various amounts upon which interest is paid during their life. The principal of these funds at the death of the donor, goes into the general funds of the Board, and is available for current work. Funds given in this way are free from inheritance tax to which bequests are subject. This year \$11,000 has been added and the fund now totals \$12,500.

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

The payment of \$25 for our General Fund constitutes one a life member of the Board of Home Missions. Fifty-five Life Membership certificates have been issued during the year, many of them in honor of officers of auxiliary societies.

The success of the year is due to Him who sits over against the treasury. With grateful acknowledgment to Almighty God this report is respectfully submitted.

S. F. LINCOLN, TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH THE WOMAN'S BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Dr. March 31, 1906.	Church	W. M. S.	Y. L. & Bds.	Y. P. S. C. E.'s	Sabbath Schools.	Per't Funds	Freed- men	Total	March 31, 1906.	Cr.
To Synod of										
" Atlantic		\$ 94 50	\$ 1 00		\$ 11 25	\$ 368 78	\$ 66 20	\$ 172 95	By Board of	
" Baltimore	\$4,670 00	7,755 92	1,505 75	\$ 902 98	1,113 91	63 66	524 84	16,842 18	Home Mis-	
" California	1 70	7,821 50	558 40	1,382 15	1,149 73		2,671 60	13,648 74	sions:	
" Catawba		42 60	19 50	1 50	3 16		152 24		For Mission	
" Colorado	27 75	2,586 14	263 45	629 95	315 70	267 32	1,074 77	5,165 08	Schools and	
" Illinois		18,674 25	1,099 42	1,736 68	3,154 83	76 44	5,977 71	28,718 33	Evangelistic	
" Indiana		5,282 21	400 04	799 04	683 75	100 47	3,070 99	10,396 50	Work	\$404,712
" Indian Ter.	48 41	8,777 06	46 25	21 69	50 59	6 43	42 96	1,093 39	For Evange-	
" Iowa	1 00	6,413 57	239 41	606 24	682 18	6 00	3,031 02	10,979 42	lization from	
" Kansas	48 00	3,380 26	243 07	780 60	292 53	12 00	920 90	5,677 36	Y P S C E.	9,281
" Kentucky		1,279 53	204 78	115 75	71 80	9 35	89 40	1,770 61	For Bennett	
" Michigan		6,188 97	498 79	908 63	949 91	50 53	3,045 12	11,641 05	Fund	500
" Minnesota	384 06	5,058 43	733 23	980 74	538 14	41 40	1,430 03	9 166 03	For Kirk-	
" Missouri	27 31	4,665 56	652 03	632 74	686 58	45 03	1,573 27	8,282 52	wood Mem-	
" Montana		558 77		128 90	44 50		189 46	921 63	orial Fund..	257
" Nebraska		2,826 53	74 95	507 15	233 36	34 00	1,811 59	5,487 58	For Trout	
" New Jersey	748 13	19,143 12	2,583 35	1,135 34	2,995 46	218 70	2,290 61	29,114 71	Memorial	
" New Mexico	2 00	183 75	1 50	40 60	11 55		10 30	249 70	Fund	500
" New York	322 52	46,788 84	6,261 99	4,648 95	6,697 19	323 60	14,149 32	79,192 41	For Lambie	
" North Dakota ..	2 00	348 13	3 60	56 85	119 18	1 00	175 38	706 14	Memorial	
" Ohio	99 00	16,108 82	1,609 37	2,074 36	2,209 16	897 20	6,814 53	29,812 44	Fund	1,000 00
" Oregon	8 50	2,669 91	73 56	175 48	12 14		798 52	3,738 11	For Pierson	
" Pennsylvania ..	30 75	42,804 67	7,260 37	4,570 14	5,798 01	409 55	17,650 40	78,523 89	Memorial	
" South Dakota ..	18 13	949 74	44 05	251 11	66 85		231 81	1,562 29	Fund	73 60
" Tennessee	208 45	1,182 23	167 57	237 01	240 09		315 55	2,350 90	For 25th An-	
" Texas		273 44	58 00	38 12	25 38		15 00	409 94	niversary	
" Utah		569 95	79 65	192 50	110 16		166 00	1,118 26	Fund	3,326 60
" Washington ..	6 00	1,125 22	8 50	292 93	80 59		581 40	2,094 64	For Emer-	
" West Virginia ..		1,718 21	499 95	203 93	106 28	23 00	214 26	2,765 63	gency Fund	759 80
" Wisconsin	22 98	2,952 66	256 08	356 72	188 84	4 00	701 75	4,483 03	For Litera-	
Legacies								18,608 19	ture	3,418 80
Literature								3,418 86	For Freed-	
Interest								2,966 17	men	70,910 90
Rent and Sales ..								1,867 65	For Specials	90 00
Board and Tuition ..								69,364 05	For Annuity	
Home Mission Mo ..								2,500 00	Fund	11,000 00
Miscellaneous						3,458 89	1,124 00	29,710 69		
Annuity Gifts								11,000 00		
Special Donations ..								90 00		
Totals	\$6,676 69	\$210,324 49	\$25,507.21	\$24,408 78	\$26,642 80	\$6,417 35	\$70,910 93	\$505,830.97		\$505,820 97

MISSION SCHOOL SUPERINTEN- DENT



REV. R. M. CRAIG, SUPERINTENDENT OF MISSION SCHOOL WORK

THE Rev. R. M. Craig, the new School Superintendent, was born of Scottish parents in East Zorra, Province of Ontario, Canada. He received his early education at the public and high schools of his native province.

After teaching for five years, Mr. Craig studied in the University of Toronto, and graduated in Theology from Knox College, Toronto, in April, 1883. After twelve years as an active pastor, in 1895, owing to impaired health, Mr. Craig left Canada and sought the milder climate of the Southwest, taking charge of the First Presbyterian Church of Santa Fe, where he remained for two years. Receiving the appointment of Synodical Missionary of the Synod of New Mexico and Arizona, he continued in the discharge of the duties of that office until June of last year, when he was appointed Assistant Superintendent of School Work in connection with the Woman's Board of Home Missions. After the retirement of Dr. McAfee, during the past year, Mr. Craig was chosen to fill the position of Superintendent of Schools, which he now holds.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

By Ella Alexander Boole

GRATEFUL to God for His guidance and blessing during the past year and for the loyal support of the women of the Presbyterian Church, the Woman's Board submits its twenty-seventh annual report:

Advance has been the watchword of 1905 and 1906. The momentum of twenty-six years of continuous service has been felt in the strengthening of the organizations which center in the Woman's Board.

The total receipts for all purposes are \$505,830.97, an increase over last year of \$31,697.18, \$11,000.00 of which is an annuity gift, and not available for current work. Of the total amount \$70,910.93 has been transmitted to the Board for Freedmen.

The active co-operation of synodical officers and through them of presbyterial and auxiliary societies in the plans for advance adopted at the last Annual Meeting have made possible this splendid increase in gifts.

The Advisory Committee, which is the working committee of the Woman's Board under the broad-minded leadership of Mrs. Darwin R. James, has given attention to every detail

of administration, carefully conserving every interest of the evangelistic school work.

The committees on the various fields keep in close touch with the missionary teachers in their respective fields, and in many practical ways administer cheer and comfort.

At the last Annual Meeting the appointment of Field Secretaries was authorized and Mrs. Flora D. Palmer was appointed Field Secretary for the Northwest, and Miss Julia Fraser for the Pacific Coast. Mrs. Palmer has been in the synods of North and South Dakota, Montana, Iowa and Minnesota, and by invitation in Kansas. Miss Fraser in California, Oregon, Washington, and by invitation in Utah, Colorado and Idaho. They have organized new societies, stimulated weak ones, and given the kind of information necessary to intelligent giving. No personal discomfort has seemed too great, if only the work might be presented. Miss Lydia A. Hays, Miss Edith Hughes and Mr. H. P. Freeze have also been in the field, and Rev. D. E. Finks has made many friends for the cause through his very attractive stereopticon lectures. The results of their work are shown everywhere in increased receipts.

For years there has been a heavy drain on the treasury of the Woman's Board, necessitated by the repairs on buildings already erected, and because of the erection of new buildings. Believing that all the women of the Church would be glad to share in this part of the work, for the property of the Woman's Board must be cared for, a definite amount for the Building and Repair Fund was apportioned to each synodical society. Many societies did not receive this recommendation until fall, but the results have been good and this will now become a feature of the regular work of the Woman's Board. As a result of this appeal \$14,500 has been received this year.

The school work entrusted to the women of the Church is always administered as an evangelistic agency and one hundred five church organizations have been formed as the direct result of this work; many of these churches must of necessity remain for a long time under the care of the Board of Home Missions, so this very prosperity means increased obligations for the Board of Home Missions. Because of this, and because of the many loud calls that the Woman's Board undertake work among foreign-speaking people, a further recommendation was made, that each member be asked to make a contribution, equal to fifteen per cent. of her pledged work, the money to be applied to such evangelistic work of the Assembly's Board as the Woman's Board shall have assumed, and for work among foreign-speaking people. Considering the short time these two methods have been before the women of the Church, the response has been generous.

An Emergency Fund to be used for teachers who may have become disabled in the service has also been created. Each society was asked to contribute one dollar, the whole amount of which is to become the nucleus of a fund which might be added to by personal gifts and donations, to be drawn upon for relief in time of emergencies. The total amount received to date is \$779.80.

DAY OF PRAYER

The Interdenominational Day of Prayer for Home Missions was observed quite generally by our societies February twenty-second, in some places by a union meeting of all denominations and in others the women of our own societies met for prayer. These days of prayer are profitable; they bring a spiritual blessing and unify the work for the evangelization of our own land.

ORGANIZATION

Called into existence by action of the General Assembly, the Woman's Board, with its twenty-nine synodical societies, two hundred three presbyterials, and its women's societies, young women's societies and bands, is gathering funds for the work specially committed to it, viz.: the support of mission schools among the exceptional peoples; mission work among the people of foreign tongues in the great cities, the mining districts of Pennsylvania and the great West; commissioning women other than teachers to do missionary work in connection with the homes of the mountain people of the South, and wherever similar work is demanded;

maintaining the preaching of the gospel by missionaries laboring in the school districts. Loyal to the Church, the women have faithfully built up and maintained their organization, and made possible the extension of work upon the field.

THE FIELD

In *Alaska* we have few changes to report. Mr. and Mrs. Spriggs are our representatives at Point Barrow. Their presence in that lonely spot has not only meant spiritual life to the natives, but when the government supply ship, the *Laura Madsen*, was crushed in the ice last fall, the mission became the home of the shipwrecked crew of seventeen all through the long, cold winter. Mr. and Mrs. Spriggs moved into the school house and gave up their home to the captain and his wife and crew. Supplies were short, as the boat had only been provisioned until December first, but by living economically, they sent word they would not suffer.

The Industrial and Training school at Sitka continues a vital force in helping to lead some of the children of the various tribes out of heathenism into the best type of Christian civilization.

In the *Indian* field we continue our work of Christian education. Our mission stations are twenty-four in number, and in the years since the Woman's Board began they have had schools among the Indians of the Assiniboine, Sioux, Makeh, Nez Perce, Creek, Cherokee, Chickasaw, Seminole, Kiowa, Delaware, Apache, Commanche, Navajo, Ute, Pima, Papago, Hoopa, Mona, Blackfoot, Shoshone, Bannock, Shivwit, Winnebago, Sac and Fox tribes. The changing conditions in Indian Territory render our school work a necessity yet, but the school work has been a large factor in helping to make the Indians fit for citizenship. The following is part of an appeal for a day of fasting and prayer, March fourth, when the tribal relations of the five civilized tribes were to pass out of existence, and shows how Christianity has helped to fit the Indian for his new responsibilities:

"Let us pray that God will be with us and guide and bless us in the great and untried relations of life that lie before us. As we look forward to the responsibilities that will come upon us as individual citizens of the United States, our hearts tremble with fear and dread and we exclaim 'we are not sufficient for this tremendous charge.' Well may we pray and ask our Heavenly Father to protect, strengthen and guide us in these new duties. We should pray that God will help us to hold fast to each other, to be true to each other and to encourage and strengthen each other. The strong should help the weak.

"We should pray that God may incline the hearts of the white people to deal kindly and justly with us in our new duties. We should pray that we may be preserved from designing men who would rob us of our inheritance. We shall need to be enlightened in the new laws of the land, new to us, by which we are to be governed and which we must obey. These laws will seem strange and hard to many of our people. If we can be taught and

encouraged and dealt with kindly and honestly and fairly, we will try to obey all the laws as well as we can. Let us pray to God to guide and bless us, in all this new life, and thus there may be a resurrection from death unto life. Or that it may be a higher and better life for time and eternity!

"A day of universal fasting and sincere prayer by all our Indian people will do us good."

In the *Mexican* work there are few changes to report. The heavy rains of last fall resulted in plenty of water, but discovered many leaky roofs in teachers' homes and school buildings. This has necessitated much repairing, and the money is in hand for the erection of a teachers' home at Chinayo, New Mexico, and for a combination teachers' home and chapel school house at Las Truchas. The anniversary fund has now reached a total of \$50,949.08, and plans are under way for the erection of the Mary E. James' School for Mexican boys at Santa Fe. This building, when erected, will be furnished as a memorial of, and as a testimonial to, certain synodical officers, for which their societies have contributed \$100 each.

In the *Mormon* field we continue our presentation of the pure gospel, as, after all, the only agency that can disintegrate the foundations of that gigantic institution which poses as a religion.

New Jersey Synodical Society has redeemed its pledge of \$6,000 for a new dormitory at Logan. This dormitory will be erected the coming year.

The little day schools have increased in attendance, and while, in at least one instance, our teacher was subjected to great indignity at the hands of the Mormons, on the whole there have been fewer discouragements than usual this year, and many encouragements. It is not a question of closing schools but rather of opening new ones.

The following urgent plea has met with a favorable response: "The town (or 'Ward' in Mormon phraseology) of Ferron is a prosperous community of some nine hundred people, among whom have been discovered and gathered together a small nucleus of about a dozen families of the best people, in open and hearty sympathy with the movement to establish a Presbyterian church and mission school.

"Following a series of tent evangelistic meetings last summer, a petition signed by more than fifty persons was forwarded to presbytery asking for such organization.

"A Sabbath school, with fine prospects, has been organized, and the people are anxious to go ahead and build. A subscription list is now being circulated and meeting with great success. The proposition is to erect a building that will serve both church and mission school purposes, but we do not need to wait for this building in order to have the school. A fine room with ample accommodations is offered free of charge for our use, and can be entered any time. And the people are most anxious for the school. A large number of the families here came from Manti, where the parents learned the value of our schools, and they desire the same kind of school for their children."

The missionary realizes that the mission school is indispensable to the best kind of success. He says he could hardly hope to keep a Sunday School going anywhere in the rural parts of Utah, in his absence, without the beneficent presence of a mission teacher.

Our work among the *Mountaineers* is full of possibilities. The seven boarding schools, the Normal and Collegiate, the Home Industrial, the Farm School at Asheville; the Dorland Institute and the Willows at Hot Springs, N. C.; the Laura Sunderland at Concord, N. C.; the Girls' Home at Harlan, Ky., and the Priscilla Home School at Lawson, W. Va., are practical examples of the fact that Christian home training may be grafted into the boarding department of a school, in such a way that all the pupils who complete the full course may become professing Christians.

We welcome a new superintendent at the Farm School, Dr. J. P. Roger, who comes to us well equipped and filled with the missionary spirit.

Brown Memorial Church, Baltimore, Md., has assumed the support of Brown Memorial School at Mt. Vernon, Ky. They have this year erected a girls' dormitory and an industrial building, and greatly increased the facilities of the school.

Lafayette Avenue Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., has assumed the support of Witherspoon College at Buckhorn, Ky., so that by the aid of these two churches two new boarding schools are listed in the mountain field.

The day schools continue their useful work, and a new one has been opened at Rocky Fork, Tenn., which is supported by the women of Holston Presbytery. The people at Rocky Fork have erected a new school building, contributing time, labor and part of the money.

A new station for a Bible reader has been opened at Brooksville, W. Va. An additional Bible reader has been commissioned for Bush Creek, W. Va.

A new school building has been erected at Ozone, Tenn., costing \$1,600, of which amount the people themselves contributed about half.

The school at Paint Rock has been closed, and the teachers transferred elsewhere.

We are sorry to report the burning of the teachers' home at Grassy Cove, Tenn., on March twentieth. While the building was partially covered by insurance, the teachers lost everything, and a good library, which had been gathered for the use of the pupils, was totally destroyed.

Among *foreign-speaking people* we report some advance. To assimilate the masses of foreigners who are coming to our shores, they must be evangelized as well as Americanized. The children soon learn English in the public schools, but many of the parents learn no English at all, and whatever of preaching they have must be in their own language. Even then the Bible reader by visiting in the homes, getting acquainted with the people, and disarming prejudice, is essential to the building up of the church. Work was begun last fall at Siegfried and Cementon, Penna.

The Italian work in Philadelphia continues to prosper, as does the Bohemian work in Balti-

more, and the Emily Yale Schools in Chicago.

A step in advance this year has been taken by placing a missionary at Ellis Island. She will meet those vessels on which Bohemian, Slovak, and Polish immigrants arrive, and while there are twenty-seven other missionaries there, she is the only one speaking Slovak and Bohemian, and the first representative of the Presbyterian Church.

In *Cuba and Porto Rico* the missionary teacher continues to supplement the work of the missionary. There are five stations in Cuba, the largest being at Sancti Spiritus, and nine in Porto Rico, the largest being at Mayagüez.

Land has been purchased for the erection of new buildings at Mayagüez for the Colegio Americano. It is proposed to enlarge this school by the addition of a training department. The difficulties incident to learning the language and the difference in climate make it difficult to secure American teachers, so that this enlargement is necessary, and it is expected that the natives educated at Mayagüez will receive such training in methods and Bible instruction that they will be able to teach in our schools under the direction of American teachers, or accept positions in the public schools.

Two new buildings have been erected at the hospital at San Juan, a nurses' home and kitchen. These add greatly to the equipment of the hospital, making five buildings in all.

One of the native missionaries in Cuba writes:—"It only remains for me to remind our Board that the organization of a day school in connection with all our congregations is a necessity for the stability and progress of our work. The experience of the churches which have schools confirms this opinion."

In addition to the regular work there are supported in whole or in part among the *Freedmen*, by means of funds contributed by women's societies but administered through the Board of Freedmen, fourteen boarding schools, with sixty-eight teachers; four academies, with fifteen teachers, and forty-eight parochial school teachers.

THE OFFICE

We are called upon to note several changes in the personnel of the office force. Dr. George F. McAfee, who served efficiently as superintendent of school work for ten years, tendered his resignation in September on account of ill health. All regretted his going, for by his kindly bearing, his uniform courtesy and his Christian character he had greatly endeared himself to the workers on the field and in the office. We follow Dr. and Mrs. McAfee with our prayers and good wishes.

To meet the need caused by the retirement of Dr. McAfee, Mrs. John F. Pingry was elected school secretary.

The Rev. R. M. Craig entered upon his duties as assistant superintendent of schools in June, and since September he has been on the field or in the office, wherever needed, and we are glad

to report his election to the office of superintendent of school work of the Woman's Board. He enters upon his duties after years of experience as a home missionary, and as synodical missionary for New Mexico he was in close touch with the school work. We predict for his administration a conscientiousness in the performance of his duties, enthusiasm that will win others for the cause, and faithfulness to his trust.

IN MEMORIAM

Five vice-presidents have been called from service to reward during the year,—Mrs. A. E. W. Robertson, one of the vice-presidents a large, and for so many years a missionary among the Creek Indians; Mrs. C. B. Farwell of Illinois; Mrs. M. B. Cleland of Kansas; Mrs. Samuel Minor of California, and Mrs. E. N. Crosby of New York. We also record with sorrow the death of Miss Mary E. Holmes, known throughout the Church as a representative of the work of Freedmen. Her interest was not confined to that work, for she had been for many years a presbyterial president. All of these women have been identified with the work for Home Missions from the beginning and their home going emphasizes the need for recruits from the younger women, who, with the same consecration and zeal, will continue the work.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT

The department has been carried on during the past year with the same spirit of advance that has marked other departments, the money received from the C. E. Societies being equally divided between the Board and the Woman's Board, each receiving \$15,122.73.

The following action has been adopted, which will be in force the ensuing year:—

"The Young People's Department shall be a joint department responsible for missionary extension in mission bands, young people's societies and Sunday schools.

"All receipts from young people's societies and Sunday Schools shall be equally divided between the treasuries of the Assembly's Board and the Woman's Board. Money received from mission bands and young women's societies auxiliary to the Woman's Board will, as heretofore, be turned exclusively into the Woman's Board treasury."

The details of the plan will be presented later, but the conduct of the work, the presentation of special objects, the sending out of circular letters will be continued as heretofore.

The special object for the Sunday school offering at the Thanksgiving time was for the hospital at San Juan, Porto Rico, and proved very popular.

BOXES

The Woman's Board has continued through the Box Department to supplement the salaries of Home Missionaries by the gift of boxes of household supplies and clothing. Four hundred and twenty-seven boxes have been sent to missionaries this year by women's societies, these being in every case in addition to the salary paid the missionary.

Supplies for our boarding schools have also been furnished by societies, of which the following is the report:—113 boxes of clothing pledged for boarding schools; 121 boxes of clothing pledged for day schools; ten carpets provided, and 162 boxes of Christmas gifts.

LITERATURE

Our Woman's Board has printed 453,090 leaflets, 3,641,980 pages, 38,401 mite boxes, 56,962 souvenir postal cards, and 460,714 collection envelopes. In addition to these, 79,300 copies and 1,570,400 pages have been issued jointly by the Assembly's Board and the Woman's Board. These include programs on special topics, published by our Young People's Department, and the Prayer Calendar. 51,827 collection envelopes especially for use in young people's organizations have also been printed.

The program for use in Sunday schools on the Sunday before Thanksgiving met this year with great success, 110,000 copies being used.

During the past few years, special emphasis has been given to the preparation of helpful studies and other aids for Sunday schools, Junior societies and bands, that the children of our church may be taught, by the use of interesting literature, the needs and importance of work for Home Missions. A number of such helps have been added recently. Forty new issues, besides a number of reprints, have been added to the list of helps in our Literature Department during the year.

The Prayer Calendar was issued jointly with the Board of Home Missions, and is invaluable in keeping the individual members of the societies in close touch with the workers on the field.

In this connection we make mention of the untiring efforts of the Publication Committee, Mrs. C. B. Walker, chairman. Ever watchful of the needs of societies, their clear judgment as to the merits of manuscripts has contributed much toward lifting our literature to its present high standard.

OUR MAGAZINES

The *Home Mission Monthly* celebrates this year its twentieth anniversary. In honor of this event, the women of the Church were asked to bring in one thousand subscriptions as a birthday present. The advance, was, however, greater than was hoped, the total increase for the year being 2,600. The record of the *Home Mission Monthly*, under the able management of Mrs. Finks, its only editor, has been that of a steady advance from year to year. The magazine is not only self-supporting but, after paying all expenses, has been able, from its surplus, to pass over \$2,500 this year to the Woman's Board. This is sufficient to support five day school teachers in Porto Rico and Cuba.

Over Sea and Land, the magazine for children, which is published jointly by the Woman's Home and Foreign Boards, has added four thousand names to its subscription list this past year. The plans for the coming year look forward to advancement, and especially to adapting it for use in Sunday schools.

SUMMARY

Contributions have been received from 448 Women's Societies, from 1,512 Sabbath Schools, 898 Young People's Societies and Bands, and from 1979 C. E. Societies—in every case an increased number over last year.

True to the watchword of the year, all organizations show an advance, notably the women's societies and the Sabbath schools. The Young People's societies and Christian Endeavorers and Juniors also gained, so that the receipts of the year are the largest in the history of the Woman's Board.

The increase in congregational offerings is accounted for by the gift of \$4,600 by the Brown Memorial Church, Baltimore, for new buildings at Mt. Vernon, Ky.

The receipts from the field for tuition and board are nearly six thousand dollars in excess of last year, showing that the people have caught the spirit of the advance movement.

All the expenses in connection with the educational work undertaken by the Woman's Board have been met, and there has been turned into the treasury of the Board of Home Missions \$5,083.40 for the work of evangelization. We regret that it was not more, but the interest in the various building funds, for which our societies gave largely, affected the other receipts somewhat.

The record of the year is here presented, but the results can not be measured by the dollars and cents contributed. As the women of the Church have brought their gifts, to be used for the work committed to them by the General Assembly, they have been accompanied by the prayer that God would bless these gifts to the salvation of souls; that wherever the mission teacher, the Bible reader, the medical missionary or the evangelist might be, there the truths of the Bible might be presented and Christ exalted before the people.

This, then, is the offering of the women of the Church for the evangelization of America. May it accomplish that whereunto it was sent.

STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE MISSION SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

POPULATION	MISSIONS AND SCHOOLS					Sabbath-Schools and Sabbath-School Scholars		No. Members Young People's Societies, on Mission Field	No. Conversions
	No. Missions and Schools	No. Missionaries and Teachers	No. Boarding Pupils	No. Day Pupils	Total Number of Pupils	No. Sabbath-Schools	No. Sabbath-School Scholars		
Alaskans.....	17	36	151	83	234	3	273	27	33
Indians.....	23	48	98	422	1,120	21	1,663	259	118
Mexicans.....	29	54	337	1,370	1,707	28	1,259	596	63
Mormons.....	28	61	149	1,561	1,710	24	1,201	264	44
Mountaineers....	62	181	858	3,805	4,663	65	5,664	1,088	286
Foreigners.....	13	19	...	506	506	7	557	110	327
Porto Ricans....	8	24	...	558	647	5	242	45	56
Cubans.....	6	13	...	323	323	5	261	50	20
Speakers.....	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals.....	185	481	2,193	8,628	10,910	158	11,060	2,239	947

HAPPENINGS AT THE MEETINGS

ONE of the commissioners to General Assembly was Mr. Peter Simpson, a native Alaskan, of the Tsimpshean tribe, who was educated in our Sitka Training school. He married and went down in the vicinity of Metlakathla, where he had a saw mill, which was burned about two years ago, after which he came back to Sitka, and has there taken up his own trade, that of carpentry. At the native church in Sitka he preaches to the Alaskans in English, as he cannot speak Thlinget, and Willie Wells or George Howard (former pupils of the Sitka school) interpret for him. He presented such a fine appearance that everybody wanted to shake hands with him; he lives in one of the model cottages with his wife and three children, who attend our day school in Sitka.

* *

Miss Myrta B. Morrow, of the Girls' School, Santa Fe, New Mexico, said at the Saturday morning gathering: We are so anxious to do so much for our girls that we sometimes feel a little bit discouraged, but Miss Allison, who was so long at the head of the school, writes that looking at it from the Plaza School, where she is, she can see a great deal plainer what we are doing than when she was here, and this encourages us. And then when we think of some who have gone from this school—one the wife of a minister, another a school teacher, and one the wife of an elder, and others still, all working for the Master, we feel we have something to praise God for.

* *

Rev. H. C. Thomson, who has charge of the theological training class, in connection with our work at Albuquerque, New Mexico, told this incident:

One of the Utes, whose name was Buckskin Charlie had two sons. Julian came to our school when he was a little fellow and later he was converted and came back to me to prepare to preach, and one day he went to the agent of his people and told them that he had a message for the Indians. It was so given out and the whole tribe came out to hear what the message was; they supposed he came to represent the President. He said, "I have a message from the Great Father to you, not the great father at Washington, but the Great Father, the Spirit that made heaven and earth. I have a message for you, and it is this, 'He so loved the world that He sent His only Begotten Son that whosoever believeth on Him should not perish.'" They heard, most of them, that message for the first time. A number came up and said, "We have never heard of Jesus Christ before; you must come to us and tell our people about Him." Shortly after he was taken sick, and before he died he said, "Father, lift me up, Jesus is calling me, I must go," and his spirit entered the world of peace.

A great work is to be done; may God touch the hearts of all, for we have already begun to see the fruits of our labors.

South Dakota joyfully proclaimed her story, as told by figures, to be an inspiring one: "All the presbyterial societies, making an advance in gifts and all but one a gain in societies, revealing consecrated service of many women over our fair, young State; but we cannot be satisfied so long as there remains so many uninterested women in the churches, and many others who are only nominally members of our societies."

* *

Michigan records a special gift of one thousand dollars—specially beautiful since the daughter who gave it said she was but carrying out her mother's wishes in thus promoting the work.

* *

Michigan has this word of sympathy for small societies, in which all will join. "We who live and work in the large societies cannot appreciate the struggles and sacrifices the workers in small societies have to encounter, and the discouragement of small meetings with only a handful to attend."

Michigan is carrying out the plan recommended by the Woman's Board, that the vice-presidents of the synodical, presbyterial and local societies be given the care of the Sunday schools. "Substantial advance in gifts justifies the plan; it also gives greater importance to the office, as, ordinarily, the vice-president has only the duty of presiding when the president is absent, which is seldom."

* *

Ohio makes report that a number of presbyteries reached the fifteen per cent. gain asked.

"Tennessee touches eight States with her natural boundaries, but in her missionary enterprises she leaps over these limitations and is doing her part in other portions of the home land. There are but four thousand Presbyterians under the care of the Northern Assembly."

Illinois puts in this reminder in commenting on the fact that the advance has not been up to the full fifteen per cent. "We have kept before us Archdeacon Leighton's motto, 'Though an archer reach not so high as he aim, yet the higher he aims the higher he will reach.' We are striving to encourage the practice and habit of enthusiasm, and to make Presbyterian women understand how truly Home Missions is worth it."

The Synods of Washington and Oregon, which combine to form the North Pacific Board, record twenty new societies. A notable incident was the fact that five of the six Nez Perce Indian Churches have missionary societies and sent delegates to the last presbyterial meeting, the trip requiring four days' travel. The Indians of Neah Bay are also within the borders of this synod, and out of their poverty they sent substantial aid to another tribe who are building a church, and also gave a goodly sum to the Japan famine sufferers.

NEW OFFICERS

TWO New Synodical Presidents, Mrs. Coleman of Iowa, and Mrs. Noyes of Minnesota, were most cordially received.

Two Field Secretaries were chosen a year ago by the Woman's Board, one for the Pacific and one for the Northwest; the Secretary for the Southwest was not selected until about the time of the Annual Meeting. Miss Hughes, who has been chosen for this position, was for some time a teacher on the Mormon field, and has for the past two years spent much time with the societies presenting the work of the Board. The announcement of her election was made at Des Moines.

A Response

Edith Hughes, Secretary for Southwest

I have been hoping for several months that the Southwestern part of our land would soon have its Field Secretary appointed, but it had not occurred to me, for a moment, that I might be the one who would be called into this great work. I am still living in a state of surprise, but there are two things which encourage me in entering upon this great work. First, I have toured somewhat in that field as a speaker of the Woman's Board, and I know of the need of just this kind of work. I have met many of the uninterested women that you have heard spoken of, and I realize the need for the work that must be done in order to enlist these women. The second thing is, that I have met a large number of the interested women, and know their zeal. Again, I have had occasion to work under the direction of the Synodical President of Missouri, and I know several of the presbyterial officers in these regions, and I know that they are delightful women with whom to cooperate. I undertake this new work, leaning very heavily upon Divine strength, and with only one desire, that I may be greatly used for advancing this part of the work of the Church, the work that is being done by the Woman's Board of Home Missions.



MRS. C. W. COLEMAN, NEWLY ELECTED SYNODICAL PRESIDENT OF IOWA, SUCCEEDING MRS. BARRETT WHO HAS REMOVED TO TACOMA

DIVIDENDS AT OLD DWIGHT

From Address by Rev. F. L. Schaub

I AM certainly glad to represent Old Dwight, Indian Territory, known to most students of missions. I want to say in regard to the work, not only as I have watched it in our own field but in other fields, that it has paid large dividends. Business men like to invest where they can hope to receive dividends, and we find in our work, where there has been an expenditure, first, of prayer, second of means, and third, of flesh and blood, that there have been large dividends—first, and best of all, in the salvation of precious souls. I am not able to give you statistics from the other fields, but in the year just closed we have had at Old Dwight over thirty-five conversions, and of that number twenty-two have united with our church. It means something to these boys and

girls that they should become Christians; but it means something also for the new State, and the new star that we will place in our flag very soon. In this school at Old Dwight we now have forty-five boarding students and nearly fifty day students, giving us nearly one hundred boys and girls that are trained day after day in Bible truths. The Bible is taught in the day school, is taught every day, and the Bible is taught in the Home; they have their private reading, and they study the Catechism; they study the mission field. These Indian boys and girls have very little, but of that little they give, and they know about the field in Alaska, and about Porto Rico, about the foreign field, and about all the fields.

INAUGURATING A DEPARTMENT

From Address by Mrs. Flora D. Palmer, Field Secretary of the Northwest

WHEN informed that I had been appointed Field Secretary for the Northwest, I found that in the territory assigned me there are twelve synods, which embrace fourteen States; that is, counting in the Synod of Utah, which takes in part of Idaho and Wyoming.

I immediately began to study conditions: I found there were 2,772 churches in these synods; there were 1,300 churches in which the women were contributing to the work of the Woman's Home Board; 1,472 churches from which there was not so much as one penny contributed to the Woman's Board. I began to be appalled. I thought I would look into the work which the young people's societies were doing, and I found that in these 2,772 churches there were 730 churches in which the young people's societies contributed to the work of the Woman's Board, and 1,982 churches in which the young people's societies did not contribute anything to the work of the Woman's Board. I found in these twelve synods only 328 Sunday schools which contributed to the work of the Woman's Board, leaving 2,444 Sunday schools in which not one Sunday school contributed to the work of the Woman's Board. (This report is based on the minutes of 1905.) I felt I had a tremendous territory.

I began to study how to reach the uninterested and indifferent women in this territory which includes the Synods of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Michigan, Montana, Colorado, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin and Utah. All I could do was to lift up my heart and ask God for guidance that I might be shown how I might co-operate with all these synodical and presbyterial officers—how I could help them get, in a very systematic and definite way, the work of the Woman's Board before their organizations. There are 600,000 women in the Presbyterian Church, and about 150,000 women in the missionary societies. 460,000 Presbyterian women in our entire church not interested and indifferent, but they are not all out in these

Northwestern synods. I began to figure just about what per cent, about how many of those indifferent women I was going to have the pleasure of meeting in these twelve synods. I have been in hot pursuit of these uninterested and indifferent women ever since.

It has been a year of joyful service to me. I am not going to say all these days have been unclouded—but there was not one day that I haven't been able to see sunshine. I am an optimist, and never have been so optimistic as I am today.

I wish I could bring you some of the wonderful responses from the choice women I have met. It was my privilege to bring a little clearer vision of the work that has been given to the women of our church to do, and together we realized our responsibility, our obligation to this great work; they were magnificent in their response. Some of the societies were instances of suspended animation, because some years ago organizations had existed in the churches but their activities had ceased. So I said we would not call them new societies but resuscitated societies. A great many such fell into line.

About sixty new societies have been organized in my territory this year.

I wish I could write in letters of gold and hang them up that "the Presbyterian Church is a missionary church, and that every member of the Church is a member of the missionary society."

As I have been doing this work, I have found out that the secret of the whole thing in creating interest is the systematic, definite study of the work. I have come to realize that the Secretaries of Literature hold about the most important office of all the officers. I know we can't get along without our presidents and secretaries, but I would say magnify the office of the Secretary of Literature as you have never done before. If we can get the information before our women, before our young people and before our Sunday schools, we are going to interest them in our work.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

Whereas, twenty-seven years of blessed privilege has been granted to the Woman's Board of Home Missions—twenty-seven years of opportunity to heed the definite call, "Feed my lambs; feed my sheep;" years in which obedience to the Master has brought rich reward personally to every woman who has heeded the call, we, at this time, emphasize our responsibility as Christian women, and our gratitude to God for his guidance and direction.

We record with grateful hearts our appreciation of the efficient leadership, for a quarter of a century, of our beloved President, Mrs. Darwin R. James, and pray that she may be given strength to lead us on to greater victories.

Therefore, be it resolved:

1. That we are thankful for the advance made this year, confidently expecting that it will inspire us to greater diligence in the future.

2. That we rejoice in the advance in the subscription list of the HOME MISSION MONTHLY, and that the surplus has been sufficient to provide for five mission teachers in Porto Rico—for to it our Woman's Board is again indebted for a contribution to its treasury amounting this year to \$2,500.

3. That we recommend *Over Sea and Land* as the helper needed to give the children in Bands and Sabbath schools definite knowledge of their part in the missionary work of the Church, and congratulate it on its increased subscription list and that it furnishes a paper well adapted to children.

We urge in behalf of both these publications, increased diligence in securing new subscriptions and renewals, as a means of bringing individuals and societies in close touch with each other and with the field.

4. Impressed with the decline in the observance of and respect for the Sabbath, we utter our protest against the increasing desecration of the Lord's day, and appeal to mothers and fathers to train their children, by precept and practice, "to keep holy the Sabbath day," which Jehovah declared was "for a perpetual covenant between Himself and His people;" and pledge that so far as lies within our power, we will strive to guard in its purity the Christian Sabbath, which has ever been and must continue to be the bulwark of America's prosperity.

6. As the testimony given at Washington during the Smoot trial has proven beyond a doubt that the Mormon hierarchy teaches deception, polygamy and disloyalty to our government, *be it resolved*, that we, representing the women of the Presbyterian Church will not cease our activity in the effort to secure a constitutional amendment which will make polygamy a penitentiary crime.

7. We re-affirm our conviction that Christian education is the only sure method by which to change the present condition of the Negroes of the South, and we urge each auxiliary society to plan for special gifts which shall be designated for the Freedmen's work.

8. *We resolve, further*, that we favor such

amendment to the immigration laws as will permit the admission of Chinese students, professional and business men (exclusive of coolies), on the same basis as people engaged in similar occupations from other nations.

9. We should be appalled as we read of the great masses of foreigners that are coming to our shores if we did not recognize in their coming to America a God-given opportunity to Christianize, as well as Americanize—an opportunity to do foreign work at our very doors. We urge the persistent claims of this work upon our

societies—synodical, presbyterial and local—until the interest in and gifts for work among foreign speaking people are more nearly commensurate with its importance.

10 To our hostesses and to all who have done so much to make our meetings pleasant and profitable our thanks are due. For the thoughtful arrangement for our comfort at the church, under the direction of the General Committee and its Chairman; for the fine music, beautiful flowers, for the delightful reception at the home of Mrs. Edmondson; for the reception given by the ladies of Des Moines, we express our thanks, and will carry

away with us pleasant memories of our Twentieth-Seventh Annual Meeting.

MRS. E. D. HOAG, Kansas, Chairman;

MRS. R. M. STEVENSON, Utah;

MRS. LUCKY, Montana;

MRS. G. C. YEISLEY, New York;

MRS. S. L. McAFEE, Missouri;

Committee on Resolutions.



MRS. C. P. NOYES, NEWLY ELECTED SYNODICAL PRESIDENT OF MINNESOTA

REPORT OF THE FREEDMEN'S DEPARTMENT

Mrs. V. P. Boggs, Secretary

IN presenting the Annual Report of the Freedmen's Department, for the year 1905 and 1906, attention is called to the great loss sustained by the Board in the death of Miss Mary E. Holmes, a life long friend of the colored people, and for the past ten years Freedmen's Secretary of the North West. We desire also to place on record the testimony of this department, to her untiring zeal and devotion to the cause of the Freedmen, voluntarily and without compensation, giving her time, her talents, her means and her best energies to the work which had been committed to her. But the heart that was overflowing with love and sympathy for the lowly and despised, the active brain that seemed never to

grow weary in devising ways and means for the advancement of the work, the busy hands that were ever ready to minister to the necessities of the destitute and suffering, are stilled—but the influence which has gone out from her consecrated life will never die. From every quarter comes the inquiry, Who can fill the place left vacant by the removal of Miss Holmes? "The workers fall but the work goes on." Miss Holmes' place possibly cannot be filled by any one person, but her friends, who are a great host, can show their love for her memory and their appreciation of her faithful and valuable service by maintaining, strengthening, and extending the work among the multitude, to whom her mind constantly reverted, even

amid the suffering and "the shadow of the approaching end," and in whose behalf both voice and pen were used with so great power and effectiveness. In this way the work, so dear to her heart, and to the Master whose she was and whom she served, will go forward.

A year ago we presented the Twenty-first Annual Report of the Freedmen's department, rejoicing that an advance had been made in receipts beyond that of any previous year in its history. But it is with humiliation and disappointment that we present our Twenty-second Annual Report. We entered upon the first year of our majority with the hope and expectation that the spirit of advance which led to a generous increase of gifts last year would continue and that the new year would show a still further increase; but alas! our hopes were not realized, and we must confess our inability to meet the obligations assumed at the beginning of the year. A lessening of gifts however does not always imply a decrease of interest, and in this instance there is no reason to be discouraged. In no previous year has there been a greater demand for information concerning the work for the Freedmen, nor so many expressions of regrets for a slight falling off in gifts this year and of a desire "to do more for this important department of missions the coming year." The disappointment of the Freedmen's department, moreover, is mitigated by the increased receipts of the Freedmen's Board, the amount passing the \$200,000 mark for the first time since its organization. We would therefore make mention of the loving kindness of our God in continuing to bless the efforts which have been made to advance the cause of the Freedmen, and render most grate-ful thanks that we have been permitted to be co-workers with Him in extending his Kingdom.

FINANCIAL

The receipts this year, of the Freedmen's Board through the Woman's Board of Home Missions, were \$70,910.93, a falling off as compared with last year \$72,136.87; of the total amount received \$51,709.74 came from Women's Societies; \$5,272.72 from Sabbath Schools, \$11,275.47 from Young People's Societies and \$2,653.00 from miscellaneous sources. From Women's Societies \$138.50 was sent direct to the Board. The deficit in Women's Societies was slight, only \$30.31. Young People's organizations \$744.46. While Sabbath Schools made an advance of \$186.75. The largest falling off was in miscellaneous gifts, which amounted to \$1,548.85.

These contributions have been applied to the educational work of the Board as follows: Salary, \$21,863.72; Scholarship, \$19,297.23; General Fund for School purposes, \$14,858.83; building fund, \$14,891.15. The greatest loss is in gifts to building purposes, that, to General fund being met by increase of salary.

The falling off in receipts from Young People's Societies is largely in a few Presbyterial organizations and may be attributed to extra efforts made last year in behalf of a special object, which could not be repeated this year. It is to be regretted that there was also a large decline in the number of Young People's Societies, ninety less remembering the Freedmen,

in their gifts to missions, than last year, while many societies have increased their contributions. As a rule the young people are enthusiastic in their efforts to aid the Freedmen schools when the work is presented to them, and a number of scholarships have been taken by them the past year.

It is cause for gratitude that Sabbath schools have advanced in contributions the past year, but there is yet room for a great forward movement on the part of these schools, as the total number which remembered Freedmen in their gifts to missions was but 326. There still remain over 7,000 to be enlisted. The building fund of \$25,000, for the raising of which our department became responsible, was apportioned as usual at the beginning of the year among the various Synodical Societies, the unfinished building funds of the previous year constituting a part of the apportionment. It is gratifying to report that the last named funds have been completed and are available for building purposes. These are for the Cotton Plant Academy, \$10,000; the Helen A. Wells building, \$10,000, and the McClelland Academy, \$3,500, the amount required to complete these buildings in addition to that raised last year was \$13,500. For the new buildings and improvements undertaken at the beginning of the year just closed, \$1,438 was designated for the Kendall School; for Dayton Academy only a small amount was designated. This unfinished work will therefore constitute a part of the special work apportioned this year, with the hope that funds may be received in the near future for its completion. The improvement fund of \$1,000 for Danville School has been fully made up by the the Women and Young People's Societies of Ohio Synodical. The new McGregor Hall for Haines School, Augusta, Ga., has been finished and will be dedicated early in May. This beautiful and commodious building is the gift of Mrs. Tracy McGregor of Detroit, Mich., and when furnished and equipped, as it will be by the Societies of Pennsylvania, it will more than double the accommodations of that school, as well as increase its power and influence in the great state of Georgia, with its more than a million negroes.

Of the several building funds which have been completed, one is for the Helen A. Wells building, an addition to the Mary Potter School at Oxford, N. C. This building, which is for girls' dormitory and School of Domestic Science, will be erected this summer. It is the gift of New York Synodical Society, contributed in two years besides meeting all pledges for salary and scholarship, and is designed as a testimonial of esteem, and appreciation of the faithful and efficient service for many years, of their Freedman Secretary, Helen A. Wells of Saratoga Springs. The completion of the building and repair fund for Cotton Plant Academy is the result of two years' effort in the Synodicals of the West, North and Southwest. The present buildings have been repaired and improved, plans for the new building are prepared, and the work will go forward as rapidly as possible, that it may be ready for occupancy in the fall. The fund of \$3,500 for a new school building at Newnan, Ga., has been contributed

by Pennsylvania Societies, the ingathering requiring two years, as the fund was one of several presented the same year. Ohio Synodical is to be congratulated upon the completion of the fund for improvements at Danville, Va. This gift was in part anticipated, and the work of improvement begun early in the year. This case was an exception to the rule of the Board which requires that funds for buildings and improvements be in hand before work begins. The new school building at Statesville, N. C., known as the Billingsley Memorial, named in honor of one of the pioneer missionaries to the Freedmen, has after many delays been completed. \$1,500 of the \$2,500 expended on this building was contributed by Societies of Ohio, two years ago. The remainder was given by Mrs. Billingsley as a memorial to her husband. The girls' dormitory for Kendall School and the Dayton Academy building will continue the special objects for the new year or until the funds are completed, with several additions to the list. These will be assigned early in the year.

RECEIPTS FROM SYNODS

Contributions for the work of the Freedmen's Board have been received from thirty Synodical Societies, one-half of these making an advance on last year's gifts, the other half falling behind. The great Synods of New York and Pennsylvania, with others which are usually in the front rank for Freedmen were among the latter class. This backward movement, however, does not indicate a decline in interest in the Freedmen cause, but that their attention has been called to some other pressing need, demanding their assistance. The Synodicals in advance are California, Colorado, Indian Territory, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Dakota, New Mexico, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, Washington and Virginia. That the interest in the Freedmen cause is broadening is shown by contributions each year from societies not previously contributing. New interest is being aroused and new workers enlisted, and although some have withdrawn, it is only for a season. They will doubtless return to the work with renewed zeal and devotion. It is most encouraging to note that contributions have been received from 2,977 Women's Societies, a gain of 200, number of Sabbath Schools 826, a gain of seventeen, and the number of Young People's Societies 1,033, being a loss of ninety.

The call for clothing and household supplies for our schools has met with a more general and generous response than in any previous year. The estimated value of boxes and barrels reported to us was over \$20,000. This amount includes furnishing, household supplies of bedding, table ware and linen, new material and clothing, with carpet, rugs, and an occasional musical instrument, piano or organ, second-hand. Many of our workers testify to the value of aid thus received and some Societies date the beginning of their interest in the Freedmen from the first barrel of clothing sent a minister or teacher, and receiving in return a grateful letter of acknowledgment.

THE SCHOOL WORK

The Christian School is recognized as a ne-

cessity in every department of mission work. This is especially true of the work among the Freedmen. It is in these schools character building must begin, and the basis of true character, that will develop strong men and women who will be efficient leaders of their race, must be the Bible. The good seed, which is the Word of God, must be planted in the hearts of the children if their regeneration is to be brought about. The Freedmen's Board has therefore, from its organization, established and maintained schools in every part of the field. Sometimes the school was the plant of which a church was the outgrowth, sometimes the reverse; but however this might be, the school is considered the necessary accompaniment of the church. One hundred and eight schools of various grades were carried on during the year. These were distributed through out the thirteen states that constitute the field of the Board as follows:

	Schools	Teachers	Pupils
Maryland.....	1	1	104
Virginia.....	17	43	1601
North Carolina.....	22	72	2381
South Carolina.....	30	92	4861
Georgia.....	11	39	2318
Florida.....	1	2	180
Alabama.....	3	16	491
Mississippi.....	1	12	192
Arkansas.....	10	17	632
Indian Territory.....	4	6	239
Texas.....	1	13	232
Kentucky.....	1	3	83
Tennessee.....	6	16	597
	108	333	13,911

One boarding school has been dropped from the list during the year, that at Blackville, S. C. This institution, which was known as "Peace Haven," was taken under the care of our Board three years ago. For two years an effort was made to conduct it as a Christian School along Presbyterian lines but without success, and therefore all responsibility for its maintenance by the Board ceased. It was my privilege to visit a number of our schools during their winter term, and it is gratifying to be able to report favorably on the work of all that came under my observation; most of the boarding schools were included in this visit, among them, four of our five Seminaries for girls.

RELIGIOUS CONDITIONS

The religious training of our students is the paramount desire of the Board. The Bible is a daily text book through the entire school course, also the Shorter Catechism, and it is the aim of the teachers to lead the students to know and accept Christ as their Saviour. Each year there are gracious evidences of the converting, transforming power of the gospel. Of those added to the churches on examination during this past year, a large number were students in our schools, while many more united with other denominations. In some of our schools every boarder is a Christian.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Leaflets, descriptive of our schools, and touching upon every phase of the work are distributed by the hundreds. The "April num-

ber" of the HOME MISSION MONTHLY is almost entirely devoted to the work of this department, also *Over Sea and Land*—as the Freedmen is the subject of study for the month. The articles which fill these pages are written by persons thoroughly conversant with the work, either members of the Board or workers upon the field. The information given is always the latest and freshest, and given to the societies for their study and reference. The *Assembly Herald* each month in the year assigns certain space for the use of our Freedman's Board and the articles are always instructive and interesting. The stereopticon views of our schools and their work, with scenes from negro life in the South are an education in themselves—and in demand—awakening or stimulating interest in this cause wherever exhibited.

An extensive correspondence is carried on with synodical and presbyterial officers, especially with the secretaries for Freedmen. The work has also been presented most earnestly and faithfully by representatives from the Board and also by speakers from the field. We should therefore confidently hope for an increasing and more general interest in the future.

The Freedmen's Department would most gratefully acknowledge the many favors conferred by the Woman's Board, one of the many being the transmission of funds each month by their treasurer, which are sent to her first that they may be duly credited. This means much time and effort and calls for our heartiest thanks and appreciation. We trust we may continue in the future, as in the past, to be the recipient of their kind interest, prayers, and hearty co-operation.

The Ladies' Committee of the Freedmen's Department continues to meet each month for prayer and conference in the interest of our cause, and in many ways by their sympathy and counsel, as well as gifts, are a strong support and encouragement.

The Freedmen are advancing, in many in-

stances, toward self-support in a degree which is creditable, and which indicates a determination on their part to rise, what ever self denial it may cost. Their total gift for church and school in the year just closed exceeds that of any other year, reaching the sum of \$123,631.57. Of this amount \$67,848.77 was in support of schools, which was an increase of \$4,578.00 over last year. The advance in support of churches was \$12,897.94, making a total advance toward self support of \$17,475.94. To the mission fund of our Freedmen's Board they gave \$855.70, a slight advance; to the other Boards \$2,105.03, an advance of \$250.83.

In addition to their contributions of money, Scotia Seminary has been honored by one of its graduates giving herself to Foreign Mission work. She will go out under the care of the Southern Presbyterian Church to Africa, with Rev. W. H. Shepherd, who has spent fifteen years of his life as a missionary in that country. He is appealing for laborers for that field, and others may go in response to his call.

We have reached another milestone in the work of this Freedmen Department. As the record of the past year's duties, privileges, and opportunities must be left in God's hands, we realize that there have been many failures, and mistakes; but the book is closed and we rest in the consciousness that it is in the hands of a loving, tender, patient Father who knoweth our frame and remembereth that we are dust. In this confidence we face another year, taking up its duties with the assurance that as our day is our strength shall be, and praying that the Good Samaritan spirit may take possession of Christians all over our land, causing them to see the need of a people yet in the bonds of a slavery which means eternal death unless their chains are broken, their wounds cleansed, and they brought into the Inn of God's boundless love where they can be restored to the image of their Saviour and ours, whose we are and whom we serve.

OVER SEA AND LAND

Lelia B. Allen, Editor

OVER SEA AND LAND has had a most stimulating year—stimulating in the cordial support of the Assembly's Boards and the Women's Boards stimulating in the active service rendered by synodical, presbyterial and local officers, in the appreciation of leaders, but above all, stimulating in the response of boys and girls from far and near. "The children read it, they read it all—that is the highest praise I can give," writes one leader.

The two-fold aim of the little magazine is to win the children and to help leaders.

"To win the children" it must be attractive, and we have bent every energy to please the eye, to appeal to the imagination, and then to draw out the heart in loving service. While our magazine is so small we cannot adapt it to all ages—the age we have in mind is from five to twelve.

"To help leaders." To this end we publish

practical program suggestions every month, in which available literature is definitely advertised, and plans for practical work are outlined.

Parents tell us that the children read it from "cover to cover." One father says that no magazine is so eagerly welcomed, and a mother wrote that her twelve-year-old boy sent a copy to President Roosevelt calling attention to our article on Mormonism.

Yes, all this has been stimulating. Could any work be more inspiring? It draws us to the very heart of our loving Master who said, "Suffer the little children to come unto me, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven." All children He would have us bring to Him, all children would He have us lead into the joy of service for Him. Nothing less than this is our aim, but only the very Spirit of Christ can accomplish an aim so high. For the constant inspiration of this Spirit we plead. Will you not all plead with us?

Yes, the year has been stimulating even in its disappointments. There have been disappointments. What did it mean that while our subscription list from December '04 to December '05 proclaimed an addition of 4,000 subscribers, our list from March '05 to March '06 gave the increase as less than 1,000? In view of the expressions of approbation from every side, we believe it was due to the fact that in many a church there is no one person whose duty and pride it is to maintain a long subscription list.

The responsibility for promoting *Over Sea and Land* rests upon both the Home and Foreign Boards and it sometimes happens that among the many branches of their work no one person is charged with the duty of securing subscriptions in each local church.

While in almost every church some one person guards the subscription list of the HOME MISSION MONTHLY and another of *Woman's Work*, often the children's magazine falls between the two, and has no promoter, or it is in the hands of some one already too busy to give it adequate care.

Let the *Over Sea and Land* Secretary be some young woman of winning personality and business ability, able and willing to work. In one

church such a young woman has now a list of eighty-three individual subscriptions! She maintains a full list of the younger Sunday school children and calls upon every mother. In another church the Home Department visitor always carries a sample copy of *Over Sea and Land* and says that no mother has refused to subscribe. In another church each teacher of the Junior Department gives the magazine to her pupils at Christmas, the Superintendent using the material as a monthly supplemental missionary lesson.

Still another Sunday school gives it to the pupils, the Superintendent of the Department calling attention each month to the contents. Other methods will present themselves,—the one thing essential is the appointment of an efficient secretary in each church, the Presbyterian Secretary of Literature being the official connecting link.

For the earnest service that has been rendered from East to West, we give our heartiest thanks; for the personal words of cheer that have come we express appreciation, pledging effort anew to this most joyous work in the world,—the winning of the children to the service of Christ.

NAVAJO PUPILS AND PEOPLE

Address by Bertha A. Little

I WILL ask you to learn to-day the names of three Navajo Indian boys, pupils in our mission at Jewett, New Mexico. Think about them; pray for them; and watch in future years, their mental and spiritual development.

Indian names are often hard to pronounce. One woman who comes to see us frequently is known as "Estsohn Belcen El Soy Bekis." One schoolboy is called KeYeshic and another is known as "Wa Yushic;" while at one time I had a pupil named Enos Havial Osif. If, however, it happens the name is absolutely unpronounceable, we give the child an English name instead. So let me introduce to you John Dixon. I see him now, in that far away reservation. John is a very capable boy, intellectual, studious, mechanical, industrious. It gives me pleasure to introduce to you John Dixon (Navajo). Harvey Olin Dixon is John's brother. He was first named Harvey Olin for the treasurer of the Home Board, but deciding that it would be well to avoid a variety of surnames in the family, the name Dixon was added. He is a very bright boy, sweet tempered and generally interesting. We shall never forget Harvey in his first coat. He was very small, and we had nothing in the form of a coat that would fit him, for the school had just been opened, and the ladies from Maine to California had not commenced to send well filled boxes and barrels of school supplies. So the only thing resembling a coat that could be found for little Harvey was a lady's old blue basque, with revers in front, and a fan plait in the back. The child was as happy in his "coat" as though it had been the latest from New York, but you

can imagine how it looked. He had a strange fashion of leaping in the air, giving a wild war whoop, and then coming to earth again with his face in the opposite direction. Geo. F. McAfee—a third name closely associated with Home Missions—Geo. F. McAfee or "Dr. McAfee" as the children call him, is intelligent and very sweet tempered. He never seems to cherish an unkind feeling toward anyone, but is generally good natured. He has a strange fashion of losing buttons and straps, and seldom reaches the school house with his clothes in perfect order.

But George is a lovable boy and we all think a great deal of him. One of the most amusing sights we saw during the year was "Dr. George McAfee," sitting behind a grease wood bush devouring green water melons. He was pale with fright when Miss Mahan appeared on the scene but by supper time he was smiling and happy once more, and his appetite had not diminished.

As a people the Navajos are an intelligent, industrious, self-supporting tribe, wholly worthy of your attention and of all missionary effort that has been planned for their uplift. They are a happy people and seem to be perfectly contented with their own religious ceremonies, their "sings" and feasts and dances.

Evangelistic work among them is difficult, first because of the powerful influence of the medicine men who are not only physicians, but the religious teachers of the tribe as well. They are crafty fellows, and use every possible pretext for conducting their abominable "sings" over the sick, the dying and the bewitched—

then, to remunerate themselves, plunge into the pockets of the poor Navajos until their dupes are reduced to abject poverty.

Another discouraging feature is a lack of Christian interpreters to assist our field missionaries in their work among the Hogans. The Navajos are polygamists and inveterate gamblers, while some of them still cling to their fetishes. But in spite of these and a hundred other discouragements, there is at last a glimmering ray of light, for the Indians living in a camp not many miles from the mission, have recently given their consent to the building of a little chapel in their neighbourhood, while one of their own number, a man who is loved and respected by all who know him, goes from hogan to hogan among his friends, telling them of the white man's God. These are indications of approaching dawn, but we trust that ere many years the full light of the glorious gospel may burst upon that darkened tribe.

The Navajo school children are wonderfully interesting. They are spiritually minded, musical, artistic, very studious, and seem to learn almost as easily as white children. They are playful, affectionate and forgiving. I am sorry to say that they are disobedient and possess all the unfortunate traits of the tribe. In fact theirs is the strangest combination of

faculties to be found in the children of any people. But after all has been said, they are still children, with all the sweet winsomeness of childhood, and strange indeed is the woman's heart that is not won by the Navajo children, and dull indeed is the eye that is blinded to their degradation, and to their needs. Uppermost in the minds of the missionaries is the thought that Christ came to call, not the righteous, but sinners to repentance, and since degrading sins are a recommendation to missionary effort, the Navajos, both young and old, come strongly recommended.

I wish to ask you for something more than the raising of funds and the filling of missionary boxes. I wish to ask you for importunate prayer for the uplift of the Navajos. I do not refer to public prayer, for our ministers remember us very kindly in public service, but we want also the secret, importunate prayer of the Church; prayer that unlocks the very gates of Heaven and calls down the blessing. That is the kind of prayer we want, that is the kind of prayer we need, that is the kind of prayer that we, in the lonely reservations of the West, often fear that we realize a lack of on the part of the Church. Will you pray?

Des Moines, Ia.

May, 1906.

TRAINING INDIAN PREACHERS

Address by Julia Fraser, Field Secretary for the Pacific Coast

THE Indians whose kindness won for themselves such warm praise from Lewis and Clark, who thirty years later sent four of their number Eastward to find out about the white man's Guide, are the Nez Perce Indians of Idaho.

To these Indians, seventy years later went Miss Sue McBeth. She had a definite plan of work which she carried out to her dying day, and which her sister has since followed with unswerving fidelity. That plan is to take men qualified for leadership, to make them responsible for the work, to train and help them in their work. Miss McBeth would select the most promising of the young men. She concentrated on them her strength, and she taught them everything—from table manners to theology, and as the result, we have Sunday school superintendents, elders, Sunday school teachers, trustees, and some twelve or fourteen ministers—all Nez Perce Indians—who have received every bit of instruction in that little "theological seminary," supported by the Woman's Board, over in Idaho.

These Indians had their land and a little property given to them about ten years ago; with the property was a little money. Without exception, each family spent the money in the following ways:—he built a little home, he helped to repair the church, he bought the best American horses he could find, and he bought a sewing machine for his wife. These are hard working, industrious Indians, they are self-supporting Christians, and among them we

have six Presbyterian Churches. Every summer these churches get together and have a grand camp meeting. It has been my privilege to be with them at one of these camp meetings recently, and I want you to know the story of the work which those Christian Indians are doing over there in Idaho. Miss Crawford, Miss McBeth and I were entertained most comfortably in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson Boyd. Mr. Boyd was a chief, and he has been called the Napoleon of American Indians. This man was a leader in a war upon the whites. Now he dresses in American clothes, and when I realized that he was an elder in an American Presbyterian Church, I could not help but think how the religion of our Jesus saves.

Mrs. Johnson Boyd is one of the most interesting women I know. They have a dear little home of three rooms, kitchen, dining room its little cupboard filled with china, and a bedroom. She and her husband moved out and lived in a tepee and left everything for us, and I was just as happy and comfortable in that Indian home as I have been in the loveliest home of the land. One day she showed me the pictures of her two little girls, who had gone on before. As she sat there before them I realized that the Indian's heart and the white woman's heart are in just the same place, because before long we were sitting there crying together. None of the churches are large enough to hold this meeting which is held yearly, so they had clubbed together and bought

a large tent tabernacle, and that was not large enough, and all the sides were rolled up, and on the grass were men, women and children listening attentively. The services began before seven o'clock in the morning with family worship, which lasted until ten, then preaching service. In the afternoon a meeting,—one day temperance, another Christian Endeavorers, then a Sunday school convention, and then the elders had their meeting, when they discussed, such questions as "How can we hold the young people? How can we keep our influence over the Christian Endeavorers." Then in the evening came the meetings for testimony. I counted forty or fifty on their feet at one time testifying to God's love, for as soon as a Nez Perce becomes a Christian he testifies to God's love and cannot understand why a Christian cannot say a word when he has opportunity. Then came the preaching service, which lasted until midnight. The time in between the meetings was spent in practising the Gospel Hymns, for the Gospel was fairly sung into them. Finally, one day, I said to one of the young men, "Why don't you rest a little bit when you come to camp meeting?" He said, "There is no time to rest when you come to camp meeting, when you come home you can go to bed and sleep a month if you want to." That was the spirit all the way through, of joyful service, and loving obedience.

In all those meetings Miss McBeth herself did not once appear before the Indians. She told me that an Indian could reach and hold an Indian as no white person could. But she was back of all the preparation; for instance we were to have the meeting on temperance. I saw John Allen and Miss McBeth go round to the other side of the wood pile and talk for over half an hour. Miss McBeth was talking fast and John was listening, and after a little I saw John walking back and forth talking to himself and gesticulating just as Presbyterian ministers do, and I went round and said, "Miss Kate what did you tell John?"

"Oh, I gave him a little Scripture." "What else?" "Some statistics." "What else?" "Oh, a bit of a story!" "Oh, Miss Kate, what is the message you want John to give the people to-day." She said, "Some of our Indians say they don't need to sign the pledge, and because they take that position, men who need the strength to sign the pledge refuse to do so. I want him to urge all to sign the pledge." An hour later I was thrilled by that Indian speech on temperance, as I have never been by a white man's. I could not understand, but I could see the hold he had on his audience, and at the close—well I wish you could have been there and have seen the way they rushed forward to sign the pledge, led by one of the best men in the valley, but who has always refused to sign; they could not get their names quick enough on that paper. Wonderful power, and that Indian is over seventy years old; has never been away from his home; all his training has come in that little theological seminary supported by the Woman's Board of Home Missions.

I want every Christian to do something. Just now there is a critical point in the temperance question there. It was expressly stated that there should be no saloons within the limits of the whole reservation for twenty-five years, and that time has not yet expired and yet the Court of Appeals stated at its last meeting that saloons could be opened there. Your Christian friends over there are heart broken; they are weeping to-day and are heart weary. They have two names for us, Christian whites and wild whites. And one of the Indians said to me, "Christian whites not strong enough to make Government keep its word to us; wild whites have their way; wild whites put a saloon there and in five years no one Indian have a home. You have something to do there in helping to shape their future, in helping to make our Government keep its word to these Christian Indians.

CHRISTIAN EDUCATION FOR THE NEGRO

Address by Mary L. Wilson, Albion Academy, Franklinton, N. C.

AFTER an unbroken period of very nearly twenty-two years of work among my people in the Southland, I have a breadth of experience and a depth of knowledge that it would take hours to impart to you instead of a short period of minutes. Perhaps in this short time the best I can tell you is something of my personal experiences in the work, because this will be a sample of what the mission work of the Presbyterian Church, in these United States, is doing for the negroes.

In the very nearly twenty-two years that I have been there I have had an opportunity of seeing boys, who were in my classes the first year I was there, complete the course, attend higher institutions, such as Biddle University, Charlotte, and Lincoln; of seeing girls going to Scotia and other institutions; and I have had the pleasure of seeing these boys return to the field, to work among their own people, I have heard them preach and seen them teach. I

have had the opportunity of seeing the girls going into the missionary work in the country districts, and there impart the home training that we try to inculcate into their lives for uplifting their people.

In the years I have been there I have had the pleasure of seeing the old, dilapidated log houses torn down and buildings of two or three rooms and even more pretentious ones reared in their places, and the people have been lifted up, morally, intellectually and spiritually; they have attained a degree of civilization that would gratify you.

Some people would have you believe that the negro is not worthy of education from their standpoint, or that there is danger in education because he will be lazy and he will look for social equality. If you educate the negro, give him an all around Christian education; he will be lifted up so that he will see things in their true light; he will be lifted up to a high standard of Christianity and morality, and, dear friends,

he will be just as proud to be a black man as you are proud to be white.

The Freedmen's Board, by their efforts among our people, are not trying to make of the black man a white man. We are trying to make him an intelligent black man, trying to give him an uplift, so that he may be able to take his place with the other races of the world.

The negro in the South is usually very poor. How much do you suppose they could save

from a day's work at twenty cents and board themselves, or fifty cents and board themselves? and they have very large families, averaging nine to sixteen. The negro is denying himself along all lines for his education. We do try to help ourselves and deny ourselves in every way for an education. What we ask of you is to help these negroes—that you help them to elevate themselves. You have done noble work among them; there is still more to be done.

INDIAN WORK IN IDAHO

Address of Amelia J. Frost, Blackfoot, Idaho

I WANT to make a plea for more helpers on our reservation. The Mormons are there, and our Indians have seen their way of living and we have to counteract their influence; then we are having more trouble with liquor than ever before. I was among them thirteen years and saw only three drunken Indians, but yearly since there are more, and now the temptation is great to our young men. The tramps and the "boot-leggers" bring the liquor to the reservation, and we can't find out who has sold it.

When I began to press the personal appeal upon the Indians of accepting the Saviour as their friend, they told me that the God of the white people is not the God of the Indian people. Then, when I told them of the "Book," they wanted I should begin at the beginning, and so we would sit about the table with an interpreter, to translate what I was reading to them. I commenced at the first chapter of Genesis and read on to the genealogies which I was skipping, when one Indian said, "Wait, what he talk?" I told him it was the names of the fathers and their sons and their sons' sons—but they wanted nothing omitted. Several would come to my house alternate Sabbaths and would be there by eleven o'clock in the morning. We would study until dinner-time, and would again gather for our Sabbath school, and afterward study the Bible until supper time; and I have often heard the two o'clock train go down Monday morning, and still they were eager to study.

I had eight little girls in the mission home school. Those Indian girls were very much interested in learning the texts below the pictures in the Sunday school charts. The people in the different towns would save their old charts and we were glad to receive them. When I went to town I would say, "See how many texts you can learn this afternoon to recite when I come home," and then, when I came back, one girl would start to repeat the text and the others would join her. A lady said to me, "How many texts do your girls know?" I told her I did not know, but said I would take a paper and make a mark every time they repeated one correctly. They repeated that evening one hundred fifty-nine texts, and when these girls came into school they were not able to speak one English word.

I found that they made very practical use of

their Bible. One little girl very timid, was with us. We learned the verse, "What time I'm afraid I will trust in Thee," and talked about it, and said "We will trust Him." Shortly after that I was in the sitting room one evening and had not lit the lamp, and the little girls were coming in. Little Sarah said, "Will you read us?" The book was in another room and she went after it; while she was going I heard her say, "What time, what time, I'm," but could not think why she was saying it. When she came back I asked her what she was saying, and she said, "It was dark, and I was afraid, and I said 'What time.' Do you not think the Lord heard me?" That same little girl, only eleven years old, was to be given away to a man to be married. I talked with her father and it was decided to take her to Carlisle. I knew it was the only protection for her. Every letter she wrote to me or her father, she gave some message, "My papa, I want you to be a Christian;" or "My papa, ask Miss Frost more about Jesus." There were such messages in every letter that came from this little eleven year old girl. Before the year was over I received a letter which said, "Your little Sarah is very sick; we think she can not live." My heart was sick; in fact, I was afraid to send that word to her father. I knew he was a hard case; but asking our Father that I might be able to give the message in such a way that he would not be angry, I went to see him. In a few days word came that Sarah was in heaven. After our church was organized one of the Indians asked me, "Do you know that what their little girl was praying for has come? Ben and his wife are Christians;" The father is now one of the elders of our Church. "A little child shall lead them."

One of the strongest characters on our reservation is Billy George. When I was East on my vacation, at one time, Billy was shot in the leg. An Indian, who had been punished for some crime, tried to hurt the agent, and Billy thought he ought to protect the agent and prevent the Indian from accomplishing his ends. Some three months later, while he was at his home, and stooping over to bar the gate, the Indian watched, took aim and shot. Just then Billy raised his head and the bullet passed through his right leg, which was afterward amputated. When I came back I went to see him. He said, "Miss Frost, you talk to me there is a Father up in heaven; He loves me just

as I love my children." Then, pointing to his stump of a leg, "You see this, why is it? Long time ago I was on the war path against Bannocks and kill them, while now I no hate anybody, my heart no hate anybody. Does the Father care?" If I ever offered a prayer for help it was then. On the stand was a lamp with a smoky chimney. I said, "Do you see me now?" holding up the chimney before my face. I then took it away, and asked if he saw me. I said, "I can't know now; I do not know why the Good Father has let this come to you. The Book talks now; we see all the same as this" (holding the smoked glass before my face,) "but," (taking the glass away,)

"up there you will know all about it." He grasped the truth and his faith triumphed. He has learned to be trustful.

The heathen Indians, when they have a death, gash themselves. The women bare themselves to the waist and cut their hair and limbs. Eight years I had been among them before going to their burials or being asked to say a word or pray. A woman who had been among them, told me not to force myself among them in sickness or death, or during the service after death, or I might come back from the grave with both ears gone. But now they are always waiting me when there is sickness or death.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY, M. JOSEPHINE PETRIE

1905		1906
\$40,539.74	.....Sunday-schools.....	\$45,641.34
29,378.76	.....C. E. and Junior C. E. Societies.....	39,255.46
25,064.93	.....Other Y. P. Organizations.....	26,060.89

ALTHOUGH the annual reports of this Department may have a very familiar ring to those who give them a thoughtful reading, the work of each year is far from monotonous, as each brings new conditions among the young people's societies—conditions which are not always apparent to any but those who are actually at work among them. The endeavor to adjust ourselves to the new situation does not always reach our own ideals nor, because of office limitations, are we able to meet all the growing demands of the young people. Therefore it is particularly gratifying to report another very successful year for home missions.

In a large proportion of our young people's societies the interests are much scattered and many of the appeals and assessments are entirely outside of Presbyterian lines or, on the other hand, are for work which should be shouldered by the Church with the co-operation of the young people. In some synods the amounts assessed are in excess of the percentage given to missions by the average church member. For these reasons the financial report of this Department may never meet our expectations, but their ready response to our appeals, their increased zeal for the evangelization of our country, and their constant progress toward a fitness for the responsibilities which must be borne by them in the future, makes this work for our young people a delight.

No service can be more important or far-reaching. The organizations of young people are here, the opportunities are great and the one call is for leaders. Christian Endeavor Societies are lost, Junior Societies dwindle, Mission Bands are disbanded, and the universal season is "the lack of leaders."

A secretary expresses general conditions in her appeal for superintendents for Junior Societies and Bands in her synod when she states that "at the present time the spirituality of the Middle West does not seem equal to the sacrifices needed to even *help* in this work."

The object of this Department is often misunderstood even among pastors, and there is

failure on the part of many to comprehend that it is our province to direct only so far as the work of one Board of our Church is concerned. The error is manifest because of the many requests for suggestions for local work—committees of all sorts, programs for entertainments, etc., etc., and because the secretary is frequently asked by both pastors and women's societies for "an address on young people's work," as if this were something entirely distinct from the rest of the work of the Board. We were organized for the purpose of providing home mission information and stimulating the interest of leaders in young people's organizations and Sunday schools, and for this purpose the Department exists to-day. It grows in importance as the problems of the Board multiply with the changing conditions in our country, and is therefore a vital part of the Board's work.

MISSION STUDY CLASSES

Probably the most encouraging sign this year has been the marked increase and enthusiasm in home mission study, although we have been unable to secure a definite record of the number of organized classes. Great variety has characterized the plans of the leaders. "Heroes of the Cross in America" was the general textbook, but most of the classes have also used our map talks and many of the leaflets and letters on specific fields. The two topics which have especially stirred the students are Mormonism and Immigration, and the query "What can we do?" has come to us repeatedly as the chapters introducing these problems have been studied. After repeated appeals a number of presbyterial young people's secretaries have taken a keen interest in urging home mission study in their societies, and the efforts have paid. Several have sent so-called "confessions" when expressing the personal help gained from this study. Here is a sample note: "I never stopped to think of mission study being connected in any way with home missions for when people talked of mission study it always meant foreign missions to me. . . . The course has been decidedly worth while, for it has awakened in all of us a desire to *know* and *do* our share in the Master's work." Most gratifying returns have been re-

ceived from study class leaders, and many letters of appreciation for the aid we have been privileged to give. To be sure there have been discouraged ones. Some who were willing to teach found difficulty in securing classes, and some of the schemes for "sugar coating the pill," with the enthusiastic results, have been amusing. It has been necessary to resort to the terms "Reading Circle," "Reading Contest," etc., but the end has justified the means. Who would not be discouraged, after preparing a series of studies and printing them at his own expense, to have only six out of eighty-three societies adopt them? On the other hand, a presbyterial secretary planned, and mimeographed, an outline for a six weeks' study on one specific field, and but one or two societies in the presbytery failed to use it.

Where a regular text book has not been used, the short outline studies and the monthly topics recommended by the Board have been more carefully studied. It is expected that the conferences held under the auspices of the Young People's Missionary Movement in various parts of the country will develop a large number of leaders for our study classes. This year we hope to furnish a good text book on Immigration for older societies, and the second of the Junior text books—by Miss Crowell—also treats of this important topic.

OTHER PRINTED HELP

Specific objects for the prayers and gifts of the young people are assigned (if desired) and contributors are kept in touch with their special field through missionary letters, programs, leaflets, and special pages allowed each month for this purpose in the *Assembly Herald* and *Home Mission Monthly*. Many pages could be covered with the letters of appreciation for these printed helps, and it is not out of place in this report to quote from one: "We hardly know how we should get along without the aids from headquarters, and feel that you are doing much good by providing them. The society wishes to thank you for these supplies."

The use of these printed pages and the cyclo-styled letters from missionaries has not been confined to the young people, but women's societies and pastors have found them useful with the monthly topics.

Our mailing list contains thousands of addresses to whom letters and programs are sent. The letters are mailed three times a year to all contributors—so far as proper addresses are furnished—and programs are provided to those who request them, according to the home mission topic assigned by the United Society of Christian Endeavor. In this connection we would thank our denominational papers for their repeated references to these and the special Sunday school programs.

SPECIAL OBJECTS

However intense may be our belief that Christians should give without the incentive of a "special object" and that the young people should be taught to send their offerings for the general fund, the fact remains that young people (and older people!) give more, and with

keener zest, when they assume the responsibility for a salary, a scholarship, or a specific part in a mission church or school. As the Christian Endeavor funds are divided equally between the evangelistic and mission school work (\$15,127.73 for each), an effort is made to apportion the "special objects" impartially. Scholarships or scholarship shares to the number of about five hundred are assigned to Bands, Young People's Societies and Sunday Schools, and the salaries of twenty-five missionary pastors and teachers have been assumed in this department. Because of resignations and transfers we have been obliged to make numerous adjustments in the "specials" assigned at the beginning of the year. The Reverends Perea, Craig, Gallaudet, and Baskerville, Doctors Colbert, True and Harris, Miss Ericson, Miss Stone, and Mr. I. N. Smith, are among the number. While in some instances the successor has been recommended, in others it has been necessary to assign an entirely different field. In every case the young people have responded loyally, thus helping to carry a heavy burden of the office.

INTERMEDIATES AND JUNIORS

Although we regret the loss of Bands and Juniors, a promising sign of the year is the record of new organizations of children and their desire to share in this work. The number is not large, but if these boys and girls can be won for *home missions*—especially those of the Intermediate Societies where the age of membership is from twelve to sixteen years, we may be sure that as they graduate into the older societies we shall have loyal supporters of *world-wide missions*. Until the present time the number of Intermediate Societies has not justified our assigning them a special object, but one will be granted this year.

The little people of the Junior Societies have shown a personal interest in their "Endeavor Building" (at the San Juan Hospital) and the slightest hint in the Junior letter of a need for supplies brings prompt response.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S SECRETARIES

We make grateful acknowledgment of the loyal service of our noble band of young people's secretaries. Most of these officers are home-makers, teachers, or office workers, and theirs is purely a labor of love. Some resigned because unable to bear the expense of the office—which expense, by the way, they are not expected to pay. Others have asked a two-cent postage stamp from each member of the older societies and a one-cent stamp from the Juniors. This has been freely given, and covers all the necessary expenses of the secretary. No heavier tax should be levied on the societies. The women's societies, accepting the responsibility for the young people's work, thereby pledged themselves to meet, from the contingent fund, the necessary expense of the secretary—one of their officers.

It is a cause for regret that some are carelessly elected to this most important office, for the results are disastrous to the work. Many are gifted along some special line, and realize the opportunity for the development of indi-

vidual talent. The general outline of service is the same in the various synods, but the results depend largely on the methods of the individual. Therefore, we again plead for a prayerful selection of the young people's secretary in synodical and presbyterial societies.

The personal visits of the field secretaries of the Woman's Board have been of valuable assistance in the young people's work.

MEMBERSHIP

In many reports from presbyterial secretaries, and in the majority of reports presented by synods' chairmen of young people's work complaint is made of the failure to secure replies to the requests for statistics. For illustration, the report from New Jersey states that "letters were sent to all pastors, enclosing a card for reply, and only about one-half replied." In November, 1905, letters were sent to the two hundred and twenty-five young people's secretaries asking definite questions regarding the number, names and membership of their young people's organizations. About ninety replies were received and these reported over fifteen hundred Christian Endeavor Societies, five hundred Juniors, three hundred Bands, several hundred Young People's Societies, many Westminster Leagues, Young People's Associations, Young People's Unions, Young People's Leagues, Young People's Guilds, Young People's Missionary Associations, Young People's Missionary Societies, etc., etc. with a membership in these ninety presbyteries of over fifty thousand. General Assembly's report gives one hundred twenty-seven thousand members in one hundred sixty-one presbyteries.

An army to be thankful for, and we covet the active service of every volunteer for the evangelization of this "land we love the most."

SUNDAY SCHOOLS

The best "point of contact" in the Sunday schools seems not yet discovered, but we believe this to be the most important department of any church, and that the time is near when missions will be given a more prominent place. The second series of the Rev. George Trull's books of supplemental lessons has been published during the winter, but aside from announcing these studies to superintendents, we have made little effort to encroach on the Sunday school hour except for the two special occasions recommended by the General Assembly. The Woman's Board assigned the San Juan Hospital as a special object for "the Sabbath preceding Thanksgiving" and the number of programs ordered reached high-water mark—111,000. The offering was correspondingly large.

The Board's appeal for "the Sabbath nearest Washington's Birthday" was for the general evangelistic work and the program prepared by the Rev. Elliott Field was popular. Over 85,000 copies were furnished.

A number of Sunday school secretaries were elected during the past year, and while we have not advised these appointments, some of the reports show the large field of opportunity for one who may be definitely

"called" to this work. For instance, the Sunday school secretary of Los Angeles Presbytery reports an advance in gifts of 45 per cent., and that twenty of the twenty-four Sunday schools sent delegates, with their reports, to the spring presbyterial meeting. She presented the plea to superintendents for both special offerings, provided occasional letters, leaflets, and "talks," and has made herself felt throughout the Sunday schools of her presbytery, as the returns show.

Total offerings from Sunday schools are as follows:

Home Board.....	\$18,998.54
Woman's Board.....	26,642.80
A total gain of \$5,101.60.	

In the adjustment of our work for the coming year, it has been decided to divide the Sunday school money equally between the mission school and evangelistic work—this division being made from undesignated funds.

MISSION BANDS

Having found our first inspiration for active service in the Mission Band, many of us look upon it as the most important young people's organization in the Church, owing to the fact that missions are given an undivided interest. The objects assigned to Bands represent only mission school work, as they are auxiliary to the women's societies. For several years the Training School at Sitka, Alaska, has been the general object to which small contributions are applied, but most of the Bands assume scholarships or unite with their local woman's society in the salary of a teacher.

Home Mission Bands, or those which divide equally their home and foreign offerings, are on the increase, but need more of the fostering care which the women's societies can give.

CONTRIBUTIONS

It is surprising to learn of the number who send their gifts direct to the field (often by advice of their pastors) and then complain because no credit is given in the Board's report, not realizing that they may be duplicating amounts already provided for by the Board.

It must be remembered that no order has been issued by this Department instructing the young people to send their funds through one particular channel, but although it lessens the office labor and expense to forward money through the presbyterial treasurer, whether contributions shall be sent through the treasurer of the session, the presbyterial treasurer, or direct to the treasurer of the Assembly's Board or the Woman's Board is not the all-important question. Denominational loyalty must be appealed to, and the needs of the field and responsibilities of the Board of Home Missions and the Woman's Board presented so forcibly that all will realize the importance of sending their contributions through the regularly organized and authorized channels, especially if they would be credited in the financial statements of the year.

The year's contributions from young people's organizations are as follows:

C. E. and Junior C. E.\$30,255.46
Bands, Y. P. S. and other
Y. P. 26,060.89

This shows a gain of \$1,872.66 from these organizations. The grand total of receipts for home missions from the young people of our Church is \$101,957.69, an advance of \$6,994.26 over last year.

The fact that nearly one-half the amount from Christian Endeavor Societies (over \$12,000) was received during the last month of the fiscal year, shows us, as young people's secretaries, that there is still a work for us to do.

Since the plan of dividing equally the Christian Endeavor funds between evangelistic and mission school work went into operation, many changes have taken place in the young people's organizations, and it has therefore been decided to follow this same plan with contributions from all young people's organizations exclusive of Bands, and Young Women's Societies which are auxiliary to the Woman's Board.

It is no easy task to put into small space the many details of this Department, and the careful reader will observe that much is left unsaid. Changes among our people's societies are inevitable, the appeals to them are almost countless, and we wonder that, under the circumstances, the annual statement does not record a large decrease in offerings. Some one has said, that in a large percentage of young people's societies there are from one to twelve who only believe theoretically in missions, and therefore drown the missionary spirit in others. Is the percentage in the churches any smaller? Our young people are the vast opportunity and obligation of the Church, and the evidence is given in this record that more might be accomplished. If we are to meet the demands of the times this Department must be enlarged and enforced. We look forward to this expansion in the near future and feel we have a right to expect the hearty co-operation, Christian encouragement and earnest prayers of parents, women's societies, pastors and sessions.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Mrs. M. V. Richardson, Baltimore, Chairman. Mrs. J. G. Mitchell, Michigan; Mrs. E. H. Newell, Tennessee
Mrs. E. H. Kerr, Colorado; Mrs. J. S. Anderson, South Dakota.

OFFICERS ELECTED

Mrs. Darwin R. James, President.
Mrs. Ella Alexander Boole, Corresponding Secretary.
Mrs. M. J. Gildersleeve, Assistant Secretary.
Miss M. Josephine Petrie, Young People's Secretary.

Mrs. Delos E. Finks, Editor.
Mrs. Augustine Sackett, Recording Secretary.
Miss S. F. Lincoln, Treasurer.
Mrs. V. P. Boggs, Secretary Freedmen's Department.

VICE-PRESIDENTS

SYNODS.
Miss Jennie HughesAtlantic
Mrs. C. M. YoungAtlantic
" J. T. KellyBaltimore
" T. S. HamlinBaltimore
" R. B. GoddardCalifornia
" F. M. DimmickCalifornia
" G. CampbellCatawba
" W. E. CarrCatawba
" W. L. GrahamColorado
" R. F. CoyleColorado
" C. W. RobinsonIllinois
Miss Julia H. JohnstonIllinois
Mrs. A. G. BeebeIllinois
" F. F. McCreIndiana
" H. CampbellIndiana
" L. C. RossIndian Territory
" C. R. HumeIndian Territory
" C. W. ColemanIowa
Miss Martha HornishIowa
Mrs. E. D. HoagKansas
" J. R. SilverKansas
" James T. LapsleyKentucky
Miss Sue B. ScottKentucky
Mrs. D. M. CooperMichigan
" J. M. BarkleyMichigan

SYNODS.
Mrs. C. P. NoyesMinnesota
" D. R. NoyesMinnesota
" S. L. McAfeeMissouri
Miss Kate WatkinsMissouri
Mrs. G. E. BlackburnMontana
" H. R. WhitehillMontana
" G. V. TildenNebraska
" W. C. HoytNebraska
" W. E. HoneymanNew Jersey
" F. S. BennettNew Jersey
" G. C. VeisleyNew York
" John SinclairNew York
" Howard ElmerNew York
" W. J. MilneNew York
" C. R. AdamsN. Dak.
" Archibald GoodallN. Dak.
" N. T. HoustonOhio
Miss Alice C. PattersonOhio
Mrs. J. J. FrancisOhio
" E. R. PerkinsOhio
" W. S. LaddOregon
" J. H. BartonOregon
" C. L. BaileyPennsylvania
" George NorcrossPennsylvania
" W. B. HolmesPennsylvania

SYNODS.
Mrs. S. P. HarbisonPennsylvania
" Charles HodgePennsylvania
Miss Anna McCauleySouth Dakota
Mrs. L. H. NeffSouth Dakota
" T. J. PeedTennessee
" M. MontagueTennessee
" S. H. LittleTexas
" L. H. MoreyTexas
" R. G. McNieceUtah
" W. H. FerryUtah
" A. L. HutchinsonWashington
" J. P. HartmanWashington
" J. H. PlanaganWest Virginia
" T. H. AndersonWest Virginia
" A. H. VedderWisconsin
" A. S. WilloughbyWisconsin

AT LARGE

Mrs. C. E. WalkerCalifornia
" J. F. KendallIndiana
" M. E. BoydNew York
" J. F. PingryNew Jersey
" F. E. PomeroyMinnesota

FROM THE NORTH PACIFIC

The Synods of Washington and Oregon, which combine to form the North Pacific Board, record twenty new societies. A notable incident was the fact that five of the six Nez Perce Indian Churches have missionary societies and sent delegates to the last presbyterial

meeting, the trip requiring four days' travel. The Indians of Neah Bay are also within the borders of this synod, and out of their poverty they sent substantial aid to another tribe who are building a church, and also gave a goodly sum to the Japan famine sufferers.

ONE INSTANCE

Related By Mrs. E. C. Heizer

Twelve years I have worked in the Sitka school and one of the greatest pleasures of the whole work is that the pupils usually want to study the Bible, and this has been a source of great comfort. I let them select the verses we are going to study. They will say, "Now if you were going to visit the sick, what verses would you read to them?" I then give them some appropriate passages and verses. One girl who was not truthful and honest, but pleasant and willing, asked if she might come

to my room every evening and have prayers with me. She did so. One evening placing her arms about me she said, "Now Mrs. Heizer, I want you to tell me all about being saved, I don't understand it right. What is it about Jesus?" So "the old, old story" was repeated to her, and asking for guidance that I might make it clear to her, I talked with her. After awhile she smiled and said, "I think I understand it now," and from that time she showed she understood, for she seemed to be untiring in her zeal and desire to lead others to Christ.

PROGRAM FOR AUGUST

TOPIC—PRESENT-DAY IMMIGRATION A CHALLENGE TO CHRISTIANITY.

Bible Study for Devotional Service—Acts xvii, 22-31

"Fling out the banner! sin-sick souls
That sink and perish in the strife,
Shall touch in faith its radiant hem,
And spring immortal into life."

Subject—The Universal Kinship of Mankind.

The city is cosmopolitan. It is the gathering place of the people of all kindreds and tribes. Paul found Athens "warming with people and idols. There were more idols than people. "His spirit was provoked within him." He met a motley crowd in the streets and the market place. Some were ignorantly religious, some were religiously ignorant, and some were interestingly curious. They all needed a clearer statement of the truth. Paul began with a common point of contact. Their ideas of God, and their relation to Him and to their fellowmen, needed rectification. He presents:

I. **Their Kinship with men.** "He made of one every nation of men to dwell on all the face of the earth." This is universal kinship. Kinship and kindred are etymologically one. Kinship realized brings kindness. The ethical code of the Old Testament required kindness to strangers. The ethical code of the New Testament proclaims the same law enlarged and strengthened. Paul here presents the basis of the law, viz:-

II. **Kinship with God.** "We are also his offspring." The only abiding basis of human brotherhood is the recognition and the practical acceptance of the divine Fatherhood. "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God" precedes in fact, as well as in statement, the command

"Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

The recognition of this true relationship to God leads to true worship of God. The stranger must be incorporated into the commonwealth of Israel before he can appreciate the nature and the meaning of Israel's worship. Out of this recognition and realization of the true, divine and human kinship will come.

III. **The Kinship of Jesus.** "He will judge the world in righteousness by the man whom he hath ordained, whereof he hath given assurance unto all men in that he hath raised him from the dead." King and kin are from the same verbal root. In the kinship of Jesus the kinship of humanity finds its culmination. He is both Son of God and Son of Man. In union with him, kinship with God and kinship with men are realized.

"Let every kindred, every tribe,
On this terrestrial ball,
To Him all majesty ascribe,
And crown Him Lord of all!"

MRS. WILSON D. SEXTON.

Topics to be presented in papers or by discussion:

**Our present work among foreigners,
Its encouraging history,
Its unanswered opportunity.**

For information, consult the Report of Superintendent of School Work—copy will be sent on request including postage. Also see report of Secretary in this number of HOME MISSION MONTHLY. See also list of publications of Literature Department on last page of cover on August topic.

RECEIPTS OF WOMAN'S BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS

FOR JUNE, 1906.

Abbreviations are used to economize space viz: Silver anniversary,*; Sunday School, S.; Senior Christian Endeavor, C.; Junior, J.; Intermediate, I.; Boys' Brigade, Brig.; Girls' Band, G.; Boys' Band, B.; other names of bands by initial letters—as Busy Bees B. B. Last syllable is omitted in words ending with ville, port, town, field, etc.

PENNSYLVANIA—Allegheny—Allegheny, 1st, 85.05; 1st, Ger., 16.43; Friendship Bd., 10.50; Brighton Rd., 3.40; Alert Bd., 15; Central, 23.88; Manchester, 31; Melrose Ave., Miss. Cir., 2.81; No., 142.90; Hodge Bd., 100; Miss Veech, 1.50; Watson Mem., 21; Westm., 1; C., 2.50; Aspinwall, 24.70; Y. L., 6.50; J., 5; Avalon, 23.25; S., 10; C., 3.50; Suns. Wkrs., 6; J., 5; Bakerst., 16.95; Bellevue, 20; S., 6.62; C., 5; Ben Avon, 64.65; Lit Branches, 16.35; Beth'lm, 7; Bridge-water, West, 21; S., 25.33; Cross Roads, 15; Fairmount, 3; Glenshaw, 4; S., 26.81; C., 25.65; Suns. Bd., 9; H. Shaw, Bd., 5.50; Highl., 10; C., 9.25; Hoboken, 12; Leesdale, 14.50; Mars, 25; C., 25; Millvale, 10; J., 5; Y. L., 5; Natrona, 9; Pine Ck., 1st, 7; Rochester, 29; Sewickley, 153.16; Sharpsh., C., 9.42; Tarentum, W. & K. F. Bds., 9.50; Blairsville.—Buelah, 14.50; C., 5; Blairv., 2.65; Braddock, 1st, 23.85; C., 12.85; Y. L.,

12.10; J., 5; S., 24.22; Calvary, 38.50; C., 5; J., 9; Congruity, 3; McFarren Bd., 1.50; Busy B., 50c.; Cresson, 3; Derry, 43.75; C., 5; Ebsenb., 8.50; C., 10; Fairf., 7; Fairf. Union, 5.25; Greensb. 1st, W. Assn., 50; Foster Bd., 10; J. S. Class, 2; Westm., 5; Harrison City, 10; Y. L. C., 3; Irwin, 6.85; Jeannette, 25.50; Y. L. Jr. Soc., 43; Johnstown, 1st, 26; J. 4; Y. P. Ass'n, 10; B. C., 3; Brotherhood B. Class, 50; 2d, 2.22; Latrobe, 73.50; Y. L., 5; Ligonier, 2.50; Livermore, 1; Manor, 8; J., 5; McGinniss, 35; S., 4.43; C., 15; Murrysv., 20; New Alexandria, 13.83; New Kensington, C., 12.50; New Salem, 15.63; Parnassus, 11; Pine Run, C., 12.80; Pleasant G., 10; Plum Ck., C., 10; Poke Run, 5; Sh. L., 10.38; Turtle Ck., 30; Unity, 17; G. B., 21; Vandergrift, 52; Heights Soc., 30; Wilmerding, 22; Windher, 12; S., 5. Butler—Allegh'y, 7; Butler, 1st, 47.16; C., 17.50; Y. W., 42; J., 10; 2d,

17.39; C. 7.50; Y. W. 1.76; J. 2; Conc. 12; C. 7.50; Crestview, 8; C. 2; Evans City, 14; C. 5; Grove City, 62.42; S. 25; A. B. Bd., 5; C. 12.50; Harrisv., 22; C. 4; Mrs. L. E. Bingham, 25; Martinsb., 5; Middlesex, 3.15; C. 5; Millbrook, 10; Mt. Nebo, 3.50; Muddy sex, 3.15; C. 5; New Salem, 12; No. Butler, 10; S., 8; No. Ck., 22; 24.28; S. 10; No. Washington, 15; C. Liberty, 2.50; B. 5; Parker, 15; C. 2.50; J. 3; Petrolia, 8.64; C. 5; Plains, 2.77; Plain Grove, J., 3.60; Bd., 2; Pleasant Val., 6.26; Portersv., 7; Prospect, 5; Scrubgrass, 6.41; C. 5; Slippery Rock, 11.75; J. 3; Bd., 4.26; W. Sunbury, J., 5; C. 2.50; Litchville, 10; Carlisle—Big Spg., 9; C. 2.50; Carlisle, 1st, 22; 24, 74; S. 5.25; Chambersb., Central, 10.90; B. B. 20; Falling Spg., 32.75; Dauphin, C. 3; Dickinson, C. 1; Duncannon, 16.44; J., 1.15; Greencastle, 19.25; C. 1; Harrisb., Bethany, Mother's Meet, 5; J., 1; Int. C. 50c.; Market Sq., 84.50; Maced. Bd., 20; C. 5; W. Help., 1; Sr. S., 29.86; Wed. Eve. Offer, 14.92; J. A. Weir Bd., 5; Mrs. Bailey's Class Bd., 12.50; Mrs. Harvey's Class, 12.50; Pine St., 20; Miss Pollock Cl., 15; Wed. Eve. Offer, 20; Jr. S., 5; Y. L. Bd., 54.18; Officers' Library, 3; Sr. S., 16.23; Mother's Meet, 5; Westm., 18.20; S. 7.64; C. 5; Lebanon, 4th St., 25; C. 2; Y. L., 4; Christ, 21; Lower Marsh Cr., 5; Lower Path. Val., 13; C. 5.50; McConnellsb., C. 5; Mechanicsburg, 29; Mercersburg, 6.60; Middle Springs., 20; Monaghan, 5.50; Newport, 12.05; C. 5; Shippensburg, 26; S. 20; C. 3; Silver Spring, 10.54; Chester—Aiglen, C. 6; Avondale, 49; C. 9; Berwyn, 15; S., 10; Bradywine Manor, 8; C. 4.50; Bryn Mawr, 51.65; Chest., 1st, 16; 2d, 24; S., 25; Mary B. Reary Bd., 5.3d, 20; Bethany, 2; Christiana, J., 1.50; Clifton Heights, 23; Conover, 63; Darby Box, 40.20; C. 15; Ivy L. Bd., 15; Sunb. Bd., 5; Dilworth, 5; S., 2; C. 5; Doe Run, 20.28; C. 10.35; Downington, 21; Fagg's Manor, 34.91; Frazer, 4; Glenolden, 13; Great Val., 41.50; L. Sunb., 9.50; Y. P. Bd., 4; Honey Br. 53; S. 6.50; C. 25; Kennett Sq., 13.70; C. 1.50; Lansdowne, 79.95; Malvern, 10; Marple, 7; Media, 64.50; Middlet., 14.05; G. Per. Bd., 8.65; Y. Men Bd., 10.25; N. London, 55.95; C., 21.33; S. 5; Nottingham, 15; Oxford, 1st, 172.52; S., 25, G. 5; Parksburg, S., 37.50; Phoenixv., C., 26; Ridley Park, 18.50; Drowsd P. 3.50; Rutledge, 2.85; Swarthmore, 30; K. Mes., 2.50; Toughkenamon, 22.14; Upper Octorara, 40; Bd., 13.50; J. Bd., 11; Wallingt., 35; S., 10; Wayne, 33.75; B., 3; Grace Mem., 14; W. Chester, 1st, 32.50; C. 10; Bd., 25; Westm., 41.50; J. 1.50; Y. L., 8; C. 5; West Gr., 15.77; C. 5.80; Blngth., Bd., 32.10; 4th Dist., 5; Clarion Academia, C. 3; J. 6; Beechw. Bd., 9; Brookv., 17; N. Cen. Bd., 14.70; CM. Aux., 30; Du Bois, 5; Endeavor, 36.75; Edenb., 10; C. 7; Emlent, 37; Greenv., 10.25; Y. L., 15; Bd., 2; Hawthorne, 2.10; Marienv., 5; Mt. Tabor, 5; N. Bethlehem, 49.52; Star Bd., 16; Oak Gr., 9; Oil City, Second, 210.31; C. 40; J. 5; Westm., 24.69; Penf., C. 5; Punksutawney, 4.40; J., 6; Reynolds., 40; Richland, 5; Tionesta, 22.35; C. 4; Mrs. S. M. Sharpe, 5. Erie—Atlantic, C. 8; J., 50c.; Belle Val., 4; Bradf., 25; C. 20; Cambridge Springs, 57.39; Cochran, 13.70; C. 1; Conneaut Lake, C. 6; Conneautv., 5.01; C. 4; Cooperst., 12; Sugar Ck., 4; Corry S., 50; C. 5.75; E. Springh., 7.18; Edinboro, 7; Erie, 1st, 23.84; S., 25; Majes. Theat., 5; Miss A. Evans, 25; J., 30; Cent., 108.83; Y. W. 23; Park, 65; Fairv., C. 78c.; Franklin, 100; C. 30; Y. L., 55; J., 5.75; Girard, 34.85; Greenv., Star of H., 10; Hadley, C. 5; Harbor Cr. C. 5; Meadv., 1st, 53.09; Mercer, 1st, 13; Y. L., 10; Moorheadv., C. 25; N. E., 25.17; S., 10; C. 5; Y. P., 25.50; Do What you can, 4; N. Warren, 4.45; Oil City, 1st, 17; C. W., 3; Rocky Gr., 5; Sandy Lake, 4; C. 1; Sugar Cr., 6; Tidoute, 22.22; Titusv., 30.98; Uteia, 19.73; Venango, 14; Warren, S., 25; Waterf., 20; Westm., 2. Huntingdon—Altoona, 1st, 25; C. 1; J., 5; 2, 15; S., 20; Broad Av., S. 4.36; Buclah, 4; Buffalo Run, 4; C. 5; Curwensv., 7.29; E. Kishacoquillas, 65; Hollidaysb., 1st, Y. L., 25; Houtzdale, S., 10; Huntingd., 1st, 44.26; B. 7; Kermion, C. 2; Lewist., 1st, 208; Lick Run, 5; McVeyt., 2; Miffint., Westm., 1; Milesb., C. 3; Milroy, P. M. Clr., 6; Mt. Union, 5; Osceola Mills, 11; C. 2; Phillipsb., 4; Raney, S., 1; C. 5; Shade Gap, C. 1; Sinking Ck., 5; Sinking Val., 15; C. 3; Spruce Hill, 4; Tescorara, C. 1; Tyrone, 1st, S., 27; W. Kishacoquillas, 25; Y. P., 1. Kittanning—Apollo, 50; Y. P. S., 11.82; Black Lick, 5; Boiling Spr., Bd., 11; Clarksb., 5; C. 15; Clinton, 9.20; Concord, 14; Currie's Run, C. 11; Elder's Ridge, 81; C. 4; Eldert, 1.50; C. 5; Freeport, 38; Glen Campbell, 8.86; Goheenv., 3; Homer City, 19.50; C. 5; Indiana, 34.79; C. 6; Leechb., C., 10; Marion Centre, 3.80; Mechanicsb., 13.85; Ande. Bd., 3; Saltsb., 31.16; C. 20; J., 2; Slate Lick, 35; C. 8.50; Bd., 1.50; Tunnelton, 16; C. 12.40; Union, 6; C. 5; Washingt., 6; W. Lebanon, 6.10; Whitesb., C. 5; Worthingt., 11. Lackawanna—Ashley, 42.50; Athens, 6; Avoca Langcliff, 35; C. 13; Campb., 6; Canton, 27.30; Carbond., 1st, Pri. S., 12.50; I. S., 6; Dunmore, 10; W. W., 5; Forty-Port, 5.75; Hal-

stead, 7.50; C. 4.60; Harmony, 4; Honesdale, 30; S., 34.77; I. H. N. Bd., 75; Kingston, 15; T. Bear, 10; Glean, 5; L. Meadows, 5; Monroet., 2.50; Montrose, 38; S. 6.52; Ewer R., 20; Nanticoke, 12; Plymouth, 50; Rushv., 13; Scranton, 1st, 255; 2d, 206.73; G., 20; Green Ridge, 85; Washb. St., 11; Pri. S., 9; Sherman, C. 5; Stevens., 6.50; Towanda, 20; Troy, 28.75; M. C., 5; Uniondale, 4; Upsonv., 3.25; C. 5.85; Waymart, S., 10; W. Pittston, 33.20; Mrs. T. Strong, 50; World W. Bd., 8; Wilkesbarre, 1st, 203.05; Mrs. Loup Bd., 18; Grant St., 10; Mem., 35; Wyalusing, 2d, Bd., 15. Lehigh—Allent., 19; Y. W., 24; Allen Towns., 3; S., 2; Audenried, 4; Bangor, 6; Bethlehem, 1st, L., 6; Catasaqua, 1st, 17; C., 16.80; Easton, 1st, 100; Ida Luther Chr., 2.50; Haines Cir., 15; Brainerd, Unt., 46.73; H. T. Knox Bd., 10; I. Nassau Bd., 13.28; College H., 36.25; Y. L. C. 10; Olivet, 10; S., Side, 6; C. 4; Hazlet, 138.45; S., 10; J. 8; Lehigh, Fred M. S., 11; Lock Ridge, 3; Mauch Chunk, 45.35; Middle Smith, 17; Mt. Beth., 12.50; Pottst., 17; J. C., 2d., 24.5; Shawnee, 5.50; Sunrise Bd., 2.25; Slatingt., 7; S. Bethlehem, 4; Jr. Bd., 4; Stroudsb., 6; White Haven, 10; C. 6; Northumberland—Bald Eagle and Nittany, 11.50; Beech Cr., 5.50; Berwick, 13; S., 55; Bloomsb., 27; S., 10; Gift, 15; C. 10; Buffalo Cr. Rds., Gift, 5; Danv., Grove, 27; S., 10; Pri. S., 3; Mahoning, 41.50; Y. L., 37; Jersey Shore, 8.50; S., 18; C. 5; J., 5; Lewish., 12; Work., 7; Y. W., 15; Lock Haven, 68; Bible Cl. Soc., 6; S., 20; Inf. Cl., 13; Y. W., 40; Mifflinb., 27; C. 4; Milton, 134; C. 10; Gift, 15; Y. W., 39; J. C. W. Bd., 17.50; Montgomery, 20.50; C. 1.50; Mooresb., Gift, 5; Mt. Carmel, S., 6.50; C. 5; Muncy, 7; Newb., 25; N. Columbia, Women, 7; Northumberland, 14; Ch. W., 12.50; C. 5; No. Bend, 6; Orangev., 12; Renov., 45; C. 7.50; Sunbury, 28.50; C. 7.50; J., 3; Opp. Club, 5; Watson, Women, 14; Williamsb., 1st, J., 5; S., 13.45; C. 6; H. Keoth Soc., 100; H. Elliott's Soc., 85; 3d., 134; Bethany, 21.50; Covenant, 17.50; Y. W., 40. Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 1st, S., 25; G. D. Baker Bd., 25; W. G. Crowell Soc., 70; Y. P. A. 50; 2d, 500; 3d, 42; 4th, 59; C. 10; F. & N. Bd., 5; 9th, 28.79; 10th, 438; A friend, 20; Arch St., 35; C., 24; Pri. S., 8.50; Atonement, C., 15; J., 5; Myr. Bd., 10; Beacon Pri. S., 10; C. 10; Bethany, G. Inf. R., 50; Y. W., 100; Bethel, 30; C. 7; Bethesda, 67.50; Bethlehem, 53.50; Y. P. A., 10; Spr. Vio., 18; Calvary, 199; Central, 14; S., 31.25; Chambers-Wylie, 77; Cohochslnk, 23.50; Covenant, Our Eff., 10; Evangel, C., 19.25; Gaston, 21.07; C. 37; Green Hill, 7; Harper Mem., 17; Y. L., 31.25; 7, 20; Hebron, 25; Holland Mem., 72.25; McDowell, 50; Muchmore Mem., 44; C. 5; 3d, 16; Y. L., 47.50; L. C., 4; N. Broad St., Home Wk., 92; W. Bd., 47.50; Northm., 337; S. 75; Y. W., 25; Y. D., 8; Olivet, 40; Overbrook, 15; Oxford, 114.75; S., 5; Y. P., 87.50; Princet., 93.75; A. Bd., 3; S., 11.42; Richmond, J., 5; St. Paul, 27.50; Scots, J., 5; Sherwood, 11; South, Y. P. S., 41; Southwestern, 30; C., 60; Susquehanna, Av., 110; C. 22; Tabernacle, 80; Inf. Cl., 5; C. 20; Y. W., 45; G., 25; Tabort, 25; A. Chr., 2.50; W. Clr., 10; Temple, 50; S., 15; C., 50; S. Cl., No. 15, 10; Tennent, 7; Tioga, 15; C., 10; Trinity, 40; S., 60; C. 7; Sunb. Bd., 10; Union Tabernacle, Johnstone Soc., 50; Walnut St., 260; C., 12; J. Dpt., S., 159.55; W. Green St., 30; W. Hope, S., 37.50; Bd., 21; Westm., J., 12; W. Park, 30; C., 25.85; Dickson, 7.50; Wharton St. Bd., 19; Wood., 12; F. Soc., 30.10; Club, 23.15; W. Bd., 7.25; Bd., 25; F. Soc., 30.10; Mrs. W. E. Lee, 5; Philadelphia—North—Ablington, 35; Mrs. Colton, 35; C. 50; 1er, 1; Ashbourne, 31; S., 7; Bristol, 30.40; J. 1.25; Carmel Edge Hill, J., 2; Carversv., C. 5; Conshohocken, C., 2; Cynwood, 27; Deep Run and Doylest., 24; J., 6; Edge Hill, 12; C. 5; Forest Grove, 2; Jenkint., 15; C., 5; J., 10; Langborne, C. 1; L. Merlon, 11; L. Providence, 6; Mechanicsv., 8; Morrisv., 12.50; Narberth, 20; Neshaming of Westminster, 10; Warwick, 47; Bridge Val., S., 1; C., 15; New Hope, 4; C. 3; Newtown, 5; S., 9.53; Hattie Savage C., 4; Pri. Cl., 1; L. L. B., 2; Norris-town, 1st, 6; Cen., 22; C., 9; Bridesb., C., 2; Chestnut Hill, 1st, 39; Trinity, 82.50; K. L., 10; Disston, Mem., 26.70; Fox Chase, 16; Mr. Clark, 10; 4.20; Frankford, 1st, 77; J., 16; Mr. Y. L. Bd., 50; Forg. Bd., 10; Germantown, 1st, 243; I. & J., 33; S., 50; 2d, 130; S., 100; Pri. S., 5; Tulpehocken, 25; K. D., 5; Hermon, 33; J., 2.25; B. B., 6.50; Bro'dh., 10; Holmesb., 4; Lawndale, C., 5; Leveringt., 5; Manayunk, 18.50; Market Sq., 69; C., 25; Mt. Airy, 300; J., 22.50; Mrs. John Calhoun 150; M's. J. S. Calhoun, 75; Oak Lane, 20; C. 10; Olney, 5; Redeemer, 40; C., 9.41; Summit, 58; Summerv., S., 1.25; Torredale, 10; S., 13.40; Y. F. Club, 2.60; Wakef., 36; Pri. S., 4.68; S., 15; J., 5; Westside, 41; C., 5; J., 15; S., 30; Wissahickon, 12; Wissinoming, 7; Wyncote, 32; C., 10; Pottst., 49; S., 5.59; Reading, 1st, 84; J., 5; Olivet, Aftermath, 15; C., 8; J., 15; S., 15; Springl., C., 9; Mrs. W. P. White, 5; Special, 34; C. 5; J. S. Armstrong, 10. Pittsburgh—Amity, C. & H. M., 18.75; Bethany, P. Y. L., 17.50; Bethel Bd., 10; Cannonsh., 30; Cent., 56.50; Centre, 26.65; Charleroi, 10; Chartiers, 30; M. Bd., 10; Concord,

Y. L. 10; Coraopolis, 1st, 75.37; C. 20; P. Cir., 2.83; B. 5.66; D. L. 3.06; Crafton, 1st, 18.87; S. 10; M. M. Bd., 9.50; C. H. Bd., 6.66; Donora, 6; Edgew., 190.75; Kellogg Bd., 14.55; Finleyr., 7; Homestead, 72; Ingram, 15.40; Long Island, 16; McDonald, 16; McKee's Rocks, 5; Mansh., 72; Jas. Hosack, 75; C. 12.65; Monaca, 21; J. 2; Monongahela, 1st, 89.71; Y. P. S., 50; C. 10; Mt. Pisgah, 15; Oakdale, 40.18; Oakmont, 39.88; Pittsburg, 1st, Y. V. 10; Amb., 16; 2d, 27.69; 3d, K. Bd., 5; 4th, 89.04; 6th, 50; J. Bd., 51; K. D., 50; 43rd. St., 28.93; Bellef., J. 8; Y. L., 36; E. End, 4.90; E. Liberty, 200; F. Cir., 45.30; Y. W., 5; B. of Prom., 35; Henry Bd., 16.60; S. Cir., 44; E. W., 48; Friendship Av., 18.93; Grace Mem., 2.50; Hazlew., 49.35; S. 40; W. W., 10; Hawthorne Av., 23.85; B. Bd., 3; Herron Av., R. of S., 5; Homewood Av., 19.33; Y. L., 2.75; J. Bd., 4; Knoxv., C. 5; J., 3; B. of P., 25; W. W., 19; Lawrencev., 14.50; McC. Bd., 10; Mt. Washington, 5; C. 2.50; J., 2; Park Av., 70.37; J., 4; C. 9; Point Breeze, 195; S., 25; Y. L., 40; W. W., 30; Tabernacle, 16.25; C. Bd., 3; Sharon, C. 10; Sheridanv., 25; Y. P., 10; Swissvale, 40; Valley View, 16; Wilkinsb., 1st, 89.02; S. Bd., 4.25; 2d., 61; C. 6; Kearny, 8.00; Mrs. Miss & Lloyd Corkan, 3. Redstone & Connells., 6.04; B. 25; Dunbar, 14.44; E. McKeesp., 1; J., 2; L. Redstone, S. 2; McKeesp., 15; 179.05; C. 2; 10; Monessen, 5; Mt. Moriah, 5; Mt. Pleasant, 7.10; Y. P. C. 30; Reunion, McM. Soc., 30.70; S., 9; N. Providence, 6; N. Salem, 6; Pleasant Unity, 9; Rehoboth, 25.50; Baby Bd., 1.85; Scottsdale, 10; Suterv., C. 2.50; Uniont., 1st, 26.73; Bd., 15; 2d, 25; W. W., 12; W. Newton, B. Cl., 6.25; C. 15; Y. L., 6; Shenango—Beaver Falls S., 25; C. 35; Y. L., 25; Westm. C., 5; Elw. City, 15; Bd., 4; Enon Valley, Women, 16.40; Harlansb., 11; Hopewell, 8; Leesh., 23; Mahoningt., 20; Opp. Cir., 10; Mt. Pleasant, 25; C. 15; B. H. Bd., 5; Neshanock, Women, 5.75; Y. L. S. Cl., 10; N. Castle, 1st, 23.14; Bd., 23; K. D., 15; Mrs. J. Hamilton, 25; Cent., 11; C. 25; 182.33; Princeton, 4; S., 8.47; Pulaski, 5; Rich Hill, 11; Sharon, 1st, 87.50; Shippery Rock, Women, 6.25; Wampum, Women, 17.50; C. 10; Westf., 75; C. 5.25; Bd., 4.93; West Middlesex, Women, 3; Washington—Burgestst., 1st, 2.35; Westm. W. W., 3; Claysv., 38; C. 2; J., 4.30; I. C. 2; Cross Cr., 15.25; E. W., 15; E. Buffalo, 27.75; Y. L., 28; Florence, 10; E. W., 23; Frankf., S., 5; Hookst., 10; C., 7; J., 6.50; L. Buffalo, 28; J., 4; For. Soc., 14.68; Lower Ten Mile, 9.50; Mill Cr., K. D., 50; Mt. Pleasant, S., 4; Mt. Prospect, 6; S., 11; C. 3; Unity, Y. L., 6.25; Washington, 1st, 155.50; A Student, 10; H. M. C., 59; S., 16.10; C. 20; R. Club, Y. B. & G., 7.50; 2d., 39; C. 10; N., 82.60; Y. W., 15.15; B. Gleason, 3; G. Gleason, 40.45; Sd., 47; C. 2; C. 7; 4th, 8.50; Sem. Bd., 20; Wagnesh, 1st, 8; A. Bd., 5; W. Alexander S. 50.50 Wellsboro—Condersp., 9.40; S., 9.05; Elkland and Osceola, 25.05; Kane, 5; Mansh., C. 2; G. R. Bd., S; Nelson, 7; Tioga, 7.07; Wellsb., 36; Presbl., 3; Westminster—Bellevue, 12; C. 5; J., 1; Cedar Grove, 6; Centre, H. Bd., 35; C., 11.80; Chancef., 46; G., 13; S., 50; C., 5; Chestnut Level, 10; Y. P., 18; Columbia, 25; S., 70; C., 12.50; J., 3.75; G., 18.80; Hopewell, 50.40; C., 5; Lancaster, 1st, 47.42; C. 30; Chestnut St., J., 5; Mem., 3.78; Leacock, 25; L. Britain, 50; Bd., 10; Marietta, 10; Mt. Joy, 7.53; Harmony, 14.50; C. 13.50; J., 1.50; Pequa, 20; Slate Ridge, 32.70; C. 5; Slatev., 13.67; C. 2; Union, 49; C. 50; Wrightsv., 40.37; York, 1st, 23.75; S., 120.59; Y. W., 43; C., 50; J., 8; Calvary, 5; \$25,640.61

SOUTH DAKOTA—Aberdeen—Aberdeen, \$1.50; C. 12.50; J., 15; Britton, 14.53; C. 10.75; J., 10; Castlew., 10.68; C. 2; Eureka, 6.60; C. 7.50; J., 2.50; Everts, C. 2; Groton, 19; C., 6.50; J., 2.50; Langford, 6.30; C. 3.50; Mellette, L. A., 5; Mt. Carmel Ch., 5; C. 3.30; Pierpont, 23.50; C., 6; Raymond, Ch., 2.25; Roscoe, 1.59; Sisseton, 12; Vehlen, L. A., 2; Watert., Ch., 3.23; Black Hills—Hot Spr., 16.50; Rapid City, 10; J., 2; Whitewood, 5; Central Dakota—Bancroft, 5; Bethel, Ladies, 4.50; C. 2.25; Blunt, L. A., 3; Brookings, 33.30; C. 3.40; Bd., 5.25; Flandreau, 17.73; C. 3; J., 2; Hitchcock, C. 50c., Huron, 55.88; C. 2; Madison, 26.20; C. 2; Miller, S., C. 1; St. Lawrence, L. A., 5; Union, C., 4; Volga, L. A., S., 2.50; Wentworth, 4; Westington, 3.50; White, L. A., 3; Miss. Soc., 1; Wolsley, 5; Woodsoket, 10; S., 6.23; Dakota—Good Will, S., 6.60; C., 12.50; Southern Dakota—Alexandria, 16.16; Bridgewater, 11; S., 7; C., 16; Bd., 3; Canistota, 62; C. 7; Bd., 10; Dell Rapids, C. 1; J., 2; Hinley, 8; Gift, 50c.; Kimball, 2.40; C. 3.25; Mitchell, 12.15; Parker, 22; C., 3.75; Bd., 1.25; Platte, C., 2; Salem, 6.05; Scotland, 22.70; C. 10; Sioux Falls, 18.35; C., 2; White Lake, 5.60; \$812.25

TENNESSEE—French Broad—Allenstand, 23.05; C. W., 1; Y. P., 2.50; Banks Creek, 2.90; Big Pine, Y. P. S., 4; Brittain's Cove, 4; W. W., 3; S. M. S., 4; Burnsv., 4.10; C. 1.30; J., 1.03; Couper Mem., Marshall, 12; S. S. M. S., 15; Dorland Mem., 10.85;

C., 3.16; J., 2.50; G. Soc., 4.77; B. Soc., 3; Farm School, 21.41; C., 12; J., 4.50; Jack's Creek, 2.25; Jupiter, 2; Bd., 1; Y. W., 2; Little Pine, 4; Mark Lance Mem., 6; S., 3.50; Oakland Heights, 5; A. N. S., 23.25; W. P., 1; Jr. of H. I., 7.50; Y. W. C. A., 10; Sr., Y. P. S. of H. I., 6; Pensacola, 3; Bd., 1; Reems Creek, 2; Laura Sunderland, C., 9.72; Holston—Erwin, C., 7; Jonesb., 8.25; C., 5; Mt. Bethel, 4.90; C., 10; Bd., 6.34; Salem, 1; C., 10; Watanga Ave., 18.84; C., 10; Kingston—Chattanooga, 2d, 48.70; C., 10; Y. L., 22.78; Park Pl., 4; Harriman, 1st, 8; Hill City, 12.50; Huntsv., 2.50; Kingston, 3; N. Decatur, 5.20; C., 8; J., 2.78; Rockwood, 10; Sherman Heights, 2; C., 6; J., 2; Union—Fort Sanders 5.80; Hebron, 8; Hopewell, 9.35; Knoxv., 2d, 18; Y. L., 1; Ch., 139.05; 4th, 22.65; C., 25.10; Y. P., 25; 5th, 5.50; S., 3.30; Mt. Zion, 4.35; N. Market, 70c.; C., 6.10; N. Providence, 13.25; C. 10; Rockford, 1.75; Shannondale, 32.50; Bd., 1; Y. P. C. A., 5; S. Knoxv., C. 5; Spring P., 3; St. Paul's 2.50; Westm., 15; \$831.48

TEXAS—Austin—Austin, 42.94; Pri. S., 2.05; El Paso, 7.50; Fort Davis, 6; Galveston, 2.50; Houston, 4.70; San Antonio, 55.50; C., 3.12; North Texas—Gainesv., 8.50; Seymour, J., Bd., 3.75; Trinity—Dallas, Sec., C., 8.75; \$145.31

UTAH—Boise—Bethany, C. 5.50; Boise, 1st, 12; 2d, 15; C., 5.50; Caldwell, 7.50; C., 4.10; Nampa, 5; Parma, 3.50; Payette, 6; Kendall—Heyburn, Y. P., 1; Idaho Falls, 5.25; Malad, 6.75; P. Club, 6; Y. P., 2.50; J., 60c.; Montpelier, S.; S., 2; Paris, B., 5; Rigby, 1.50; W. W., 1.50; St. Anthony, 6; S., 3; Utah—American Fork, 2; S., 5; Brigham C., 1.50; Ephraim, 3.30; Bd., 25c., Evanston, 17; C., 5; Bd., 17; Fairview, C. 1; Kaysv., 2; C., 2; Logan, 12.50; C., 11; Bd., 2; Mantti, 2; C., 1.70; Mt. Pleasant, 30.40; C., 20; Nephi, 4; Ogden, 1st, 34; C., 20; Salt Lake C., 1st, 79; C., 61.50; 3rd, 26; C., 13; Westm., 10; Smithf., Bd., 2; Springv., 2; C., 6; St. George, Miss. Wilson, \$510.85

WASHINGTON—Alaska—Sitka, 15.05; C. Soc., 1; W. 2.50; Bellingham—Anacortes, 9.25; Bellingham, 21.50; Maple Falls, 2.95; Sedro Wooley, 5; Wenatchee, 12.10; Central Washington—Belenia Calvary, C., 4; Ellensb., 25; Goldendale, 6; S., 2; J., 1; Natches, 2.05; N. Yakima, 27.55; C. 22; Sunnyside, 4; Olympia—Aberdeen, 6.25; Buckley, 1.90; C., 75c.; Camas, 3.30; Centralia, 10.82; Chehalis, 7.50; Hoquiam, C., 5; Olympia, 6; C., 15; J., 8; I. C., 2; Puyallup, C., 3.50; Tacoma, 1st, 38.11; C., 15; Bethany, 5; Calvary, 1; Immanuel, 24.44; C., 7; J., 1.50; Junett, 2; Sprague, 50c.; Westm., 5.12; Puget Sound—Auburn 9.98; Ballard, 2.70; C., 4; Brighton, 2.20; Everett, 12.10; Fairhaven, 6; Kent, 9.40; Neah Bay Miss., 5; Seattle, 1st, 80; C. 20; S. Bd., 4; I. C., 4; J., 3; Bethany, 13; Calvary, 2; Westm., 80.98; Snohomish, 9; Sumner, 2; Spokane—Coeur d'Alene, 3; Davenport, 15; Fairf., 4; Odessa, 2.50; Spokane, 1st, 30; 4th, 11.10; C., 20; Centenary, 6; C., 6; J., 1; Walla Walla—Clarkston, 2; C., 2; Grangev., 4.40; Kamiah, 1st, 11; 2d, 2.25; Lapwai, 15.50; C., 2.60; Moscow, 15; N. Fork, 1.50; Palouse, 1; Stites, 2.75; Waitsb. C., 1; Walla Walla, 5.20; Bd., 4.50; \$763.39

WEST VIRGINIA—Grafton—Buckhn., 8; C., 10; I. C., 1; J., 1; Clarksb., 3.70; K. D. Soc., 30; Fairm., 7.15; S., 3.86; C., 2.34; L. Miss., 85c.; French Cr., C., 2.10; Grafton, 6.10; C., 6; J., 2.50; Jacksonb., C., 10; Mannington, 10; C., 5; Mangan, 13.30; C., 16; S., 4; 6.02; N. Martinsv., W. W., 3; Parkersburg—Elizabeth, 20; Hughes River, 15; C., 2.50; Kanawha, 35; G. L., 15; Newport, C., 1; Parkersb., 1st, 27.25; S., 5; Ravensw., 6.58; Sistersv., 8; G. C., 25; W. H. M. C., 85; C., 20; I. C., 7.50; J., 7.50; Spencer, 4.43; Waverly, 5; C., 3; Wheeling—Allen Grove, 21; Cameron, 9.50; J., 1; Chester, 7.97; Fairv., 9.61; Forks of Wheel, 39.50; S., 20; C., 10; B. S. Bd., 37; C. Bd., 3; Hollidays Cove, 14.30; Limest., 26; C., 3; Moundsv., 6.90; S., 9.50; N. Cumberl., 31.67; Vance Mem., 84.60; C., 20; J., 5; Opp. Cir., 50; Wellsb., 37.55; Y. L., 11; G. T., 10; W. Liberty, 2; C., 3; C. Bd., 5; W. Union, 1.34; Wheeling, 1st, 222.13; 2d, 20; K. D., 13.50; 3d, 17.03; \$1,202.84

WISCONSIN—For Presbytery By Rev. J. W. Wilson, 5.45; Vaughn Marquis Estate, 509.47; Chippewa—Ashl., 25.44; Pri. S., 4.70; C., 5; Baby Bd., 2.25; Bethel, 7.08; Baldwin, 5; Y. L., 10; Bayf., C., 8.87; Chippewa Falls, 3; Eau Claire, 9.69; S., 18.65; Hammond Ave., 36.41; S., 11.75; Hudson, 40; W. W., 6.70; Ironwood, C., 3; Nebagomen, S., 2.10; Stanley, 10.51; Superior, 3; Pri. S., 3; C., 4; W. Superior, 25; La Crosse—La Crosse, A. F. J. J. Bd., 5; N. Amst., 6; C., 1.20; N. Bend, C., 5; Madison—Baraboo, 3; Beloit, 14.46; Janesv., 45.38; C., 4; Kilbourn, 3.40; Lima, 1.63; Lodi, 26.40; Madison 21; C., 42; Portage, 13.85; Prairie du Sac, 5; Reedsb., 2; Richland Cen., 2; Milwaukee—Beaverdam, 1st, 7.40; Assembly, C. 3; J., 1.50; Cambridge, C., 2.50; J., 1; Carroll Col., 5; Horicon, 12; Manitowoc, 17.05; Milwaukee, Bethany, 5; Calvary, 44.50; C., 10; Y. L., 24.13; Downer Col., Y. W. C. A., 40; Grace, 3.62; Immanuel, 105; W., 5; C., 10; Miss W., 25; Perseverance, 4.40; S. Cl., 3; Westm., 10; J., 1; Ottawa, 1st, 1.70; Racine, 1st, 9.05; Y. L., 1.75; Somers, 10;

Waukesha, 33.86; F. G., 5; Presbl., 25. Winnebago—Appleton, Y. L., 25; Buffalo, 2.42; Couillardv., 2.52; De pere, S., 5; C., 5; L. A., 5; Fond du Lac, 12.55; Bd., 35c; S., 6.37; Green Bay, 1st, 16; C., 30; Greenw., 1.35; Larson, S., 1; L. Riv., 1.25; Marietta, 20; Marinette, 30; Y. L., 46.70; Marshf., 63.64; Merrill 1st, 4; Neenah, J., 1; Oconto, 26; J., 5; C., 35; Omro, 2.14; S., 4; C., 3.50; Oshkosh, 1st, 25.29; Packwaukee, 1.46; Shawano, 5; Stevens Point, 13; Wausau, J., 5, 10; W. Merrill, 7. \$1809.39

PERMANENT FUND.

Cincinnati Presbl. Soc., 500. \$500.

MRS. EMELINE P. PIERSON FUND.

Steuben Pres., Almond, 50c.; Atlanta, 25c.; Campbell, 25c.; Cuba, 1; Brooklyn Pres., Throop Ave., 5; Steuben Pres. Bath, 1; Belmont, 1.25; Canisteo, 50c.; Cohocton, 50c.; Corning, 1; Howard, 50c.; Jasper, 24c.; Prattburg, 25c.; Hornellsville, 1; Interest, 1.90. \$15.14

LEGACIES.

Hannah W. Jackson, Newark, N. J., 92.13; Mary B. Allen King, Rochester, N. Y., 125.55; Julia H. Jackson Newark, N. J., 96; Yvonne C. Springs, Phila., Pa., 697.30. \$3,010.98

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mrs. A. I. Bulkley, 132.06; Interest, 80.21; Rent & Sales, 1,228.15; Board & Tuition, 18,778.72; Literature, 429.75; Jane T. Arnold, 100; Miss Bray, 2; Mrs. Frederick Blume, 5; Miss Amy Fredericka Blume, 5; Miss Emma Brelsford, 5; Miss M. Clements, 5; Mrs. H. M. Cobb, 350; Miss S. L. Conklin, 2.08; Miss E. W. Craig, 5; Rev. D. S. Dodge, 300; Three tuns, 25; A. Friend, 70; Mrs. Eliott, 5; A. Friend in Ohio, 5; A. Friend, 5; Mrs. T. J. Gorn, 20; Miss Alice Hysen, 5; Home Mission Monthly, 2,500; Mrs. D. O. Irving, 75; Robt. I. Lincoln, 10; S. F. L., 5; Mrs. L. M. Myers, 1,000; Mrs. T. P. Moore, 50; Mrs. Henry C. Moore, 15; Wm. M. Mead, 5; Rev. S. J. McClenaghan, 75; Rev. & Mrs. Geo. F. McAfee, 25; P., 50; Mrs. Flora D. Palmer, 20.18; Mrs. Sarah H. Paul, 75; Through the Presbyterian, Phila., 26.54; Mrs. Henry H. Reed, Phila., 125; Miss L. A. Rumsey, 1.50; Sale of Books, 6.32; Mr. & Mrs. W. W. Smith, 725; Miss Anne Spotswood, 50; Mr. Ralph Voorhees, 500; Mrs. D. O. Wickham, 100; Independent Soc., Wayne, Pa., 95.50; Miss Williamson, 5; Z., 2; Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn, N. Y., 5; Thank Offering, 31. \$27,138.91

KIRKWOOD MEM. FUND.

Boulder Pres., Ft. Collins, 11.50. Denver Pres., Brighton, 2; Corona, 10; Denver, 1st Ave., 15; Hwy. Pk., 5; Agnew Cir., 20; Highland Pk., 17.41; Littleton, 3; Denver, 23d St., 10; So. Bdway., 5; Central, 25; Corning, 10; Valderde, 2.40; Wray, 3; York, 3. Pueblo Pres., Colorado Spgs, 1st, 13.70; Interest. \$147.23

DISABLED TEACHER'S FUND.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore—Annapolis, 1; Baltimore, 1st, 1; 2d, 1; Aisquith St., 1; Babcock Mem., 1; G., 1; Bdway, 1; Brown Mem., 1; Central, 1; Covenant, 1; Faith, 1; Cheer Wks., 1; Co. Wks., 1; Light St., 1; Northmr., 1; Reid Mem., 1; Roland Pk., 1; Walbrook, Y. L., 1; Ridgeley St., 1; Waverly, 1; Westmr., Dickson Mem., 1; Bel Air, 1; Bethel, 1; Church., 1; Cumberl., 1; Deer Ck., 1; Ellicott City, 1; Emmitsb., 1; Frederick, 1; Govanst., 1; Relay, 1; Taneyt., 1. Washington City—Washington, Wash. Hts., 1. \$33.

CALIFORNIA—Los Angeles—Anaheim, 1; Fullerton, 1.10; Long Beach, 1; Los Angeles, 3d, 1; Gd. View, 1; Tropico, 1; Tustin, 1. Riverside—Riverside, Arlington, 1. San Francisco—San Francisco, Calvary, 1. \$9.10

COLORADO—Boulder—Ft. Collins, 1; Ft. Morgan, 2; Greeley, 1; La Porte, 1; La Salle, 1; Lovel, 1st, 1; Timnath, 1. Pueblo—Alamosa, 1; Pueblo, 1st, 1. \$10.

ILLINOIS—Bloomington—Bement, 1; Bloomington, 1st, 1; 2d, 1; Fairbury, 1; Piper C., 1; Rankin, 1. Cairo—Anna, 1; Carvesv., 1; Shawneet, 1. Ottawa—Morris, 1; Ottawa, 1. Springfield—Bates, 1; Buffalo, Hart, 1; Decatur, 1; Westmr., 1; Jacksonv., Portuguese, 1; Westmr., 1; Lincoln, 1; Maroa, 1; Mason C., 1; No. Sangamon, 1.10; Petersb., 1; Springf., 1st, 1; E. J. Brown Soc., 1; 3d, 1; Unity, 1. \$26.10

INDIANA—Logansport—Monticello, 4.42. \$4.42

INDIAN TERRITORY—Sequoyah—Ft. Gibson, \$1.

IOWA—Des Moines—Derby, 1; Oskaloosa, 5. \$6.

KANSAS—Emporia—Wichita, W. S., 1; Newton, 1; Highland—Atchinson, 1st, 1; Axtell, 1; Baileyv., 1; Bern, 1; Blue Rapids, 1; Effingham, 1; Frankf., 1; Hiawatha, 1; Highl., 1; Holton, 1. \$12

MICHIGAN—Detroit—Ann Arbor, 1; Birmingham, 1; Detroit, 1st, 5; 2d Avenue, 1; Bethany, 1; Fort St., 1; Iml., 1; Memorial, 1.40; St. Andrews, 1; Seovel Mem., 1; Trumbull Ave., 1; Westmr., 1; Northw., 1; So. Lyon, 1; Unadilla, 1; Flint—Pitt, 1. Lake Superior—Calumet, 2; Escanaba, 1; Gladstone, W. 1; Iron Mountain, 1; Ishpeming, 1; Manistique, 1; Marquette, Rd., 1; Munising, 1; Sault Ste. Marie, 1. Lansing—Battle Ck., 1; Brooklyn, 1; Lansing, 1st, 1; Franklin

Ave., 1. Monroe—Monroe, 2. Petoskey—Petoskey, 1. \$36.40

MISSOURI—Hannibal—Hannibal, 1; Macon, 1; Marcelline, 1; New Providence, 1; New Cambria, 1; Kirksv., 1. Ozark—Joplin, 1st, 1; Carthage, 1; Springfield, Calvary, 1; 2d, 1. Platte—Avalon, 58c.; Breckenridge, 1; Cameron, 1; Carrollton, 1; Chillicothe, 1.45; Grant C., 1; Hamilton, 1.15; Hopkins, 1.25; Lathrop, 1.03; Maith., 5; Marysv., 5; Mound C., 1.50; Oregon, 1; Savannah, 45c.; St. Joseph, 3d, 1st, 1; Hope, 1; Westmr., 1; Tarkio, 1; Weston, 1. \$37.68

NEBRASKA—Nebraska City—Lincoln 3d, 1. Niobrara—Emerson, 1; Hartington, 1; Norfolk, 1; Pender, 1; Wakefield, 1; Wayne, 1; Stuart, 1. Omaha—Craig, 1; Colon, 1; Fremont, 1; Marietta, 1; Monroe, 1; Omaha, 3d 1; Bohemian, 1; Clifton Hill, 1; Dundee, 1; Knox, 1; Lowe Ave., 1; Osceola, 1; Waterloo, 1. \$21.

NEW JERSEY—Monmouth—Cranb., 1st, 1. Newton—Greenwich, 7. West Jersey—Wenonah, 1. \$9.

NEW YORK—Albany—Amsterdam, 2d, 1; Ballston Spa, 1. Brooklyn—Lafayette Ave., 1. Champlain—Tupper Lake, 1. Genesee—Attica, 1; Bergen, 1; Bethany, 1; Leroy, 1; Perry, 1; Stone Ch., 1. Hudson—Midletown, 2d, 1. Niagara—No. Tonawanda, 1. St. Lawrence—Adams, 1; Cape Vincent, 1; Chaumont, 1; De Kalb, 1; Hammond, 1; Oxbow, 1; Potsdam, 1; Sacketts Harbor, 1; Watertown 1st, 1; Hope, 1; Stone St., 1. Utica—Boonv., 1; Ilion, C., 1; Lowv., 1; New Hartford, 1; Oneida Castle, 1; Utica, 1st, 1; Olivet, 1; Y. W., 1; Westmr., 3. Westchester—Croton Falls, 1; Patterson, 1; Rye, 1; Yonkers, 1st, 1; Mt. Kisco, 1; Stamford, 1st, 2; Thompsonv., 1st, 3; Yonkers, Westmr., 1. \$45.

OHIO—Cincinnati—Walnut Hills, 1st, 5. Columbus—Circlev., 1; Lancaster, 1; Westerv., 1. Steubenville—Beech Spr., 1; Bethel, 1; Bethesda, 1; Bloomingdale, 1; Dennison, 1; E. Liverpool, 1st, 1; Feed Spr., 1; Hopedale, 1; Salinev., 1; Steubenv., 1st, 1; 2d, 1; Y. L., 2; 3d, 1; Uhrichsv., 1; Wellsv., 1st, 1; 2d, 1; Yellow Ck., 1. \$26.

PENNSYLVANIA—Allegheny—Allegheny, No., 5;

Avalon, 1; Ben Avon, 1; Glenshaw, 1.50; Manchester, 1. Blairsville—Blairsv., 1; Beulah, 2; Braddock, Cal., 1; Greensb., Westmr., 1; Johnst., 1st, 1; Mrs. C. C. Smith, 5; Ligonier, 1; Livermore, 1; Manor, 1; New Alexandria, 1; Pine Run, 1; Vandergrifts, 1; Windber, 1. Carlisle—Big Spz., 1; Chambersb., Fall Spz., 1; Carlisle, 2d, 7; Gettysb., 1; Newport, 1; Shippenb., 1. Chester—Avalon, 1; Berwyn, 1; Coates, 5; Downing, 1; Chester, 2d, 1; Darbyb., 1; Malvern, 1; Media, 1; New London, 1; Oxford, 1; Swarthmore, 1; Toughkenamon, 1. Clarion—Beechw., 1; Brockwayv., 1; Brookv., Cunningham Aux., 1; Clarion, 1; Edenb., 1; Emlenton, 1; Endeavor, 5; Oak Grove, 1; Oil Cy., 1; Reynolds., 1; Richl., 1; Shiloh, 1. Erie—Girard, 1; Kerr's Hill, 1; Meadv., 1st, 1; No. East, Y. P., 1; Titusv., 1; Venango, 1; Warren, 1; Waterford, 1. Lackawanna—Forty Fort, 1; Kingston, 75c.; Montrose, 2; West Pittsburg, Mrs. T. Strong, 50; Scranton, 1st, 5; Green Ridge, 5; Y. W., 1. Lehigh—Bethlehem, 1st, 5; Easton, 1st, 5; College Hill, 4; Olivet, 1; So. Side, 2; E. Stroudsb., 1; Hazleton, 5; Middle Smith., 1; Mountain, 1; Stroudsb., 1. Northumberland—Danv. Grove, 2; Midlmb., 1; Milton, 1; Newberry, 1; Northumberland, 1; Renova, st, 1; Williams., 1st, N. Ellicott Soc., 1; 3d, 3; Bethany, 1. Philadelphia—Phila., 2d, 1; 3d, 1; 4th, 1; Bethany, Y. W., 1; Gaston, 1; Harlanb., 1; Little Beaver, 1; Mahomingt., 1; Neshannock, 1; New Castle, Cen., 1; Princeton, 1; Pulaski, 1; Westf., 1; N. Middlesex, 1. Washington—Purgettst. Westmr., 1; Cross Ck., 1; Florence Earn Wks., 2; Washington, 1.50. Wellsb.—Wellsb., 3. Westmr.—Bellevue, 1; Marietta, 1; Mt. Joy, 1; New Harmony, 1; Slatev., 1; Slate Ridge, 1; York, 1st, 1; Cal., 1. \$264.25

WEST VIRGINIA—Wheeling—Cameron, 1; Fks. of Wheeling, 3; Fairview, C., 2; Mounds, 1; Vance Mem., W. Liberty, 1; Wheeling 1st, 6; 2d, 1; Charles Rd., 1; K. D., 1; 3d, 1; Wellsb., 1; Glad Tidings, 1. \$21.

WISCONSIN—Winnebago—Oshkosh, 2. \$2.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cash \$8.00

Interest .77

Total \$8.77

\$366.02

HOME MISSION MONTHLY

VOL. XX

AUGUST, 1906

No 10

EDITORIAL NOTES



WORD of greeting to our "standbys," the societies who do not adjourn their meetings during the summer. The treasury is largely dependent upon you for offerings during this summer quarter. The HOME MISSION MONTHLY also looks to you for an initial movement to increase the list of subscribers to the magazine, anticipating plans and setting an example for emulation among societies in city and town, when they reconvene in the autumn.

THERE may be some Presbyterian sojourners in your vicinity during July and August. Do not hesitate to secure subscriptions from such: you may succeed where the secretary of literature in their own society has failed, and while the new subscription will be credited to your society, the sister society will also reap an advantage from your activity, in a better informed and consequently more helpful membership.

Two departures must be recorded, that of Dr. Thomas Nelson, of Brooklyn, whose generous services as Chairman of the School Committee of the Home Board have ever been most dependable and greatly helpful and whose sympathy and kindness were constant; the second loss is that of Miss Jennie Clark, who with her sister, Miss Prudence Clark, has been associated with the very successful school at Chimayo, N. M., since its inception. Their new "teachers' home," so sorely needed had just been completed when the summons came to the heavenly mansion.

JUNE's "Third Tuesday Meeting," was a marked departure from the usual order of this monthly gathering of the Woman's Home Board. After the devotional meeting and the various addresses of missionaries

and others, and at the conclusion of the business hour, the President, Mrs. James invited all to remain to a simple luncheon. The occasion naturally resolved itself into a farewell meeting, for although Mrs. James does not start on her year's trip abroad until the late summer, yet this June meeting is the last fully attended session of the Board until the autumn. In happy vein, felicitations on the twenty-five years of successful service since Mrs. James became connected with the organization—first as Vice-President, then a few years later as President—and good wishes for the journey and a safe return were offered. Mrs. James replied, saying she was confident that her trip around the world during which, with her husband, she should visit mission stations in far countries, would only serve to return her more profoundly convinced of the need for Home Missions, and more devoted, were that possible, to the work for her own country, and the endeavour to advance the interests of the Woman's Board.

In a few copies of this magazine for July—those first run off the press—the number of societies contributing to the Woman's Board appears as 448; this should read 4,218 instead. The error is so palpable that even the few copies sent out before the type was corrected will mislead no one, but it is well for all to know the exact number.

DURING the sessions of the Annual Meeting of the Woman's Board, at Des Moines, a telegram was sent to Mr. Dolliver, Senator from Iowa, relative to the expulsion of Reed Smoot from the Senate. It was as follows: "Presbyterian women of the United States, assembled in Annual Meeting, Des Moines, beseech you to cast your vote against Reed Smoot continuing a member of the United States Senate, because he is a representative of the Utah Mormon hierarchy." It is pleasant to re-

cord that Mr. Dolliver was one of those in the Senate's Committee who voted for Smoot's expulsion. Congress adjourned without taking final action.



THE conflict in Idaho between American citizens and the Mormon church leaders is rising to white heat. The few loyal American citizens in Southern Idaho, where the Mormons predominate, have been made to feel keenly the galling chains of the Mormon leaders, and are ready to tell the incoming settlers in the northern part of the State what they may expect, unless they repudiate Mormonism and curtail its power in their midst.



THE leading articles on Immigration, in this number, command careful thought from their more than usual excellence. The graphic sketches of work among newly arrived aliens which our missionaries contribute, will also further afford the best of material for a meeting of marked interest and importance. We are giving our summer societies some of the best help of the year. We advise that readers whose societies are not now in session preserve this number, as the topic of immigration will come up again for study in January 1907.



ONE of the best features of our work in New Mexico is the training of native evangelists and pastors. The building of a house for the instructor, Dr. Tompson, has become a necessity. It is a matter of economy.

The circumstances are these. Before the school land in connection with the Menaul Training and Industrial School, at Albuquerque, could be irrigated, a farm was rented about a mile from the school, and on this land was a house in which Dr. Tompson was installed. Now that the pumping plant has made it possible to irrigate the school land, this extra farm is not needed and the rental should be saved. But there is no house for the instructor. One should be put up this summer on the school grounds, and stop the expenditure of six hundred dollars for the property and house now used. To erect the building will require \$2500. Gifts are solicited. As it will be used in the work of training up a native ministry, here is an opportunity for memorial contributions to some

sainted pastor, by his children or his church.



WE said it because we believed it; and we believed it because we had learned to depend upon that splendid virile force that our California co-laborers have been developing during the past decade: we had all this before us when we foresaw the spirit of self-help that is now to the fore. California Synodical Home Mission women are carrying their great burden, not as something that shall bend and break them, but as those who may make from it a crown, instead. Those who suffered loss of all, and those who escaped direct disaster—for there are few who have not suffered at least indirectly—are addressing themselves to the task of keeping their organization intact and to the support of their pledged work, with so fine a courage and with a faith so resolute that it must communicate itself throughout the entire constituency. All cheer to California Synodical! May they soon have "headquarters" again in what we hope yet to see—a Presbyterian building in San Francisco, which shall provide a general center for the various church interests.

Since writing the above, word comes that it is proposed that the new Occidental building shall serve this purpose.



THE wisdom of the policy of taking the little children of aliens and preparing them for entrance into the public schools by teaching them English, at the same time that fundamental Christian character training is applied, has been well demonstrated in our Emily Yale Schools in Chicago. Mrs. Beebe, the Presbyterian President writes: "The new May Street Mission House, located in a part of the city where the Bohemians crowd, was opened in October last and has had an enrollment of sixty with average attendance of fifty-five and a waiting list. The building used was formerly a saloon and surrounded by saloons. There are from five to eight families on each twenty-five foot lot surrounding the school, with no trees or grass in the vicinity. The children are street children and many could neither speak or understand any English, and appeared like little wild animals, striking and fighting each other. The change seems marvellous, as they have learned to practice the lessons of love and care for each other, and they

have shown that they truly understand the Bible verses taught them.

"There is also in the same building, as in connection with the other schools, a large sewing school where the older girls are gathered on Saturday, and a Sunday school of one hundred and seventy. A boys' club has been formed and a Christian doctor has dispensary hours on afternoons during the week, and a circulating library of two hundred and fifty volumes is in operation. The Society feels that in these schools it is doing foundation work and reaching into families through the little child, as could be done in no other way. There are two hundred and fifty thousand Bohemians in Chicago, and they must be uplifted through the children. One child said, 'Mother, do you know what is the best thing in the world, better than money or nice house or anything?' The mother said 'No.' The child said, 'Love, and money cannot buy it.' Our teachers visit constantly in the houses, and one mother said recently, 'It makes tears in my eyes when my boy says such beautiful things.'"

THE hour at the Annual Meeting of the Woman's Board, when synodical messages are presented in person by the delegates, has an interest quite beyond the possibility of cold type to reproduce. The glow of new acquaintanceship, the warmth of address, the personality of the representative—all this adds an element, enjoyable and elusive. Some of the points made, however, we may gather for suggestion and profit.

MINNESOTA'S synodical president said that she had visited this spring six out of the eight presbyteries; "I now feel I understand a little better the difficulties of the work there. We have a very large State. Minnesota is really the pathway to the Northwest. Our population is constantly moving. The women's societies suffer from that tremendously, as you can imagine. We are very nearly one-half Scandinavian in Minnesota, and that is another thing which makes it very hard indeed to keep up good Presbyterian work. As I went among the societies and read their history in the faces of the women, and heard the touching stories they gave of their efforts, I was more than ever impressed with the power of very small

things to do a large work, for many of the societies are under great stress, in the scattered presbyteries. Minneapolis, the largest presbytery, has made a gain of twenty per cent."

MISSOURI synodical has a whole mission field within her own bounds. She has "mountaineers in the Southwest, and miners and foreigners and Freedmen in her midst, and is trying to do something among all these. One presbytery is composed entirely of colored people, in the State of Arkansas. We have just been patiently and persistently pegging away along the whole line. Presbyterian officers are more aggressive, because more determined, and as a result, interest has been awakened in local Societies."

NEBRASKA, is one of the large Western States and has so much territory that it is hard to reach every part. "We have a great many Home Mission churches," said her representative, "that are simply existing, and every year there are some that become extinct. One of the perplexities is that so many of the churches are without pastors, or where there is a pastor, he must have charge of perhaps two, three, or four churches. Those who realize how much a pastor and a pastor's wife mean to a missionary society will know what the lack of such assistance is. Nebraska has been advancing steadily in her mission gifts. This is attributed in large part to the Secretaries of Literature, who have been diffusing knowledge. Another item: one of the synodical officers attends every presbyterial meeting, so that there is some one present who can tell about the mission work, and explain the synodical work. Once a year a little paper is sent out, directly after the synodical meeting, stating all the names of the synodical officers as well as Presbyterian officers of each presbytery, giving the list of all the work planned to do, and the salaries and pledges for school work, so that each Presbyterian society will know just what is being done in the others. We find this very helpful. Our Vice-Presidents are asked to be the organizers for new societies and to look after the weak societies in the presbyteries; this is given them as a special work."



THE experience of another year has served to establish a stronger conviction of the magnitude and gravity of the problems presented by the growth of our alien population. These problems loom so largely in the prospect of our country that it may be said, without giving just cause to charge exaggeration, that all other questions of public economy, relating to things rather than to human beings, shrink into comparative insignificance.

Report of Commissioner-General Sargent, 1905.

OPPORTUNITY: A STUDY OF IMMIGRATION

By Margaret M. Bangs

SOME one has said that America spells opportunity, which is usually taken to mean the opportunity that America offers to her own sons and daughters and to those who come from afar. May not the thought be the opportunity which America has to influence for good the life of the whole world?

Last summer I saw a field hospital corps give a drill in "first aid to the injured." As I looked at the forms stretched out on the hard ground "playing wounded," I thought, "If this were a real battlefield and the wounds were real, too, and possibly desperate, what would not the red cross mean ever after to the rescued! Even the mules of the ambulance must look beautiful, and the faces of the rescuers seem the faces of angels, as they bend in sympathy to render "first aid."

Hundreds of thousands of foreigners enter our ports every year. Why do they come? Government officials say from one-third to one-half of them because of the solicitations of transportation agents, who often bring their passengers from comfortable circumstances in the old world to bewilderment and misery in the new. If they come with the idea of "gathering up gold in the street," they often find they only do it slowly and laboriously with shovel and pick. Surprised and disappointed, homesick and disheartened, this class furnishes the shiftless, discontented and sometimes dangerous element of our communities.

It is the coming of such as these that the best authorities say should be restrained.

The other half, or more, of the emigrants come for the reasons that brought our ancestors across the water—the desire to better their condition. They seek relig-

ious, social, economic liberty. They want to give their children a chance that they, themselves, have never had. Shall we blame them for this? Shall we push them back into the narrow, oppressive life from which they have escaped?

It would be a strange and poor hospitality which, with every bed taken, no food in the larder, and no welcome at the door, should still send out invitations to undesired and undesirable guests. If America has reached the limit of her power to receive and to well care for, and if those who seek her are not only undesired but undesirable, she should shut, lock and padlock her doors against all newcomers; but even then we would have a question not of future policy, but of present conditions confronting us. We have with us to-day one million people who speak no English, and millions more in various stages of development between these and the foreigner who is so thoroughly Americanized that we cannot detect his nationality. Have all been a bad addition to our population?

The Commissioner of Immigration at the port of New York says in substance, "It is Europe, rather, who should lament our immigration for we are draining her of many of her sturdiest people!" Commissioner General Sargent reminds us that much of the material progress of which America boasts has been due to the work of the most foreign of our population—such as the building of railroads, the improvement of streets, the mining of coal, iron, etc.—and that so far from crowding out the American workman the foreigner simply does what the son of the Puritan and the Cavalier will not do, if he can avoid it.

The soil of the far North, the South and the Southwest is crying out for tillers. The Italians, the Russian peasants and some of the other peoples of Southern Europe have always tilled the soil. Will our nation use her opportunity to bring the waiting soil and the needy tiller together to the advantage of both? for neither knows where or how to find the other, while anarchy and peril breed in crowded cities.

Our schools in the Philippines are thronged, mainly, the teachers say, from the natives' desire to learn to speak English. Our mission schools of the Southwest are besieged mainly, some say, from the desire of the more progressive Mexicans to have their children taught English. The night schools of the cities are unable to accommodate all of the foreigners who wish to learn English. A family who has a child that can speak English is no longer considered wholly foreign; it holds a key to possible success. Why is all this true?

Because foreigners realize that we are a successful people and that we are also a great commercial nation; they realize, too, that if they would better their own condition and that of their children they must command the means by which they can enter vigorously into the world of trade. Money is not the only coin of the realm. Language, too, is a necessity in business.

The common schools are the great Americanizing institutions. That foreigners appreciate this is proved by the startling statistics of the last census report of the United States.

Number of adult native born, out of every 1000 who cannot read and write	46.4
Foreign born	128.5
Children of native parents	44.1
Children of foreign born parents	8.8

(Colored people are not included)
The figures tell their own story.

But the schools reach the parents only indirectly and the children not until they are six years of age. Here is the Church's opportunity. Mrs. James, president of the Woman's Home Board, sounded the keynote in her circular letter, "America should become a great normal school for the training of evangelists." What

people learn first in a strange tongue they always remember. The face that comes with "first aid" is never forgotten. If the Church had the means and the organization to be the first to aid foreigners at the ports and to be the first to teach them and their children the coveted language, and with it many a truth concerning "righteousness, temperance and a judgment to come," who can picture the harvest that might be reaped from such a sowing? Who can estimate the economy of time, labor and means that might result from such a policy?

In writing of opportunities among "our immigrant neighbors" one of the workers at headquarters says, "There are so many open doors we do not know where first to enter." May the day speedily come when our missionary societies will rise more and more into the higher realms of giving, which enables one to say to those in a position to know the whole field and its most pressing needs, "Take our offerings and use them where they will do the most good for humanity and bring the greatest glory to our God."

The church should surely train as many as possible of our foreigners to be messengers of glad tidings to their own people. Men and women who do not forget the financial needs of their relatives and friends, but send a liberal portion of their hard-earned wages across the seas, for the comfort of those left behind, will not be unmindful of spiritual poverty in others, if their own hearts are touched by a knowledge of the riches in Christ Jesus.

All thinkers know that the greatest necessity in our nation to-day is Christian citizenship. Not all Americans are good. Not all are fit to explain that liberty which should have in it no shade of license. The foreigner should not be left to get his ideas of the "American way" from any unworthy representative of a free government; he should learn the principles of self government from those of high ideals and unquestioned integrity. Daily opportunity is calling to the Church.

If we would be a Christian nation in fact as well as in name we must teach and live Christ. Patriotism as well as religion demands it.

When such opportunity knocks at our doors let us not be looking elsewhere.

RACIAL ELEMENTS OF IMMIGRATION, 1905

Italians (south).....	186,390	Lithuanians.....	18,604
Hebrews.....	129,910	Finnish.....	17,012
Poles.....	102,137	Scotch.....	16,144
Germans.....	82,360	Ruthenians.....	14,473
Scandinavians.....	62,284	Greeks.....	12,144
Irish.....	54,266	Bohemians and Moravians.....	11,757
Slovaks.....	52,368	French.....	11,347
English.....	50,865	Japanese.....	11,021
Magyars.....	46,030	All others.....	72,353
Italians (north).....	39,930		
Croatians and Slovenians.....	35,104	Total.....	1,026,499

PRESENT DAY IMMIGRATION A CHALLENGE TO CHRISTIANITY

By John Dixon, D. D.

THE most remarkable movement of peoples, in all the history of the world, is now in progress on this continent. I desire to remind you that the most difficult problem in missions, — home or foreign — is the giving of the Gospel to these foreign people in our country. That which comes nearest to it in the matter of perplexities, of difficulties and discouragement, is the work among the Mormons.

There are more than ten millions of people in our country who do not speak our tongue. There came last month to the port of New York one hundred fifty thousand foreigners, which, were it kept up through the year, would mean one million eight hundred thousand. The largest increase of that one hundred fifty thousand was from Russia. Just as soon as the bars are let down a little, or the doors opened just a little, there is bound to come to this country, I verily believe, hundreds of thousands of Russians seeking liberty, civil and religious. Ten millions of foreign-speaking people whom God, in His marvelous leadings, is bringing to this country, means foreign missions at home—home missions of the most difficult character. How are you going to get the Gospel to them? You can't turn to our ministers and expect them to preach to them, for they do not know their languages. You can't import ministers to come and give the Gospel to them, for the kind of ministers they have would not do. A good many of these people do not go to church. Some are members of the Greek Church, and others are free thinkers. Here are anarchists, too, a great many of them. There are Sunday schools in the City of Chicago held on every Sabbath day for these foreign speaking child-

ren where anarchy is taught, and where they are also taught there is no God. From that sort of a nest came the man that fired the fatal shot that killed President McKinley. These are the people who are, to a large extent, recruiting our labor unions. We are building our political house over dynamite, and any moment it may be exploded.

What will make these people Americans? What will make them American Christians? Not the policeman's club, not the Gatling gun, not even the little red school house, but the Gospel. How can we get the Gospel to them? Our own ministers can't do it, for their hands are full in taking care of American sinners, and I am one of those persons who think an American sinner is just as much worth saving as any other sinner. You must get people who can speak these different languages.

Again, I ask you where are we going to get them? To my mind, there is only one answer, and that is from the schools which the women of the Presbyterian and other churches shall establish amongst them. Don't wait for any Presbytery or any church or any Board of Missions. Get your school right now, just where you live, if you find foreigners living there. The children will understand you sufficiently well to take in the Gospel. Don't think they are the scum of the earth. They can be saved physically, mentally and morally. They are exposed to every sort of influence and temptation to get them away from God and from the Church.

You have just raised a round half million of dollars; I beg you to raise another half million for the children of these foreign-speaking people in America; but do not

wait for that. Start your schools at once, and from these schools will be brought the boys and girls who can become teachers, who in turn will become Bible readers, col-porteurs, and by and by we will get men to preach the Gospel. But how long does it take an American boy to get ready to preach? Ten years! three years in the academy, four at college, and three in the theological seminary. We can't wait ten years; we can't wait ten days! We are taking men who are largely unprepared, but who have the root of the matter in them. We are making the best of those we can reach; but what are we doing? Very, very little, for the Church has not yet risen to the conception of its duty in this matter which God has brought not only to our very door, but to our very churches and homes. We must arouse ourselves, we must strive to arouse others and we must reach as many of these foreigners as we can. By just such means as this we shall find that this problem like

every other missionary problem, will be solved, for God is back of the solution of every missionary problem, no matter how peculiar or difficult it may be. God has promised success. Let us up and do it, that speedily these people may become Americans, for we don't want all nationalities in our country. We want this country to be made up of American Christians.

And do you want a sample of the kind of Americans and of American Christians these foreign-speaking people can give to our country? Let me conclude with this: I have had the honor and the happiness, during several years of service with the Board of Home Missions, to be associated with one of the most gifted and most noble of men—a man known from the Atlantic to the Pacific and across the seas; a man whose name has been one of the strongest with which the Board of Home Missions has had to conjure the American Church; a man loved, respected, confided in by



BOHEMIAN KINDERGARTEN, BALTIMORE. SEE ARTICLE PAGE 251

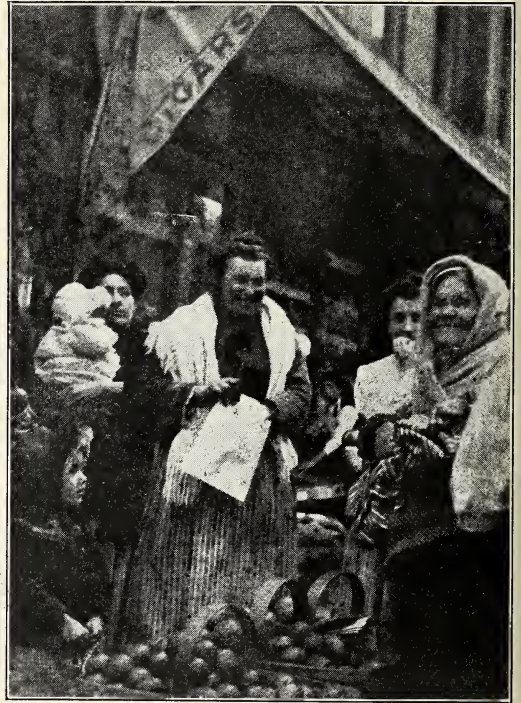
people of all denominations, whom we are about to lose, merely because his health was not equal to the fearful strain—John Willis Baer, whose father—a Hungarian refugee—came to this country so poor that, had he come to-day with the present

laws in force, he would not be admitted. The father found Jesus Christ in Minnesota, and one of the richest gifts that any person ever gave to the American Church is John Willis Baer.

INFLUX OF FOREIGNERS IN THE NORTHWEST

MRS. PALMER, our Field Secretary for the Northwest, in her address at the Annual Meeting of the Board, said that she found a very peculiar condition existing in some Home Mission States. In North Dakota, and in the Synods of Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri and Wisconsin, constant changes are taking place by the large incoming of foreigners. "A pastor in South Dakota told me that in four years he had lost twenty-five of his Presbyterian families, entire families. As I went through the Presbyteries in North Dakota I found that many of the Presbyterian families were moving out, and that the Swedes, Norwegians and Danes were coming in and buying up the farms of these Presbyterians. Nearly every church was affected by this condition which exists in these Northwestern synods. The Russians and other nationalities are coming in; but that is not going to build up the Presbyterian Church. I found by the Census of 1900, that the number of foreigners who did not speak one word of English was as follows: in Indiana, 13,000; Illinois, 105,000; Michigan, 510,000; Wisconsin, 92,000; Minnesota, 72,000; Iowa, nearly 7,000; Nebraska, nearly 19,000; North Dakota, nearly 19,000; South Dakota, 14,000; Utah, nearly 3,000; Wyoming, nearly 2,000; Montana nearly 4,000; Idaho and Colorado nearly 8,000. I found that in the States of the Mississippi Valley, eighty-five per cent. of the Norwegians in the United States are located; while

in the Northern Central States, sixty-five per cent. of the Danes and Swedes are located. I was simply appalled when I



IN THE FOREIGN QUARTER, LOWER NEW YORK

went into that territory by the difficulties that our churches are confronted with."

ON ELLIS ISLAND

By Our Missionary, Mrs. W. H. Riha

IN my work on the Island I limit myself to the Bohemians, Slovaks and other more or less kindred peoples, being the only missionary on the Island who speaks their language. This restriction, however, is not absolute, for if circumstances demand it, a Jew, Irishman, Frenchman or Cuban will also be cared for. Obviously, the work is largely a work of phil-

anthropy, with the Lord Jesus Christ as the moving spirit.

Here is a ragged Hungarian, looking much like Rip Van Winkle after awaking from his years of sleep. So ragged, indeed, that he is noticed by the inspector and becomes a target for all eyes around. They cannot permit him to land, so the missionaries are thought of, and

the man is hustled to them. The man being a Hungarian, I was delegated to look after him.

We have a clothes room on the Island, the contents of which have been donated by those whose clothes have proved too small or too much worn for their own use. Here it is that man, woman, or child can be looked after and palpable deficiency in wearing apparel supplied; so also this Hungarian. He received a fair looking pair of black trousers, a Prince Albert coat, and a hat. Think of this poor beggar with a Prince Albert coat! It was as strange to him as roses are to Lapland. But he refused to accept a pair of socks; socks are an unknown and unused commodity in the village where he was born and lived. In their place he had rags deftly wrapped around his feet. Straightening himself up, a smile of joy spread over his face, and pointing at his new clothes, he said, "America?" meaning, no doubt, to ask if similar clothes were worn by Americans, and if thus his foreign identity was concealed. With a tract and a talk on his relation to God, he was dismissed, with American generosity indelibly stamped upon his mind. Think not that the tract is a useless medium. Will he throw it away? Isn't this the first time, since he left the land in which his forefathers were born that he has the opportunity to read something printed in his mother tongue? And hasn't he far to travel by rail? Won't he read this pamphlet? Ah, yes! During the long dreary moments of travel he pulls out his tract, reads it, and learns some truth of God that perhaps he never knew before. Furthermore, he is convinced that God is not a local European God but that he is America's God as well.

One day while a clergyman was uniting in marriage an English father and mother, I had the privilege of dressing their little baby girl. They had its body wrapped in nothing but a shawl. After the clergyman had by the ceremony corrected what was overlooked in England, the mother turned around to look for her dear one. I cannot express in words the surprise when she beheld her child dressed in real baby clothes. The tract she received and the kindly words spoken no doubt made this young mother realize that God loves all His children and can forgive them for their sins.

And you may be sure, dear friends, that the little deeds of kindness are appreciated; they kiss your hands and bow their heads almost to the ground, tokens of thanks coming from hearts made just like our own. They, too, can feel pang of sorrow or touch of love.

To cite another incident, a Polish woman in the hurry associated with landing missed her railroad ticket. Thinking that this meant instant deportation, she became almost hysterical and unmanageable. After a few moments she became quiet enough to be able to speak intelligibly and made known her trouble. Going to the railroad agent it was my good fortune to locate her lost package, in which was the ticket. Some one had found it and left it with the railroad agent. When the package was thereupon given back to her, tear drops gathered in her eyes, but they were joydrops. So grateful did she prove to be that I had to run in order to escape the avalanche of caresses.

At another time a Hungarian missed his ticket. After searching him to see if he had not placed it in an inside coat pocket, I searched some of the men standing around; but in vain. I now went among the women, where the ticket was found. A Hungarian woman picked it up from the floor and kept it, thinking that two tickets were better than one, and that her arrival at her destination would be doubly certain. The man grasped my hand and kissed it. So rapidly did he go through this process that ere I became conscious of what he was doing it was too late to withdraw my hand.

But it is not only railroad tickets that are missed. Occasionally some one's baggage goes astray. The same anxiety is displayed, for the little all they have is wrapped up in their baggage. Parting with it is parting with their wealth.

At the Island hospital a few days ago I had a chance to make a very sick Jewish baby happy. The poor child, lying there like the thinnest shadow of life, looked as if the angel of Peace would soon come to take it away from earth. I gave it a little rag baby and a Sunday school picture card. Instantly there came a smile upon those pale cheeks, and a glitter in those sombre eyes. The child has been there since April 11th. Thinking that the child would improve if it could see its mother, who had been admitted to New York, I tried to locate her. I was told she was living at 620 Cherry Street. It was difficult to locate 620 when 442 is the last number on the street. Unfaithful mother! She has deserted her child and turned her back upon her sacred duty.

Only a few days ago I saw a sad picture which I will never forget. A father in the last stages of pulmonary tuberculosis, with his two children, was on his way to Chicago, where his wife was awaiting them. Disease having made such havoc of his health, the Ellis Island officials certified him physically weak. He was sent to the exclusion room, which meant deportation. I asked them to grant a stay for the man, to give me time to appeal the case. I went to the Commissioner, who advised me to appeal to Washington. This I did. An answer came back that a bond had to be furnished for the man and his children. Not knowing how to proceed with this technicality, I went for advice to the Secretary of the Woman's Home Board who wrote to Chicago, requesting that the detained man's wife be visited and advised to procure the bond. In the meantime, the sick man grew steadily worse and was sent to the Island Hospital. After two days' residence at the hospital, the poor man was taken away from this sin-sick world to the regions above. I made arrangements for his burial, which was to take place next morning at ten o'clock. In order to get to the Evergreen Cemetery in time, for there he was to be buried, I received permission from Commissioner Watchhorn to take the children off the Island the night previous. I placed one in a Lutheran home and the other in a Methodist home, both near South Ferry. I called for them at eight o'clock the next morning. Together we went to the cemetery to give the boy and his sister the chance to see their father for the last time on earth. It

was a most touching sight to see the little ones kneeling by their father's grave, praying aloud but praying most earnestly. I then took them back to the Island and looked after all their

wants, and sent them off to Chicago, where they are with their dear mother.

God has blessed me in my work on Ellis Island, and I pray for a continued blessing.



PRESBYTERIAN SUNDAY SCHOOL PICNIC, BOHEMIAN MISSION, NEW PRAGUE, MINNESOTA

BOHEMIANS

By May J. Novak

WE have a great deal to rejoice over and to be thankful for in New Prague.

My visits among the Bohemian people are very hopeful, many families welcoming me warmly to their homes, and showing great interest in the Word of God. Their fear and prejudice toward our Church is gradually being overcome, and we are beginning to gather them into God's house.

We are glad to have a Bohemian minister come on the field for the summer months, and look for greater success.

The work among the children is encouraging, and through many of the little ones we have found the way to the heart of the parents. The average attendance at our Sabbath school at present is fifty-seven.

Not long ago three of our older scholars left us to make their new home in Dakota. We were sad to see them go, when they were beginning to be of help to us, but received a letter recently telling of the destitute little town they found, and about the little Sunday school they had organized and the good they were trying

to do. They wrote: "We will never forget the little New Prague Church where we first learned to love Jesus. Our hearts are full of love for Him now, and we can't help but love everybody else, so we started a Sunday school here." I believe God is training many a girl and boy in New Prague for His service.

HUNGARIANS

FAIRMONT, W. VA.—Our Missionary among foreigners—supported by West Virginia Societies—writes: "I hastened back to my field to make arrangements for a communion service at 'Montana Mines.' The men were eager to have such a service, and I invited a Hungarian minister to hold service Monday morning, the day following Pentecost. The service was a success in every respect. Rev. Stoetzer was present also, and helped our Hungarian minister to distribute the bread and wine. Fifty people were present and forty took part in communion. We baptized a sweet little baby, also. The spirit of Pentecost was certainly with us, and moved the congregation to tears of repentance. Rev. Stoetzer thinks it is important to hold religious services among

these people and he will try to interest the Presbytery and the Home Mission Board to pay the travelling expenses of a theological student from Hungary, who then would be enrolled in the Western Seminary and come every Sunday."

In Wisconsin

Wisconsin Work for Foreigners. My work lies, for the most part, in the Home Mission fields of Northern and Central Wisconsin. These new portions of the State are opening rapidly to settlement, and we as a denomination are endeavoring to do something for the religious life of these new communities. Sometimes I assist pastors on these fields in a series of evangelistic meetings, and sometimes hold such a series of meetings on fields where there is no pastor. At other times the work is more pastoral, conducting the regular service and

visiting in the homes. The latter part of last year I visited seven of our women's missionary societies in Madison Presbytery. CLARA AUSTIN

Luzerne Kindergarten

In the Luzerne Kindergarten for foreign-speaking people there are now fifty-two on the roll between the ages of three and six. These attend quite regularly, and are very bright. Most of them are unable to speak the English language when they enter the school. This year they have learned a Bible verse for each letter in the alphabet, and twenty-four catechism questions.

The fathers of these children are nearly all miners, earning fairly good wages, but they all have large families and do not manage well. Their homes are very poorly furnished, and their food coarse. I am always made welcome when I call at these homes.

LITTLE FOREIGNERS IN BALTIMORE

By Maud M. Culiff

NINE years have rolled by since the Bohemian Kindergarten was started in the Bohemian Moravian Presbyterian Church of Baltimore.

Until last year the Kindergarten had the same struggle to exist as did the people it was striving to help. As this Kindergarten is supported entirely by contributions which are not assured from year to year, we frequently closed in debt; but since the women of the Home Missionary Society have become interested in us, — two years ago — we have been entirely free of debt, and are gaining many new friends. We are very happy and thankful for all this.

We now have eighty-five children, with an average attendance of seventy, and could easily double this number, as each year from fifty to one hundred are turned away. About two-thirds of these children are Bohemians; each year some new little immigrants are added to our number; they are quaint little people with their old fashioned dresses and aprons, the boys wearing long trousers, and suspenders with their names embroidered across the front.

It does not take them long to understand, they follow the other children in the songs, first by gesture, then comes the word, and in a little while they are speaking the language.

One little girl and boy, named Marislav and Vlastimila, who have been in this country a little over a year, not only speak the English language very well, but act as interpreters for their mother; the one is four and the other six years old.

When this school was first opened, the majority of the children came looking very dirty and neglected. I would take them down stairs and wash them and show them how to do this themselves, sing some songs about clean hands and have them hold up hands and faces for inspection; very little was said to the parents, the child carried the message, and each year has seen a marked improvement; not only in the appearance of the children, but in the homes.

The children take home all that is told them

each day — the talk, songs, games and stories. Often the story of Thanksgiving, of Christmas with the little Christ Child, the story of Easter, and of the Good Shepherd whom they all love so much, is taken into the homes, and in many cases is the first awakening to something better. One mother told me it was the first time she had heard the story of Christ since a little girl, and cried to think that her baby girl should tell her.

The doors are always open to the Kindergarten; she is always welcome, for she loves these children, and they feel it. Through these little children from three to six years of age, we can reach the parents. We strive to train the threefold nature of the child, the mental, moral and physical; for this is the impressionable age, and it reflects on the parents. They take more pride and interest in listening to their little one than to the older children. The daily morning prayer, taught in the Kindergarten, is taken home and often repeated; the morning hymn is sung in many homes by the little child before it is out of bed, and fathers have told me they ask their baby to sing it to them each morning.

One father told me, that while he was ill during the winter, his little "Lovey," four years old, would sit on his bed and sing all her songs, and tell him stories in her quaint little way, until he often cried; he said she was of great comfort to him.

The parents of these children, in most instances are very poor people, earning their living chiefly by tailoring, receiving about twenty-five cents for a coat. It frequently requires the combined efforts of both parents, and often one or two of the older children, to earn a bare existence.

Their homes usually consist of two small rooms in a tiny street or alley, having poor ventilation and drainage. To the children of these people the Kindergarten is a blessing with its large well ventilated rooms.

The parents realize they have no time to train their children and are grateful for what is being done for them. In the nine years I have been

brought in contact with the Bohemian people, I have found them honest, industrious and appreciative. They will not ask for help; to find out their actual needs one must visit from home to home, and in this way become acquainted with their sufferings and poverty which I try to relieve when possible, especially in sickness, through the aid of friends. In this section of the city there is a large growing Bohemian settlement, consisting of some ten thousand persons. It is a foreign and home field combined, for so many immigrants come here and settle for a year or two, then go West, where they become excellent citizens.

To assist these people in getting located, the pastor of the Bohemian Presbyterian Church has opened an Immigrant Home, where they are cared for at a nominal charge. There is a

reading room, just opened, in connection with the home, where foreign papers and magazines may be had any evening, thus keeping the young men from saloons which before was their only resort. Many of these foreigners are "Free Thinkers" and the influences thrown around them here often bring good results.

I must mention my boys "Progress Club" which was started about four years ago. They are boys from ten to fourteen years; most of them were former Kindergarten Children. They are all Bohemians and enthusiastic in all they undertake. There is a great deal of work to be done in connection with the Kindergarten; each family is visited, on an average, three times during the year. One's help is always needed, parents often require it as much and more than the children. They need not only physical aid, but moral assistance.

FIRST AID TO ALIENS

By Sally Greene

FIFTEEN minutes' distance by train, fifty minutes by trolley from one of Pennsylvania's populous towns, cross the road, then a quarter of a mile into a retired spot high above the Lehigh River—have we stumbled upon a gypsy camp or upon what?

The Chairman of Presbytery's Committee on work among the Foreigners and the new missionary look with interest at the long shanty-like structure that occupied one side of the road which ends abruptly; on the other side, just opposite the doors which showed the shanty divided into different habitations, small shanties each containing a stove, with kettle and pans simmering. Between—stretching across the road-bed—clothing and garments hung on the lines to dry. Men returning from work, washing at the pumps; others starting for the "night-shift", lunch-pails in hand, some comfortably dressed talking in groups of three or four; here and there a woman hurrying from the house to her cooking in the little shanty; children in various degrees of undress and dirt creeping or toddling around the doors. One or two clean and well-cared-for looking little girls. One would scarcely imagine that this is Sunday afternoon in Christian America, but in this part of Pennsylvania workmen in factories work seven days a week, week in and week out, and when changing from day to night-shift, twenty-four hours without resting, then ten or thirteen hours' rest and back to work.

Approaching a group of men, "I have come" says Presbytery's chairman, "to ask if I can be of service to your little colony here by collecting and forwarding for you your gifts to the earthquake sufferers in Calabria." The men begin a discussion; the missionary standing by reads the question in the eyes of a young fellow near her as he regards her, and she answers it in his native tongue: "You wonder why I have come here, an American woman among so many men? I am a teacher, and I want to ask the parents here to send their children to a little school I will teach every Sunday." The expression of the eyes becomes distinctly satisfactory, "*O una maestra! benissimo!*" The

Chairman completes his errand. "There is a family here the colporteur reports as kindly; let us call there." "Yes," the wife says, courteously; "my husband is working, but when he returns he will talk with all the men about the collection, and *il Signore* can know the result by returning in a day or two." She, too, is interested in the proposed school; "*Sì, Signorina*, there should be a school where the little ones can go clean in the morning, taking their little baskets of luncheon and stay there clean all day." "Would she like to learn a little English, herself?" "Yes, indeed" and the missionary writes and explains a few English words, leaving them to be studied.

Down the road again and across a bridge (ten minutes' walk) and here is a long row of tiny, box-like houses, fifty-one in number. A few are freshly painted, but most of them have seen no painter's brush for many and many a day, and scarcely any have basement or cellar. In front of all a bare stretch of earth; not a patch of grass, tree, shrub, or plant except where in a window or two a box or pot holds bravely up a bright burden of geranium flowers. Back of these houses is the row of little shanties for wood and for cooking, so that the space between forms a narrow alleyway, forbidding enough in appearance to anyone who might happen to believe that "every foreigner carries a stiletto," as an intelligent American lady had gravely informed the missionary. The latter has rather better knowledge, but to the Chairman's question, "Well, what do you think of the situation?" contrasting these with the little colony of Italians she has left, where each family has its pleasant home and fruit and flower garden, she can only say pityingly "I think it is dreadful!"

"It may be difficult, perhaps impossible to do much," says the Chairman; "the men are mostly Socialists and care nothing for the Gospel when the colporteur offers it; but the children must suffer greatly from the physical conditions and maybe you can help them."

A week or two later, a friendly call or two—"just dropping in while near by," and then,

one day,—“*Signorina*, there is a very sick child in one of these houses.” A visit brings a call from another mother whose baby is even more ill, the hospital doctors have given it up and the parents have brought the wasted little one home to die of marasmus. A week of ineffectual visiting, for the mother’s obedience to the “teacher who is also a nurse” lasts only while under surveillance,—then one day the father is at home. To his appeal, “Can you not help our baby?” is given the firm reply. “No, because you do not obey my directions.” “Will you call a doctor for us? we will pay him.” “Gladly if you will obey him.” And baby’s life is saved, for good Doctor Y. is heartily interested, indorses the missionary, and the diet is really changed, and the men refrain from smoking in the room where baby lies. “Are you Catholic?” asks the mother. “No, but I love the Lord Jesus Christ,” and the missionary reads a little from the New Testament, leaving doctrinal questions for some later and better occasion.

Three little girls, on a bench in the sunshine, are the first members of the Sunday school. The next week there are ten, still out-of-doors, the women lending chairs, and men and women stopping to watch proceedings and hear the first singing of

*“Son bambino, son peccino
Ma il signore mi vuol bene”*

(“I am a little child but the Lord loves me”) the little song which months later is sung all through the place. Soon, a kindly disposed Italian grants the use of a room in his house until his family shall arrive from the old country. The school increases to thirty. The American business man, who has seen to the hauling of chairs, visits the school and standing at the door talking a little to such of the young men as can understand him, shows himself a gospel fisherman, for he announces that he has a class of his own to teach, when the children have gone home. Soon there is a class formed to study English two evenings a week, and the Chairman comes to lead it, Mr. Gibson, and an Italian interested in helping his countrymen, assisting. The bare room, with its lamplight falling on the group of dark, curious, eager faces, absorbed in the teaching from blackboard and book, makes a picture to be remembered by a visitor.

By Christmas the Sunday school numbers sixty, but by that time the report reaches the ears of priests in neighboring towns. They have heretofore considered it safe to entirely neglect these people, but now that they are in danger from the snares of heretics, Slovak, Italian, and Irish priests appear to warn them



ITALIAN FATHER AND BABY; PHILADELPHIA

—not to comfort or console, for the priests offer nothing even now except for money, and preach no gospel in the homes but that of distrust of the Protestants “who” (they tell the people) “believe neither in God nor Christ.” It may be in order to destroy proofs that the teachers do believe, that the same priests burn in one home a Bible, which has been bought from the colporteur.

But the men in the English class are learning and the sick in the homes are being healed. The missionary is finding more than one family of intelligence, cleanliness, and kindly faith.

Priestly interference has succeeded in making the children irregular in their attendance and physical energy is needed to go from house to house collecting them before Sunday School. The children like to come, and do so eventually, but when a treat of candy is followed by a priestly warning, “The teacher is evangelist and wicked, you must not go to her school!” the child does not know what bad thing “evangelist” may be. However the teacher meets only pleasant looks at Italian homes, and at

two the heart is gladdened when the fathers say, "My boys were playing ball—or fishing—but I've been after them and they are on the way to school." The same evening one of these fathers finds his way to the Bible class.

The first school-room has had to be given up; also a second, but in time of need a third most beautifully adapted to all needs is opened, pictures and plants given, and outside the children have the beginning of a garden. Some of the boys—natural little artists—have learned the first steps in water-color, and some of the girls are learning to sew nicely.

A winter's work, and what? As the missionary sits by the door of one of the homes on a Sunday evening, talking a little with a tired, discouraged mother, she thinks what a differ-

ence in our estimate of people and places comes from the point of view. Friendly faces regard her, and from an open door comes as echo of the greeting to a sick child, "Blessed are the pure in heart," the quick reply from two little girls, "for they shall see God." The lives of a few little ones saved, we hope for God; an opening made for Gospel messages to come; some seed sown; once or twice an evident awakening of many child-consciences to the great fact of the unseen Father and Saviour; older hearts prepared in a measure to understand evangelical faith by kindly evangelical living—not much to show, yet we "know not what seed shall spring up, nor whether it shall all be alike good." Pray for workers and worked-for, that the harvest may not fail of fruit.

WORK AMONG FOREIGNERS UNDER CARE OF WOMAN'S HOME BOARD.

ILLINOIS.

Chicago. (Emily Yale Schools.)

Olivet—Miss Margery Nelson.
West Division—Miss Mary C. Neff.
Emmanuel—Miss Louise Whitman.
May Street Mission House—Miss Helen Duncan.
Industrial Classes—Miss Mary Byrne.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore.

Miss Maude Conliffe.
Miss Louise Harriman.

MINNESOTA.

New Prague.

Miss Mary J. Novak.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Lucerne.

Miss Florence Hall.

Philadelphia.

Miss Margaret Kempton.
Miss Annie M. Miller.
Miss Lina MacGowan.

Roseto.

Mrs. Louise Heywood.

Siegfried.

Miss Sally H. Greene.

WISCONSIN.

Green Bay.

Miss Clara Austin.
Rev. James S. Wilson.

SYNODICAL MESSAGES TO ANNUAL MEETING

Kansas is also among those who rejoice. Several of the presbyteries made the full gain of fifteen per cent., the average being eleven per cent. Nor is this gain, it is claimed, due to a "sudden spasm of interest but it has been steadily rising since 1903." Highland Presbyterian celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary by bringing a silver offering for the purpose of building a home for their missionary among the Iowa and Fox Indians in Kansas. Three hundred dollars in silver was piled up on a table as a nucleus for this fund.

NEW YORK Synodical president said she wished "to pay tribute to the twenty-six presbyterial societies of New York; they are remarkably well organized and remarkably efficient, and the secretaries are doing their work very nobly. There is not often the opportunity of extolling them, though they certainly deserve praise. We have just succeeded in raising enough money for the Helen A. Wells building among the Freedmen."

CALIFORNIA made a fine advance of nearly nine hundred dollars this past year. "For six or seven years" said the delegate, "the women of California have been working and praying to secure permanent headquarters for our synodical society, where we could hold our executive meetings, where our depository of literature could be placed, where our women could come at any time and find a welcome, and where the Field Secretary could have her office. These things had just been realized.

The next morning came the terrible earthquake, followed by the fire, when our records of twenty years' of woman's work, and everything that we had loved and accumulated were part of the things that went up in smoke; and now we stand before you to-day without our headquarters, with our people scattered, with our surrounding towns overburdened with San Francisco people. There are to-day in San Francisco less than one hundred thousand people, the rest being scattered in the surrounding cities. My own church in Oakland for one week gave sleeping accommodations for over two thousand on pews, and provided something to eat. You can see the situation that confronts the synodical society to-day, the organization of our love and our prayers and our faith."

SOUTH DAKOTA Synodical points with satisfaction to its Indian women of the Sisseton Agency Church, who each gave five dollars a year to missions, and come together one day out of each week and make things to sell for the mission work. The women often come ten and twelve miles to reach the church, where their meeting is held.

PENNSYLVANIA took the initiative among synodical societies in contributing to the teachers' relief fund, and handed over a goodly sum for that purpose. The year shows gain in all departments, the only shortage being in the Freedmen's work; and this is not because of any lack of interest, rather a fluctuating condition that comes to every synod occasionally—last year we had a handsome advance.

Utah though a mission synod, is just as well organized as any other synod and stands at the head of all synods in proportionate contributions; there were four hundred and seventy-nine members in the missionary society, and they gave seven hundred forty-three dollars for missions. How does this come about? We all know that the churches in Utah, generally, are very, very weak; they have difficulties to contend with; and greater than those of any other missionary society. If a man is converted from Mormonism he usually has to leave the town, so great is the pressure. There are men working in Southern Utah who have been in the same field over twenty years and who do not seem to show any great growth in their church. I doubt it some of the most enthusiastic missionary workers in this house would stand a test of that kind; they are isolated and long for the touch of some one outside. Sixty-four per cent of the population in Salt Lake City is non-Mormon; it is not there that the isolation is felt, but in the outlying communities,

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immigration.....World's Work: F '01
Children of immigrants in the
public schools.....Outl: S 9 '05
City life, crime and poverty.....Chaut: Ap '05
Coming race of America: What
shall we be?.....Cent: Mr '03
Control emigration rather than
immigration.....Ind: F 1 '06
Control of immigration in EuropeNo Am: Je '05
Control of immigration.....Pol Sci: Q Mr, Je, Sep '88
Danger to American traits and
characteristics.....Educ R: Mr '05
Diffusion of immigration.....Ann Am Acad: JI '04
Educational problem of Ameri-
canizing immigrants.....Educ: Ja '05
Efforts to restrict undesirable
immigration.....Cent: Ja '04
Embryo Americans.....Harper: S '01
Emigration: an international
affair.....Fortn: F '05
Emigration viewed from the
other side.....R of Rs: Ap '06
Evils incident to immigration.....No Am: Ja '84
Foreign element in America's
civilization.....Pop Sci: Ja '98
Government by Aliens.....Forum: Aug '89
How immigration is stimulated.....World of To-day: Ap '06
How it feels to be a problem.....Char: My 7 '04
How immigrants are inspected.....Pop Sci: F '05
How to assimilate the foreign
element.....Forum: F '02
How we restrict immigration.....No Am: Ap '94
Immigrant past and present.....Pop Sci: JI '04
Immigration and American
industry.....Char: Je 24 '05
Immigration and crime.....Am J: N '96
Immigration and dependence.....Char: F 6 '04
Immigration and the internation-
al personality.....Scrib: D '05
Immigration and the public healthPop Sci: Ja '04
Immigration and the South.....Atlant: N '05
Immigration and the sweating
system.....Chaut: N '93
Immigration during the 19th
century.....Chaut: D '03, Ja, F '04
Immigration from abroad into
Mass.....New Eng M n. s.: F '04
Immigration in relation to
pauperism.....Ann Am Acad: JI '04
Immigration, numbers and
quality.....Chaut: F '05
Immigration problem.....Char: F 6 '04
".....Outl: Je 25 '04
".....Ann Am Acad: JI '04
Immigration scourge.....Overland n. s.: Ja '04
Immigration to the Southern
States.....Pol Sci Q: Je '05
In the paths of immigration.....Scrib M: N '02
Influence on educational and
charitable work.....Char: Ap 5 '02
International control of
immigration.....World's Work: S '04
Is the new immigration
dangerous.....No Am: Ap '04
Keeping the new blood pure.....Outl: Ja 28 '05
Leaven and the lumps.....Outl: JI 26 '02
Lynch law and unrestricted
immigration.....No Am: Je '91
Making of an American.....Outl: Aug 22 '03
National conference on
immigration.....Char: D 16 '05
National conference on
immigration.....Outl: D 16 '05
Need for plan for settling
immigrants.....Char: F 6 '04
Need of closer inspection and
restriction.....Cent: Ja '04
New immigration. is it danger-
ous to the U. S.....Ind: N 13 '02
New plan for immigration
restriction.....Outl: My 5 '06
New problems of immigration.....Forum: Ja '01
Open door for immigrants.....Harp W: Ap 14 '06
Our immigrants and ourselves.....Atlant: O '00

Our national dumping ground.....	No Am: Ap '92
Paternalism and the immigrant.....	Char: F 4 '05
Problem of immigration.....	Pop Sci: Ap '05
Problem of the immigrant.....	Char: S 2 '05
Promised land.....	McClure N '02
Proposals affecting immigration.....	Ann Am Acad: J1 '04
Race and democracy.....	Chaut: S '03
Racial composition of the American people.....	Chaut: Ja, F, Mr, Ap, My '04
Restriction.....	Char: Mr 13 '06
".....	No Am: Ag '04
Sane methods of regulating immigration.....	R of Rs: Mr '06
Selection of immigration.....	Ann Am Acad: J1 '04
Shepherd of immigrants.....	Char: D 3 '04
Significance of the Canadian immigration.....	Am J Soc: My '05
Social and political effects of immigration.....	Pop Sci Ja '05
Social assimilation.....	Am J Soc N '01
Solving the immigration problem.....	Outl: Ap 16 '04
Stranger within the gate.....	Harp W: Je 17, Ag 5 '05
Struggle in the family life.....	Char: D 3 '04
Thy neighbor the immigrant.....	Mis R: D '04
To what extent does unrestricted immigration counteract in- fluence of our educational and charitable work?.....	Char: Ap '02
Underground immigration.....	Char: J1 '05
Value of an immigrant.....	Arena: May 1 '06
What the U. S. owes the immigrant.....	Char: Ap 23 '04
Where our immigrants settle.....	World's Work: O '03
Who shall regulate immigration?.....	Outl: J1 23 '04
Whence come our immigrants?.....	World's Work: Ap 03
Where immigrants are wanted.....	Nation: Ja 5 '05
Why immigration should not be restricted.....	No Am F '03
Why they come.....	No Am Ap '82

Special Nationalities.

Bohemian farmers in Wisconsin.....	Char: D 3 '04
Bohemian women in New York.....	Char: D 3 '04
Bohemians in Chicago.....	Char: D 3 '04
Character of Bohemians.....	Outl: Ap 25 '03
American education for the Chinese.....	Outl: F 24 '06
America's treatment of the Chinese.....	No Am: Aug '00
Attitude of the U. S. toward the Chinese.....	Forum: Je '00
Chinamen in America.....	Ind: Ap 3 '02
Chinese American problem.....	Chaut Ja '06
Chinese and Japanese Immigra- tion.....	Pop Sci: D '04
Chinese and the exclusion act.....	No Am: D '01
Chinese exclusion.....	No Am: S '01
Chinese exclusion and the problem of immigration.....	Ind: Ja 2 '02
Folly of Chinese exclusion.....	No Am: Ag '04
History of immigration laws and the Chinese.....	Atlan: Ja '06
John Chinaman in America.....	Mis R: F '02
Objections to Chinese immigration.....	Outl: D 30 '05
Our suicidal Chinese policy.....	Ind: Ap 10 '02
Question of Chinese exclusion.....	Outl: J1 8 '05
Why the Chinese should be admitted.....	Forum: Mr '02
Why the Chinese should be excluded.....	No Am: N '01
Why the Chinese should be excluded.....	Forum: Mr 02
German and the German American.....	Atlan: N '06
German immigrant in the U. S.....	Outl: Ja 31 '03
Hungarian immigrant.....	Outl: Ag 29 '03
Hungarian immigration law.....	No Am: Ja '06
Agricultural possibilities of Italian immigration.....	Char: My 7 '04
Coming of the Italian.....	Outl: F 24 '06
Development of second generation of Italians in American enviro- nment.....	Char: My 7 '04
Exodus of the Latin people.....	Char: My 7 '04
Immigration from Italy.....	No Am: Je '06
Is emigration ruining Italy?.....	R of Rs: S '05
Italian and other Latin immigrants.....	Pop Sci: Ag '04
Italian future in America.....	R of Rs: Ap '00
Italian immigrant in America.....	Outl: Ja 3 '03
".....	Outl: F 27 '04

Italian immigration to the U. S. 1901-'04.....	Am J Soc: S '05
Italian to-day, American to-morrow.....	Outl: Je 10 '05
Solving the immigration problem (Italians).....	Outl: Ap 16 '04
Story of progress (Italians).....	World's Work: O '04
What of the Italian immigrant?.....	Arena: Ag '05
Word on Italian immigration.....	Outl: F 20 '04
Work among Italian immigrants.....	Char: F 7 '03
Japanese as American citizens.....	Chaut: Ja '06
Japanese immigration.....	R of Rs: F '01
Japanese on American farms.....	Ind: O 26 '05
Japanese on the Pacific coast.....	Mis R: S '01
Bright side of Russian immigration.....	Pop Sci: N '03
Hebrew, Magyar and Levantine immigration.....	Pop Sci: J1 '04
Making a way out of the slum (Jews).....	R of Rs: D '00
Making Americans of Russian Jews.....	Outl: J1 8 '05
Migration of the Jews to the U.S.....	Ann Am Acad: My '03
Problem of Jewish immigration.....	World's Work: J1 '03
Whence come our immigrants (Russians).....	World's Work: Ap '03
Magyar immigrants.....	Pop Sci: S '04
Magyar in New York.....	Char: D 3 '04
Poles in the land of the Puritan.....	New Eng: O '03
Ruthenians in the U. S.....	Char: D 3 '04
Culture which the Slav offers America.....	Char: J1 1 '05
Housing and social conditions in a Slavic neighborhood.....	Char: D 3 '04
Industrial effects of Slav immigration.....	Char: D 3 '04
Slav child.....	Char: J1 1 '05
Slav immigration at its source.....	Char: F 3 '06
Slav invasion and the mine workers.....	Amer Acad: N '04
Slavic immigrant.....	Pop Sci: My '03
Slavs in anthracite coal communities.....	Char: D 3 '04
Slavs in the bituminous mines of Illinois.....	Char: D 3 '04
Slavs, Magyars and some others.....	Char: D 3 '04
Slovak and Pole in America.....	Outl: Mr 7 '03
Slovaks in America.....	Char: D 3 '04
Swedish American.....	World of To-day: D '05

PRESBYTERIAL EXCHANGE

St. Paul Presbyterian Society sends an item to the Exchange Column to tell of the pleasure the women of this Presbytery have had in recent months in meeting two representatives of the Woman's Board of Home Missions. Mrs. Palmer, Field Secretary of the Northwest was present at the Presbyterian Meeting. Mrs. Boole, Secretary of the Woman's Board, as she returned from the Annual Meeting in Des Moines, met the women of the societies at the home of the Synodical President and spoke of the work of the Woman's Board.

Lake Superior Presbyterial. The attendance at the last presbyterial meeting surpassed that of recent years. Offerings were very much larger. Synodical specials were apportioned the first of November last and, with but three exceptions, were all paid inside of four months.

Boston Presbyterial. Mrs. M. D. Kneeland, who served with faithfulness and efficiency as president for nine years, has recently resigned on account of insufficient health. Mrs. S. C. Gunn, the new president, has taken up the work in an active and energetic manner and is planning to reach all the churches in the presbytery where there is no missionary society, with the hope that some may be represented by organizations. Rev. Mr. Clemenson, of Logan, Utah, was present at the annual meeting, making two addresses, in the afternoon and evening. Eyes were opened, as never before, to the evil and intrigue of Mormonism.

Chicago Presbyterian Society. The new work, among the Bohemians of our city, started November 1905, has met with wonderful success, in the six months of its existence. The school, under consecrated and enthusiastic teachers, is full to over-flowing, while the Sunday school is fast out-growing its present quarters in "The May Street Mission House," the one hundred and forty to one hundred and sixty children and young people, who assemble on Sunday afternoon taxing to the utmost its capacity. The children were gathered from the street. One third of those in Kindergarten, at the beginning could not speak English, and from that group of lawless street-urchins, there has come a school of sixty lovable, law abiding children. Larger boys flock in on Tuesdays and, interested and entertained by our teachers, they are clamoring to have some special work done for them; the Presbyterian Society is anticipating the time, when on week-day evenings the rooms can be opened and there will be classes in industrial work and other well directed efforts made for their uplift. A reading-room would attract the men and boys and help to keep them from going to the saloon; to this end a library of two hundred and fifty has been gathered by friends of the work, which already has a circulating list of sixty. A free dispensary, open two days a week under charge of a skillful and experienced woman physician, who gives her time and service, is another entering wedge among these people, as also the mothers' meetings which have been successful although but few of the mothers can speak or understand English. The hope is to have a Missionary settlement, with the foundation built upon Jesus Christ and His word.

Chicago Presbyterian Society realizes more and more that the work of the "Emily Yale Schools," is foundation work, and the prayer is, that some day there may arise a super-structure, which shall be to the glory and honor of our God. We would encourage Societies in other cities, that have not as yet undertaken any special work for the children and youth of the foreign people in their midst, to enter at once upon a similar work.

Oklahoma Presbyterian. There are fourteen societies in this young presbyterial, three being newly formed this year. There are also twenty-seven senior societies and nine juniors were reported among the young people. There is such a need for local work in this new section that its necessity tends to crowd out missionary endeavor. A vote was taken to stand by pledged work and make the fifteen per cent advance, if possible, also to take a summer offering for the normal department at Mayaguez, Porto Rico. An enthusiastic welcome was promised to Miss Hughes, the new Field Secretary, this fall.

Larned Presbyterian. The missionary society of the First Presbyterian Church of Ness City records its contributions during the past year as eight times greater than those of the previous year. This is not due to an increased membership but rather to interest, which has increased more than one hundred fold, and this

interest the society ascribes entirely to the visit of the Field Secretary of the Northwest. Meeting someone that has been doing the work, and who fully understands the needs of the people, is a great help. People that have never before showed any interest in missions have become very enthusiastic.

Ottawa Presbyterian. Delegates were present from nearly every society at the last meeting. The only speaker from outside of the presbytery, was Mrs. Beebe, of Chicago, who gave an instructive talk on woman's work for Home Missions. The women appeared more interested and have a better understanding of the work, its needs, and what is being done than ever before. That is a very encouraging and important fact, for if we can only get our leaders to look into the work and understand it, they will be glad to do more.

Three new societies were added last year, making seventeen in the presbytery. More was contributed to the work than the previous year, quite a number making the fifteen per cent. increase.

Southern Dakota Presbyterian. At the last meeting the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. Adam Hetrick, Bridgewater; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Fannie Cotton, Parker; Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. L. L. Fleegeer, Parker; Secretary of Literature, Mrs. C. E. Andrews, Hurley, and Y. P. Secretary, Miss Helen Keating, Scotland, all of South Dakota.

The society reports the best year in its history, the total gain in receipts being \$103. With the exception of one, only, all the societies reported a gain in interest and numbers. We feel that He for whom we work will bless the effort made.

A BEREAVEMENT

ONE of the most promising of Miss McBeth's theological pupils recently died suddenly from pneumonia. This young Nez Perce Indian, Charles McConville, was the son of old Twisted Hair, the chief with whom Lewis and Clark left their horses when they took the boats in the Kamiah country to go down the rivers to the sea. Miss McBeth writes: "My class, the church, and the whole Nez Perce tribe have been sorely bereft. He expected to present himself before presbytery to be examined for licensure in April, but the Lord called him five days before the meeting. He had always been so strong that when he was taken sick we thought he would be well in a few days, but he suddenly became worse, and sending for me, said: 'I am going now!' 'No! Oh, no, not yet!' 'Yes just now; I hope that I may go quickly. I am not afraid; Jesus is with me.' To his young wife he said, 'Do not be lonely without me,' and in a moment more he was on the other side. To the question, Why was he taken? the only answer I can hear is, 'The Lord makes no mistakes; some time you will understand.'"

YOUNG PEOPLE'S NOTES

Preserve this number of the HOME MISSION MONTHLY carefully, as it deals with Immigration and will be invaluable for study classes during the fall and winter months. "Aliens or Americans" is the attractive title of the text book to be used by young people's societies, and as the Juniors will also study Immigration—using "Coming Americans," by Miss Crowell as the text book—an increased interest in our new citizens is sure to follow the study, and, consequently, an increase in gifts for work among our foreign-speaking peoples is assured. Many women's societies will follow the study with our young people. Questions—hard to answer—will be asked in your home. Therefore, keep your August HOME MISSION MONTHLY on file.

In her Annual Report the Young People's Secretary of the Woman's Board said:

The temptation to mention individual work and conditions in each synod is hard to resist, but time and space will not permit of more than a few items and comments. Judging from the correspondence of the year, MONTANA is our "Banner" synod. A new vision of the needs among the Indians within their own bounds has aroused new enthusiasm and made them assume a salary. The UTAH young people have their peculiar difficulties, but are proud of securing the salary for one of their own young women who teaches in Indian Territory. The OHIO young people are thoroughly organized with a business-like and consecrated secretary at their head. In INDIANA and ILLINOIS but one salary is assumed because of synodical self-support. This is carefully apportioned among the presbyteries. ILLINOIS makes an advance for next year by assuming an extra teacher's salary, and the Chicago young people are pledging much larger sums for work among the foreigners.

NEBRASKA seems almost ideal in its organization. Synod and presbyteries, with synodical and presbyterial societies, join forces with the Presbyterian Christian Endeavor Union, having the one secretary who presents the work assigned and the reports at all the annual meetings. The SOUTH DAKOTA societies are "studying and doing more, but the support of their own pastors, the repairs and furnishings for churches, and the assessments for State Christian Endeavor work tax their treasuries to the utmost." New Jersey, Illinois, Indian Territory, Michigan, Wisconsin, and West Virginia are among the number that elected new secretaries last fall, and in nearly all of these synods we were obliged to present new work at the same time. The newly appointed officers were equal to the situation. KENTUCKY and TENNESSEE young people are most loyal to the work in their own synods, and reports come that "every young people's society in two of the presbyteries has assumed a definite share in the work among the mountain people. For a number of years the IOWA secretaries have also served as treasurers of the young people's funds. This is to be changed in the hope that present complications may be

avoided. The work in Iowa is faithfully presented, under many trying conditions. Two changes in special objects during the year was a hard test for COLORADO, and the secretary feared "a falling off in contributions for home work." But the "sign of awakening among the presbyteries" which she predicted has been realized in the advance shown by the young people. Our largest synods—NEW YORK and PENNSYLVANIA—are particularly favored in secretaries who are resourceful, willing and acceptable speakers, patient and untiring in their service. An interesting feature of Pennsylvania's work is the Young People's Branch in Erie presbytery. A President has been appointed to work with the young people's secretary, and in addition to the regular synodical objects an extra salary has been assumed. Every young people's organization pledges for this "special."

The enthusiasm of the KANSAS synodical secretary has been contagious throughout the synod, and the inspiration gained by her visit to some of their mission fields has even been felt in local societies. CALIFORNIA's secretary says: "Stimulating money gifts is only a small part of our work. The chief object is to create a genuine love and enthusiasm for missions." This is the way they "stimulate": A "Round Robin" letter among the secretaries (which has also been a source of inspiration in several other synods this year); a "Roll of Honor," for proportionate giving among local societies; the "Reading Contests"; attention to subscriptions for the *Assembly Herald*, *Home Mission Monthly* and *Over Sea and Land*; preparations for talks which others may give; the sending of boxes, dried fruits, etc., by young people's societies; endeavor toward securing a more systematic study of missions in the Sunday school. All of these and many other methods prove that the California young people's secretaries are most valued and highly appreciated officers.

HOME MISSION TOPICS

For the convenience of Societies who are making up their programs we give the remaining topics for 1906 and those for 1907.

TOPICS FOR 1906.

September:—Advance—Its Imperative Necessity.

Increased field need
Increased help—funds and service.

October:—The Mormons

The Mormon hierarchy; its power and purpose.
Women Missionaries; their methods.
Our Work and its influence.

November:—The Mexicans.

Religion of the people.
The place of the mission school.
The growth of the Protestant faith.

December:—The Mountaineers.

Kinsfolk of the Covenanters.
Results already achieved.
Unreached fields.

TOPICS FOR 1907.

January:—Immigration.

Americans in process.
The problem of the immigrant.
The problem of assimilation.

February:—The Indians

The Indians of yesterday; to-day; to-morrow.
Difficulties.
Best methods of work.

March:—Equipment for America's evangelization.
Personal presentation.
Publications.
Proportionate and Systematic gifts.

April:—The Freedmen.
Development.
Helps and hindrances.
A field review.

May:—Porto Rico and Cuba.
Our record in the Island.
The response of the people.
Needed advance.

June:—Alaska.
New Alaska.
Arctic missions.
Our older missions.

July:—A year's work.
In the church.
In the organization.
On the field.

August:—The Woman's Board of Home Missions.
Official Departments.
The Constituency.
Sources of Revenue.

September:—National Obligations for Home Missions.
New developments.
Our resources.
Possible results

October:—The Mormons.
The iron rule of Mormonism.
Mormon encroachments.
Signs of promise.

November:—The Mexicans in the United States.
Their necessities.
Early missionaries.
Encouragements and outlook.

December:—The Mountaineers
The Appalachian problem.
Rapid rehabilitation.
Rich investment.

REVIEW NOTES

"The Italian in America." Buck & Co. New York. Three names appear on the title page of this volume, Eliot Lord, special agent U. S. Tenth Census, John J. D. Trainor, Chairman of Immigration Committee, National Board of Trade, Annual Session 1904, and Samuel J. Borrows, Secretary of the Prison Association of New York. These authors have made a valuable contribution to immigration literature. The purpose to give a recital of facts for impartial consideration has been well fulfilled. The twelve chapters deal with the flow of Italian immigration, and follows the Italian into the settlements in American cities, in mining fields, on farm and plantation, and through the progressive degrees of assimilation. It is both revealing and encouraging to mark what the Italian has already done in the way of developing himself on American soil, while, at the same time, he has assisted in the development of the country. One may gather from the volume useful hints as to how this number of Americanized Italians may be greatly increased, and thus lessen the number of those who have not yet awakened loyalty to this land in which they have come to better their material condition.

A New Home Mission Study Book. The inter-denominational Committee on the Home Mission Study Course, announces a text book, to be ready by October, on Immigration, under the title, "The Incoming Millions." with the sub-head, "What Christianity must do for them." The book is by Rev. Dr. Howard B. Grose, Editorial Secretary of the American

Baptist Home Mission Society. He is preparing the text book on the same subject for the Young People's Missionary Movement; "Aliens or Americans," is the title.

PROGRAM FOR SEPTEMBER

Bible Study: Theme—The First Missionary Society

More than eighteen hundred years ago the first missionary society was organized—a little band of twelve whose leader had not "where to lay his head." "Follow me" was the command, "and I will make you fishers of men"—the whole missionary idea in a single sentence. "Follow me" the constitution and by-law: to be "fishers of men" the object of the society. Truly this One "spoke as never man spoke." At times this little society met in the wilderness. Multitudes followed to hear the instructions. When night overtook the weary, hungry multitude, "send them away," say the members, "that they may go to the villages and get something to eat." How like the members of to-day. How prone we are to shirk the responsibility. How more than willing that others should distribute the Bread of Life. "Give ye them to eat" is the command. "We have only a few loaves and fishes" is the selfish reply; not enough for ourselves. "Bring them to me" says the Leader. And when He had blessed them He gave to His disciples to distribute. What practical daily lessons in every sentence of this story of the loaves and fishes. And as they sat in ranks of fifties and hundreds why not think of them as different classes and races in our land hungry for the Bread of Life. And when they were fed—"gather up the fragments that nothing be lost," is the command. A lesson in economy? Certainly, and more. The faithful, self-denying Christian sees in the twelve baskets full—one to each of the disciples who shared the loaves—innumerable daily blessings bestowed, and the fulfillment of many precious promises. "Give and it shall be given unto you." "In the morning sow thy seed and in the evening withhold not thy hand," and "be not weary in well-doing for in due season we shall reap if we faint not."

"We sow for two world's day by day,
And reap in this, a hundred fold,
In that, Life Everlasting."

Is He not as willing and able to-day as centuries ago to bless and magnify your offering, if offered in the right spirit? Bring your loaf to Jesus. On a similar occasion the Master searchingly asks, "How many loaves have ye? A pertinent question truly. Who can enumerate the gifts or talents, the privileges of the present generation. The utterance or eloquence, the hymns, the pictures, that have helped. Beautiful loaves, these, that have been brought to the Master. And how comforting to know that even a cup of cold water in His name, will meet with acceptance. "How many loaves have ye?" And the answer comes "There is a lad here with five barley loaves and two fishes." Ah, that little basket boy! What a sermon for the children's Mission Band clusters round that simple statement. Let us not presume to limit or deprecate the influence of children. We cannot look upon the lesson of the loaves and fishes as simply teaching common humanity, or as merely supplying the physical wants. Give ye them to eat of the Bread of Life. "As every man hath received the gift, even so minister the same one to another as good stewards of the manifold grace of God." "Therefore as ye abound in everything, in faith, and utterance, and knowledge, and in all diligence, and in your love to us, see that you abound in this grace (of liberality) also."

VESTA C. TURNER.

SUBJECT FOR SEPTEMBER—ADVANCE. ITS IMPERATIVE NECESSITY.

1 Increased Field Need.

2 Increased Funds and Service.

These two papers should present definite points. For same see Report of Superintendent of Schools (sent free except postage.)

Also Annual Reports in July HOME MISSION MONTHLY. See also articles in Sept. '96 HOME MISSION MONTHLY outlining work for coming year.

RECEIPTS OF WOMAN'S BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS

FOR MARCH, 1906

Abbreviations are used to economize space viz: Silver anniversary, *; Sunday School, S, Senior Christian Endeavor C; Junior, J; Intermediate, I; Boys' Brigade, Brlg; Girls' Band, G; Boys' Band, B; other names of bands by initial letters—as Busy Bees B. B. Last syllable is omitted in words ending with ville, port, town, field, etc.

ATLANTIC—Fairfield—Bethlehem, 1st, 2.50; Carmel, 1.50; Congruity, 1; Ebenezer, 1.50; Goodwill, 1.60; Y. P., 2; Hebron, 1.10; Hermon, 3; Ladson, 3.50; Little River, 1; Melina, 1; Mt. Tabor, 50c.; Pleasant Grove, 1.50; Pleasant Ridge, 50c.; Hedge—Antioch, 2; Ebenezer, 1st, 1; Wilson, Mem., 50c.; Presbyl. 2; Knox—St. Paul, 1; Washington Ave., 2; McClelland—Calv., 75c.; Mattoon, 2.50; Mt. Zion, 3.25; Salem, 1.75; Westminster, 1.50. \$45.45

BALTIMORE—Baltimore—Baltimore, 1st, 29; 2d, 6; Alsquith St., 1; Babcock Mem., 2; Central, 10; Lafayette Sq. S., 5; Ridgely St., 2; Churchy., 1; Cumler., 3; Emmittsb., 1; Taneyt., 2; New Castle—Dover, 5; Elkton, 20; Green Hill, 2; L. Brandywine, 1.15; Wilmington, Central, 5; West, 2.50. Washington City—Wash., 4th, 21; 6th, Cheerful Giv., 10; 15th, St., 5; Assembly's 5; Covenant, 23; Eckington, 1; Gunton Tem. Mem., 10; Metropolitan, 15; J., 3; New York Ave., Y. W. Gd., 5; Bethany Chap., 2; No., 1. \$198.65

CALIFORNIA—Benicia—Arcata, 1; Corte Madera, 1; Eureka, 4.25; C. 3; Ft. Bragg, 1; Fulton, 1; Headsb., 1; C., 50c.; Mendocino, 5; Napa, 2; Petaluma, 2.50; San Anselmo, 4; Y. P., 1; Santa Rosa, 11; St. Helena, C., 2; J., 1; Ukiah, 1; Vallejo, 6. Los Angeles—Alhambra, 1; Anaheim, 2.60; Azusa, 16.50; Coronado, S., 1; El Monte, 25c.; Fullerton, 3; Glendale, 1; C., 1; Hollywood, 1; S., 2; Inglew., C., 5; Long Beach, 18.25; S., 11; C., 5; Los Angeles 1st, 8.40; 2d, 3.75; C., 10; 3d, 1; S., 1; Bethany, 3.50; Bethesda, S., 3; C., 12; Boyle Hts., 6; Centr., 10; C., 12.50; S., 5; Gd. View, 18.70; C., 10; Highl. Pk., 82.50; S., 5; Im., 77.35; S., 10; Y. L., 25; Knox, 10; C., 1; Redeemer, 1; Moneta, 2.25; Monrovia, 1; S., 1; Orange, 1; Pacific Beach, 1; Pasadena, 1; Pomona, 5; Rivera, 1; San Diego, 1st, 43.55; Santa Ana, 1; Santa Monica, 3; C., 1.25; Tropic, 11; Tustin, 6; Westminster, 2.50; Oakland—Berkeley, 1st, 1; C., 2.50; Elmhurst, 6; Fruitvale, 2; Livermore, 1; Oakl., 1st, 1; Em., 2.25; Union St., 1; S., 10; C., 2.35; San Leandro, 3; So. Berkeley, 2; Riverside—Beaumont, 5; S., 2.50; Colton, C., 1.88; No. Ontario, 1; C., 10; Ontario, Westm., 8; Redl., 17.70; C., 5; 1., 2; S., 25; Riverside, Arlington, 11; Calvary, 15; C., 6.25; S., 11.25; San Bernardino, 1; S., 30; C., 2.50. Sacramento—Carson City, 5; Chic., 8.90; C., 2.05; Colusa, 3; Elk Gr., 7.50; Redding, 2; Sacramento Westm., C., 85c. San Francisco—San Francisco, 1st, 5; Calvary, 50c.; S., 11; Franklin St., 2.20; Lebanon, 50c.; St. John's 8.25; S., 2; Trinity, 50c.; Boulder Cr., 1; Los Gatos, 7.50; Mento Pk., 1; Milpitas, 4.15; C., 75c.; Monterey C., 1; San Jose, 1st, 20; C., 2; 2nd, C., 2; San Luis Obispo, 1; San Martin, 75c.; Santa Clara, C., 3.50; Skyl., 50c.; Watsonv., 1; Inter., 3. Santa Barbara—Ballar., 50c.; Carpinteria, 1; C., 1; Montecito, 1; Santa Barbara, S., C., 80c.; Santa Maria, 1; Santa Paula, 1; C., 1.50; Ventura, 1.50; C., 2. Stockton—Dinuba, 1.50; C., 1; Fowler, S., 5.77; Culbertson League, 10; Fresno, 1st, 7; C., 5; S., 9.75; Modesto, 2.99; Sanger, 5; Stockton, 11; C., 8.35; Woodbridge, 75c. \$912.84

CATAWBA—Catawba—Bethlehem, C., 1; Charlotte, Scotia Sem., 15; Wadesb., C., 1. Southern Virginia—Allen Mem., 3; Antioch, 3; Bethesda, 3; Big Oak, 1; Burkev., 30; Cumler., 3.50; Danv., Holbrook St., 8; Sr. Bd., 2; J. Bd., 1; Grace, 3; Great Ck., 1; Holmes Mem., 1; Mizpah, 6; Roanoke, 5th Ave., 7; Russell Grove, 5; Trinity, 1; K. D., 50c.; B. B. B., 50c. Yadin—Bower's Chapel, 1; Cameron, 1; Chapel Hill, 2; Faith, 5; Mebane, 1; Mocksv., 1; Mt. Ulla, 1; Oakl., 2. \$126.50

COLORADO—Boulder—Berthoud, 10; Ft. Collins, 25; C., 15; Ft. Morgan, 5; C., 7.50; 4; Ft. Fossil Ck., 2; Greeley, S., 5; C., 5; La Salle, 3.66; C., 1.75; J., 50c.; Longmont, 8.45; C., 11; Timnath, 10; S., 3.60; Valmont, 2; Presby., 7. Denver—Denver, 1st Ave., 42; C., 10; Little Wom. Miss B., 6; 23d Ave., 32.50; Cen., 22.25; Highl. Pk., 7.83; C., 5; Hyde Pk., 8; C., 8; J., 2; Agnew Cir., 5; No., 3.50; So. Bdw., 17; York St., 3; C., Westm., 9.07; Idaho Spgs., 2; Littleton, 3; Presbyl., 10. Gunnison—Delta, 5; Glenwood Spgs., 9; S., 1; Gd. Junction, 3; C., 10; S., 4; Leadv., 7.55; C., 7; Ouray, 1; Salida, 2.45; C., 3.50. Pueblo—Alamosa, 5; Canon C., 22.50; J., 8; Col. Spgs., 1st, 1; C., 5; C., 10; 2d, 5.50; Florence, 18; S., 3.15; C., 5; Ignacio, Mex., 50c.; Lamar, 1.75; La Junta, 4; Las Animas, 2; Monte Vista, 12; Pueblo, 1st, 15; C., 15; El Bethel, 1; Tabernacle W. Soc., 50c.; Mesa, 17.50; C., 10; Mesa, 70c.; Y. W. Soc., 2.50; S., 5; Westm., 5; S., 4; Rocky Ford, 1.75; S., 5.05; San Rafael Mex., 1; C., 1; Trinidad, 1st, 4; Victor, 12; S., 4.45; Presbyl., 5. Wyoming—Rawlins, 2; \$591.96

ILLINOIS—Alton—Carlinv., 18; Carrollton, 23; Chester, 2; Greenv., 6; Hardin, 4; Jerseyv., 1.25; Lebanon, 5; Trenton, 10. Bloomington—Bement, 15; C., 7; Bloomington, 2d, 15; C., 8.50; Champaign, C., 19; Chenoa, 15; Clinton, 3; Dansv., 20; Downs, C., 5; El Paso, 5.60; C., 5; Fairb., 55; C., 10; Gilbo, City, 4.05; Gilman, C., 3; Heyworth, 14.50; C., 3; Homer, 2; Hoopston, 25; C., 5; J., 5; Lexington, 6; C., 3.50; J., 2; Minokk, 4; Monticello, 12; Onarga, 6; C., 1.50; Paxton, 5; Piper C., 15.51; Piper C., 2d, 5.45; Pontiac, 20; C., 5; Rossv., 6; C., 8; Urbana, 3; Watseka, 10; C., 2.50; Waynesv., 2. Cairo—Anna, 3.50; C., 6; J., 15; Cairo, 5; J., 1; Carbondale, 7.12; Carml, 9.02; Cobden, 4.76; C., 4.65; Du Quoin, 5.60; C., 5; J., 5; Fairb., 5; C., 2; Flora, 7; Golconda, 2; Metropolis, 1.70; Mt. Carmel, 8; Mt. Vernon, C., 1; Murphysb., 11.50; Nashv., C., 1; Shawneet, 3; J., 3.65; C., 5.60; Sumner, 2.50. Chicago—Chicago 1st, 40; 2d, S., 20; 3d, S., 18.53; 6th, 35; 7th C., 5; 52d Ave., 4.50; Star Miss. Bd., 2.50; Belde Ave., 6; Calvary, 6.65; Campbell Pk., C., 10; Central Pk., 5; Garfield Blvd., S., 2.58; Imi, C., 6; Lake Forest, 35; Millard Ave., 1; So. Pk., 6; Wes Division St., 15; Woodlawn Pk., 14; Herscher, C., 1; Highland Pk., 25.25; Joliet, 1st, 13; Cen., 19; Kankakee, C., 5; Oak Pk., 35; S., 29.39; Waukegan, S., 10; Wilmington, 5. Freeport—Argyle, 11.07; Y. P., 6.64; Belvidere, 30; C., 11; Cedarv., 10; Dakota, 3; Elizabeth, 3; Forreston Grove, Ger., 15; Freeport, 2d, 14; C., 6; Galena 1st, 8; C., 56; So., 12.91; C., 5; S., 3.52; Y. L., 5; Hanover, 15; Linn—Hebron 14; C., 5; Marengo, 18; Middle Ck., 10.43; Oregon 4.85; C., 2.50; Polo, Ind., 6; Ridgekn., 3.13; Rockf., 1st, 36; Westm., 13.93; C., 11.84; Savanna, 2.50; Winnebago, 11; C., 1.45; Woodstock, 2.70; S., 3.90; C., 10; Mrs. E. P. Felt, 100; Mrs. H. E. Giddings, 25; Mattoon—Chrisman, E., Matton, 35; Morrisonv., 3; C., 1; Moweaqua, C., Neoga, 3; Pana, 5; Paris, 23.80; Robinson, 9; Shelbyv., 15.15; Mary Stmox Soc'y, 5; S., 3; Taylorv., 8.75; Toledo, 2.50; Tower Hill, 3.75; C., 2; Tuscola, 23.83; Vandalia, 75c. Ottawa—Brookf., 33; Mendota, Primary End., 9.50; Oswego, 5; C., 3; J., 2; Ottawa, 27.50; Pri. End., 5.50; C., 2; Streator Pk., 25; C., 10; Waterman, S., 4. Peoria—Deleware, 15; Green Val., S., 5; Ipava, 5; C., 2; Peoria, 1st, 1; Grace, 3; Salem, C., 1; Yates C., S., 5. Rock River—Centre, 1.50; Dixon, 4; Edgington, 10; Fulton, 11; Geneseo, 6.42; Hamlet & Perryton, 2; Keithsb., 2; Norw., 3; Peniel, 6; Rock Island, Bway., 12; Viola, 50c. Schuyler—Appanoose, 21; Augusta, 5; Camp Ck., 5; Carthage, 15; C., 3; Fountain Green, 11; Hersman, 5; Macomb, 17; Monmouth, 15; Prairie C., 13.35; C., 4; Quincy, 15.15; Rushv., 5; Wylie, 7.30; C., 10. Springfield—Buffalo Hart, S., 2; Decatur, 35; S., 3; Jr. & Pr. Classes, 25; C., 10; Decatur College St., 7.50; C., 15; Decatur, Westm., 13.75; Farmingdale, 2; Jacksonv., State St., 25; Y. L., 8; Portuguese, 9; Westm., 16; Lincoln, 20; C., 5; Macon, 5; Maroa, 10.20; Mason, C., 3; Petersb., 32.50; C., 5; Pisgah, 4; Pleasant Plains, 12; Springfield, 1st, E. J. Brown Soc'y, 44.80; 2d, 25; C., 5; 3d, 8; Sweetwater, 3; Unity, 6.20; Virginia, 10; Westchester, 8. \$2,337.97

INDIANA—Crawfordsville—Attica, 2; Clinton, 10; Crawfordsv., 1st, 9; J., 1; 2d, 15; Susan Harter, 25; Delphi, 35.81; Fowler, 2.10; Frankfort, 22; Kirklin, 3; Lafayette, 1st, 18; C., 15; 2d, 46; Lexington So., 2; Oxford, 5; Russellv., 6; Wavel, 7.50. Fort Wayne—Auburn, 3; Columbia City, 5.25; C., 1; Decatur, 11.95; Elhanan, 4.20; Elkhart, 8.50; C., 4; Fort Wayne, 1st, 77.45; 3d, 12.50; C., 1.50; J., 1.25; Bethany, 2.15; Westm., 9.50; C., 1.41; Goshen, Y. L., 15; Kendallv., 16; S., 5; La Grange, 13.50; Lima, 8.88; "Friends", 50; Ossian, 5.45; Piercetown, 5; C., 1; Warsaw, 24.85; Winona Lake, 3. Indianaopolis—Bloomington, 8; Brazil, 11; Columbus, 15; Greenf., 10; Hopewell, 4.56; J., 2.17; Indianapolis 2d, 25; Y. W., 50; 6th, C., 5; 7th, 25; Annabelle Wishard, 22.50; C., 8; E. Wash. St., 5; C., 5; Grace, 6; C., 5; Home, 3; Mem., S., 30; Prim. S., 20; Olive St., 1; Tabernacle, 15; G. L., 2.75; W. Wash. St., 1; Poland, 1; Spencer, 5; C., 1.35; Whiteland, Bethany, 4; Presbyl., 26. Logansport—Bethel, 2; Bethlehem, 90c.; Bourbon, 1; Brookston, 1; Concord, 1.61; Crown Pt., 16.17; Goodland, 1.25; Hammond, 4.20; J., 3.15; Kentl., 2; Lake Prairie, 8; S., 3; La Porte, 11; S., 4.58; C., 5; Logansp., 1st, 27; C., 5; Bdw., 1.05; Meadow Lake, 2; Mishawaka, 5; C., 4.75; Monticello, 18.65; Remington, 1.65; C., 1.75; Rensselaer, 6; J., 1.50; Rochester, 1.45; So.

hemian, C., 60c.; Waterloo, 50c.; C., 10c.

NEW JERSEY.—Elizabeth.—Basking Ridge, 22.25; Branch Mills, C., 1; J., 1; Califon, 10; Carteret, 1; Clinton, 10; Cranford, 3; Dunellen, 5; C., 2.50; J., 2; Elizabeth, 1st, 2; 2d, 20; 3d, 11; La. Miss. Cir., 15; C., 9; J., 4.50; Hope Chapel, 6; C., 1; Mad. Ave., 10; Westim., M. B., 10; Metuchen, C., 5; Perth Amboy, 23; J., 1; Plainf., 1st, 1; Bearers, 50c.; Crescent Ave., 60; Warren Bld., 15; C., 5; Pluckamin, C., 3.70; Rahway, 1st, 1; Y. P., 2.53; J., 2; 2d, 13; Roselle, C., 2; Springfield, 5; Westf., 15; Woodbridge, 5; Lil. of the Field Miss. Bd., 5. **Jersey City**.—Garf., 1st, 5; Hoboken, 2; J., 2; Wood Violet Bd., 5; Jersey C., 16; Claremont, 10; Leonia, 9.45; C., 5; Passaic, 1st, 7.50; Paterson, 1st, 8.50; Y. L., 5; 2d, 5; Redeemer, 20; West., 5; Rutherford, 5; C., 5; Tenafo, 3; C., 3; W. Milford, 6. **Monmouth**.—Asbury Pk., 1st, 11.14; S., 4.12; M. B., 2; Atlantic Highlands, 2.24; Beverly, 15; Basking, 10; S., 10; Cranb., 1st, 25; S., 25; 2d, 13; Hngton, 10; S., 10; Cranb., 1st, 25; S., 25; 2d, 13; Englist., 5; Farmingdale, 6; Freehold, 15; Jambesh, 5; Lakew., 6; Matawan, 7.76; Moorest., 7; Mt. Holly, 3; Red Bank, 5; Rivert., 6. **Morris** and **Orange**.—Chester, 6; Dover, 15; E. Orange, 1st, 25; Mendham, 1st, 5; Morris Plains, 5; Morrisset, S. St., 27; Orange, 1st, 10; Hillside, 14; Rockaway, 35; Schooley's Mt., 9; So. Orange, Trinity, 3; Succasunna, 4; Summit, 5. **Newark**.—Caldwell, 1st, 1; S., 10; 2d, 10; S., 10; \$100; Trinity, 5; Newark, 2d, Star Bd., 5; 6th, 25; Fewsmith Mem., 5. **Forest Hill**, 5; Mem., W. H. & F. M. Socy, 5; Park, 10; S., 10; S. Pk., 20.89; Wickliffe, 1st, A. S., 5. **New Brunswick**.—Amwell, 2d, 3.55; Dutch Neck, 10; E. Trenton, 5; Kingston, 3; Lambertv., 12; Lawrencev., 3; Milf., 5; N. Brunswick, 1st, 10; Tituss., 2; Trenton, 1st, 2.50. **Newton**.—Andover, 4; Belvidere, 1st, 13.55; W. W., 5; Pri. S., 5; Blairst., 39.50; Bloomsb., 6; Branchv., 1; J., 2; Greenwich, 6; Hackettsb., 10; Pri. S., 2; Marks's, 3.50; Newton, 2.07; Watchers, 8.25; Oxford, 2d, 2.50; Phillipsb., 1st, Y. L. H. M. Cir., 3; Westm., 3; Sparta, 2; Stewartsv., 6.27; Stillwater, 2; Washing., Chrs. Socy, 15. **West Jersey**.—Atlantic Cy., 1st, 5; Bridget., 1st, 15; Primrose Club, 5; 2d, 10; Irving Ave., 1; West, 5; Camden, 1st, 10; 2d, S., 18; Calvary, 5.60; C., 3; Grace, S., 5; Cape May, 2; Elmer, 5; Greenwich, 3.50; Haddonf., 5; C., 2.50; Pittsgrove, 2; G. L. 3; Y. L., 1.40; Salem, C., 2.75; Wenonah, 10; Woodb., Y. L. Cir., 5; Woodst., 1.25....\$1,366.50

NEW YORK.—Albany.—Albany, 1st, 12; S., 25; 2d, 6.34; 3d, 5.16; S., 13; 4th, 20; C., 10; Mad. Ave., Y. W. Bd., 5; C., 6; S., 10; State St., 24; E. Wkrs., 25; W. End, 5; C., 5; S., 9; Amsterdam, 2d, 31.10; J. Dept. S., 16.51; Pri. S., 5.46; Em., 4; S., 5; Balist. Centre, 1.68; Spa, 15.25; Broadalbin, 2; S., 4; Charl., 4; Corinth, 1.66; Galway, 1.66; Gloversv., 16.18; Miss. Sew. Cir., 5; Kingsboro Ave., 34c.; Gullder., 1.75; Jefferson, 1.50; Jermain Mem., 9.60; Johnst., 17; Luzerne, 90c.; Marlav., 2.10; Mayf., 2; Menauds, Bethany, 34c.; N. Scotland, 5.70; C., 10; J., 25c.; Princet., 3.50; Rensselaerv., 34c.; Pri. S., 1; Saratoga Spgs., 1st, 81.84; S., 50; Endokia Club, 62; 2d, 41; Schenectady, 1st, 13; S., 15.54; Y. L. Bd., 66.50; Pri. Dept. S., 25; State St., 5.84; Union, 3.34; Eliz. Burd., 5; Voorheesv., 1.34; Watervliet, 4.75; S., 11.06;

Binghamton—Binghamt., 1st, 32; S. 20; C., 25; West, 4; Conklin, 4.50; Cortl., B. B., 10; Owego, 34; Preble, 10. Boston—Boston, 11.50; L. B., 5; St. Andrews, 3. Brookline—Brookline, 1st, 5; E. Boston, 3; 10; L. B. Cir., 10; Hyde Pk., 10; Litchf., 3; Lowell, 1st, 2; Lynn, 1st, C., 5; Portl., 10; Prov., 1st, 8; C., 11.25; Roxbury, 20.60; Somerv., 2. Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 2d, 12; Ainslie St., 15; Bedf., 25; Central, 25; City Park Chap., Cheerful Givers, 5; Classon Ave., 75; Grace, 40; Greene Ave., 40; Lafayette Ave., 160; Daughters of Temple, 20; Mem., 90.95; Mt. Olivet, 5; Noble St., Y. L. M. Cir., 5; Whatsoever Bld., 5; So. 3d St., 6.54; Y. L. M. Cir., 4.72; Throop Ave., 85; G. M. Bd., 50; Mission S., 25; Miss. G. M. Bd., 5; Westm., Y. L. 10. Buffalo—Allegheeny, 5; Anon., 1; Buffalo, 1st, 175; Y. W., 12.50; Bethany, 5; Bethlehem, 8; Calvary, 28; Central, 25; Covenant, S., 5; East, 5; Kenmore, 7.50; No., 10.75; So., 10; Walden Ave., 20; Dunkirk, 10; Franklinv., 6; Fredonia, 15; Gowanda, K. D., 10; Lancaster, 10; Portv., 360; Silver Cr., 3; Springv., S., 5. Cayuga—Auburn, 1st, S., 30; Aurora, 50; Cato, 1; Cayuga, 5; Dryden, 5; Fair Haven, 5; Five Corners, 1; Sciplov., 3; Presbl., 8. Champlain—Champl., S., 15; Keesev., 20; C., 6; Malone, 25; Plattsb., 1st, 20; S., 10; C., 10. Chemung—Burdett, 10; Elmira, 1st, S., 5; Franklin St., 2; Lake St., 5; No., 5; So., 4; Nim. Fingers, 2; Mecklenb., 1; Sugar Hill, 1; Weston, 2.34. Columbia—Ashland, 4; Hudson, 33; Up Bldrs., 27.50; Look up, Look, 10; S., 7.33; Hunter, 8; C., 3; Valatie, 3; Windham, 10; S., 7.50. Cortland—Attica, 3.95; S., 50; Barvia, 36.30; L., 6.70; Gergen, 5; Beth., 6; Byron, 9; Cortl., 5; E. Beth., S., 2.50; E. Pembroke, C., 2.40; K. D., 2.50; Leroy, 6; Perry, S., 3.27; Stone Ch., 3.71; Warsaw, 5; S., 3; Wyoming, 4.50; S., 10. Geneva—Canoga, S., 1.68; Geneva, 1st, 5; "A Friend, 5"; No., J., 3; Naples, C., 1; J., 5; Oak's Corners, 5c.; Phelps, Little G. B., 1; Romulus, S., 1.93; Seneca, 5; Seneca Castle, 1.11; Seneca Falls, 19.48; S., 8.91; Shortsv., 5; S., 5.94; Trumansb., 7.03; Waterloo, K. D., 5; C., 5; W. Fayette, 2; S., 2. Hudson—Chester, 5; Circlev., 8; Goodwill, 5; Goshen, W. F. M. Soc'y, 5; Hopewell, 2; Middlet., 1st, 21; 2d, 20; Milf., 1; Montgomery, 5; C., 5; Monticello, 2; Monroe, 2; Otisv., 2; Pt. Jervis, 10; C., 10; S., 40; Ramapo, 25; Ridgeb., C., 2.50; S., 11.17; Scotch., 7; Unionv., 4; Washingtonv., 5; White Lake, 1. Long Island—Amagansett, 48c.; S., 2.70; Bridgehampton, 1.38; C., 10; Bd., 2; Y. L., 7.50; S., 5; Brookf., 1; Easthampton, 5; S., 10; Centre Moriches, 5; S., 2; E. Moriches, S., 4; Franklinv., 7; Greenport, 14; C., 3; Mattituck, 2; S., 3; Middlet., 10c.; Sag Harbor, C., 3; Setauket, 7.26; S., 6.87; Southampton, 23; C., 12.33; S., 13.69; So. Haven, 2; S., 1; Southold, S., 1.31; Springs, S., 1; Westhampton, 15.98; Yaphank, S., 5.40. Lyons—Clyde, 6; Newark, Sunshine Cir., 7. Nassau—Astoria, 10; J., 4; Babylon, 5; Brentw., 2; C., 2; Elmhurst, S., 10; Far Rockaway, 10; Freeport, 11; Union Miss. Soc'y, 2.25; J., 3; Glen Cove, 15; K. D., 5; 10; J., 3; Glenw., 2; C., 1; S., 1; Hempstead, 5; 10; J., 3; Miss. W. Work, 4; Huntingt., 1st, 25; S., 5; Central, 10; S., 5; Islip, 10; Jamaica, 17.85; Northp., 5; Oyster Bay, S., 5; Roslyn, 5; S., 2; Smitht. Branch, C., 5. New York—Hemp Ch., 12; Bedford Pk., 5; E. Harlem, L. B., 1; Hope Chapel, C., 5; Mt. Tabor, 2; Rutgers, 50; Tremont, 3; University Pl., 25; Woodstock, C., 5; Stapleton, Edgewater, 1st, S., 20; W. N. Brighton, Calvary, S., 25; Infant Cl. S., 2.50. Niagara—Albion, 22.50; Barre Centre, 2; M. B., 1; Lewist., 4; Lockp., 2d, 4; Lyndonv., 1.50; Maplet., 2; C., 2; Medina, 4.30; Niagara Falls, 1st, 5; No. Tonawanda, 12.32; Wilson, C., 2; Wright's Corners, 2.50. North River—Ancram Lead Mines, 3; Cold Springs, 10; Freedom Pl., 5; Matteawan, 5; Newburg, 1st, 15; Calvary, 5; Pine Pls., 5; N. Hamb., 2.40; Pleasant Pls., 5; Pleasant Val., 10; Poughkeepsie, 10; Rondout, 40. Otsego—Cherry Val., C., 2; S., 3; Cooperst., Bethelth., Star Bd., 8; Delhi, 1st, 20; C., 10; Gilbertsv., S., 6; C., 5; Hobart, C., 3; R. Bd., 2.50; Margaretv., 2; Middlef. Centre, C., 1; Oneonta, 10; Otego, C., 2; S., 2; Richf. Spgs., 21; S., 24; Stamford, 12; C., 10; Worcester, 5; S., 2; C., 10; Pri. S., 1. Rochester—Brighton, Gould M. B., 12.50; Caledonia, 10; Dansv., 12.50; Fowlerv., 12; Gates, 3; Genesee, 1st, 25; Jr. Sys. Giv., 5; C., 2.30; Mt. Morris, Ch. Wkrs., 20; Ogden, 1; Pittsford, 2; Rochester, 1st, 10; 3d, 15; Y. W., 14.46; Brick, 35; Cent., 42; Y. W., 25; Im., 10; Mem., K. M., 13; L. S. Class No 50, 45; Mt. Hor, 25; St. Peter's, 25; Westm., 12.50; Scottsv., 10; Tuscarora, 2.80. St. Lawrence—Adams, 4; C., 1; Brownsv., 1; Canton, 2.50; C., 2; Cape Vincent, 2; Carthage, 16; Crary Mills, C., 1; De Kalb, 1st, 6; Dexter, 8; C., 5; Gouverneur, S., 14; Hammond, 10; C., 8; J., 3.50; Morrist., 3.50; C., 3; M. B., 3.75; Oswegatchie, 1st, 15; Oxbow, 1; C., 1.50; Potsdam, 8.75; Dorcas Miss. Cir., 1.50; Sackett Harbor, 1.17; J., 1; S., 83c.; Theresa, 6; Waddingt., 1st, 10; Scotch, C., 2; Wannakena, C., 1; Watert., 1st, 35; S., 12.37; Hope, 8; C., 46c.; Stone St., 8.41. Steuben—Addison, Y. W.

15; Almond, S., 2; Arkp., 5; C., 5; Atlanta, 1; Avoca, 13; C., 3; J., 2; Bath, 3.15; Campbell, 7.10; S., 3.42; Corning, C., 5; Cuba, A. L. M. S., 10; S., 3; Hornellsv., 1st, 35; S., 10; Misses Truesdell, 25; Westm., 5; Howard, 1; Painted Post, 4.10; Prattsb., K. D., 5. Syracuse—Amboy, 5; Y. P., 5; Baldwin, 20; Chittenango, S., 3.22; Constantia, 6; E. Syracuse, 3.45; Jamesv., 11; Marcellus, 10; Pompey, 5.81; Syracuse, 1st, 10; 4th, 6.04; S., 7.79; Mem., 15; Pk. C., 40.39; So., 3.26; Whitlaw, 7. Troy—Brunswick, 10; Cambridge, 10; Cohoes, S., 20; Glens Falls, 15; Green Island, S., 9; Hoosick Falls, 11.85; C., 2.50; Johnsonv., 3; Lansingb., 1st, 5; Olivet, 3; C., 3; Malta, C., 5; Mechanicsv., 10; Salem, S., 2.59; Schaghticoke, 5; S., 3.50; Troy, 1st, 5; S., 45; 2d, 23; 9th, C., 4; Liberty St., 3; Mem., 10; C., 10; Oakwood Ave., 14; Second St., 24.91; C., 10; Woodside, 30; C., 8; Waterf., S., 25. Utica—Boonv., S., 9; Clinton, 25; Holland Patent, S., 10; Lyon Falls, 5; North Hartford, 5; W. A. Bd., 5; Oneida, 10; Oneida Castle, 10; Oriskany, 2.50; Rome, 4.75; S., 5.25; South Trenton, 5; Utica, 1st, Home Department, 25; B. B., 5; Y. W., 15; S., 4.08; D. G. B. Jr., 10; Bethany, C., 5; Olivet, Mrs. P. Class, 5; S., 6; Westm., S., 15; Vernon, 5; Verona, 10; Waterv., C., 10. Westchester—Bedford, 1; Bridgeport, 1st, 7.64; M. B., 1; Croton Falls, 86c.; Gilead, M. B., 2; Greenb., 1.50; Harrison, 7; Holyoke, 1st, 1; Huguenot Mem., 25.39; Irvingt., C., 5; Katonah, 5; S., 7.78; Mt. Vernon, 1st, 12.25; C., 6; N. Haven, 1st, 14.78; N. Rochelle, 58; No. Ave., 25; S., 25; Patterson, 15; S., 5; Pleasantv., 1; Rye, 80c.; Shepard Mem., 35; So. E. Centre, 8; So. Salem, Lad. West. Ben. Soc'y, 8; F. Char. Soc'y, 1.75; S., 3.43; Stamford, 1st, C., 10; J., 25; S., 105; Thompsonv., 3; S., 10; Yonkers, Im., S., 5; Westm., 1.50; S. Class, 1.75; S., 3.

NORTH DAKOTA— Fargo—Casselton, 1st, 3.37; Fargo, 1st, 7.06; Oakes—Lisbon, 2.50; C., 2.50. Pembina—Bathgate, 5.50; Cavalier, 3; Drayton, 3; Emersdo, 10.60; Forest River, 12; Pri. S. B. B. Hives, 5; G. Forks, 40.50; Inkster, C., 5; Larimore, 1; Pk. Riv., 5; Pembina, 10; Tyner, 10.50. \$126.53

OHIO—Athens—Amesv., 2; Athens, 10; Berea, C., 1.50; Gallipolis, 10; McConnellsv., 2; Marietta, 15; Nelsonsv., 5; Pomeroy, 6; Warren, 5. Bellefontaine—Belle Centre, 2; Bellefontaine, 10; C., 10; Bucyrus, 21; Crestline, 5; De Graff, 3; Forest, 6; Gallon, 5; Huntsv., 3; Kenton, 46.50; Marselles, 5; Rushsylvania, 3; Tiro, 1; Upper Sandusky, 5; C., 8; Urbana, 10; W. Liberty, 1; Zanesv., 2. Chillicothe—Chillicothe, 1st, 22.50; 3d, S., 5; C., 5; Concord, 25c.; Greenf., 1st, 6.50; Snow Flakes, 2; Hamden, 3; S., 2; C., 1; Hillsb., S., 10; McArthur, 2; S., 5; Marshall, 1; S., 3; C., 2.25; Mt. Pleasant, 2.50; No. Pork, S., 1.18; Pisgah, 2.50; Salem, So., 16; C. Bd., 1; C., 1.32; Washingt., 6.66; East End, C., 1; Wilmington, 3; C., 1. Cincinnati—Bethel, 5.80; Cincinnati, 1st, 4; Light or Dark, 1.25; 2d, 4; S., 2.15; 3d, 12; 4th, Y. L., 6.25; Th. 25.25; Avondale, 35; Cent., 2; Evanst., 3; Im., 5; Mo. hawk, 10; Mt. Auburn, 10; No., 0.95; W. W., 2.50; Pk. Pl. Miss, 25c.; Poplar St., 1.75; Walnut Hills, 21; Westm., 1.38; Westv., 4.94; College Hill, 13; Delhi, 3; S., 25; Glendale, 6.75; A. C. P., 10; Hartwell, 2.50; Lebanon, 5.57; Madisonv., 2.50; Mason, 2.75; Montgomery, 1.05; Norw., 9; Westm., L. 3.01; Pleasant Ridge, 1.45; Springdale, 2.80; Venice, 3.50; Wyoming, 5.85; Y. L., 11.20. Cleveland—Akron, 10; Cleveland, 2d, 186.86; J. E. Soc'y, 10; Beckwith, 22.75; Bethany, S., 5; Bolton Ave., 25; Boulevard, 10; Calvary, 81.86; Benev. Soc'y, 18; S., 15; Case Ave., 17.90; Eells Mem., 5; Euclid Ave., 10; S., 7.11; Madison Ave., 2; Miles Pk., 10; No., 25; Old Stone, 30; C., 10; So., 5; S., 5; E. Cleveland, 5; Windermere, 16; Glenv., 17; S., 5; Lorain, So., 5; No. Springf., 3; Orwell, 4; Parma, 4; Seville, 6; Streetsb., 3; Columbus—Amanda, 8; S., 2; Bremen, 3; C., 3; Circlev., 15; Columbus, 1st, 10; Sunshine, 1; C., 1; Cent., 2.50; S., 5; Y. L., 10; Broad St., 61.64; Sutoria Gd., 18.36; Nelson Mem., 2; Northm., 4.60; C., 5; St. Clair Ave., 3; Lancaster, 18.15; C., 10; Mifflin, 1; Plain Cy., 6.15; C., 5; Westerv., 11; Worthingt., 5; Jr. Helpers, 4. Dayton—Bath, 1; Bethel, C., 1; Blue Ball, 10; Camden, 1; Y. L., 2; Clifton, 4; Y. L., 3; Acorn B., 1; Collinsv., 4; Dayton, 1st, 1; L. M. B., 1; 4th, 24; S., 8; 3d St., 35; C., 1; C. Montgomery Aux., 19; S., 25; E. W. W. S., 1; Forest Ave., 4; Mem., 1; Hughes, 14; Pk., 21.86; Dorcas Soc., 5; S. Mis. B., 12; Franklin, 8; Gettysb., 2; Greenv., 17.25; Hamilton, 1st, 10; Westm., 10; Middlet., 1st, 18.50; C., 1; N. Carlisle, 16; N. Jersey, 1; Oxford, 15; Plqua, S. M. Bd., 1; Seven Mile, C., 1; So. Charlest., 10; C., 1; Springf., 1st, 16; 2d, 45; J., 1; 3d, 1; Troy, 21; W. Carrollt., J., 1; Yellow Spgs., 9. Huron—Bloomv., 3; Chicago, 6; Clyde, 2; Fosterila, 7.50; Fremont, 26; C., 10; S., 10; McCutcheonv., 3; Melmore, 4.70; Monroev., 1; Norwalk, 4; C., 5; Olena, S., 5; C., 5; Tiffin, 4; Lima—Blufft., 5; Columbus Gr., 12; Delphos, 17.55; Enon Val., 2; Findlay, 1st, 12.50; S., 25; 2d, 6; Lima, Main St., 7; Market St., 28; McComb, 5; N. Stark 3; S., 4.33; Ottawa, 6; Rockford, 12; Rockport, 2; Sidney, 61; St. Mary's, 14.15; S., 6;

Van Wert, 12.35; Venedocia, 3; S., 5; Wapakoneta, 10. Mahoning—Alliance, 21; C., 6.60; Y. L., 5; Canf., 39.27; J., 1; Canton, Calvary, 41.05; C., 2.50; Jr. Mis. Soc., 5; Champion, 1; Clarkson, 4.50; Coitsv., 7; C., 3; Columbiana, 4; C., 5; Concord, 1; C., 3; E. Pales-tine, 16; S., 20; Ellsworth, 4; S., 5; C., 3.40; Hubbard, 16; C., 8; S., 5; Kinsman, 11.40; S., 20; Lee-tonia, 6; Lisbon, 15.39; S., 29.40; J., 2; C., 10; Lowellv., 8; Massillon, 6; N. Waterf., 8; Niles, 16; C., 10; Y. L., 8; No. Benton, 1; C., 5; Petersb., C., 3; Poland, 20; Salem, 5; C., 10; Sebring, 1; C., 7; Warren, C., 10; Y. L., 5; Youngst., 1st, 38.50; M. Edwards Soc., 7; S., 40; 2d, 16.75; Evergreen, C., 50c.; Westm., 19.37; C., 35; Marion—Berlin, 12; S., 5; Delaware, Y. P., 10; K. D., 15; Iberlia, 2; Marlon, 31.22; Marysv., Y. W., 5; Milf. Centre, S., 2; Mt. Gilead, 3.27; S., 2.23; Calvin Club, 8.55; Ostrander, 1; Richw., 1; Trent, C., 3.68; York, 2. Maumee—Ant-werp, 4.10; Bowling Green, 12; Bryan, 6.14; S., 2; Defiance, 10; Delta, 3.87; Eagle Creek, 9; Edgar-town, 1; Grand Rapids, 3; Hicksville, 5; Hol-gate, Jr. & Sr. C., 3; Montpelier, 2.50; Napoleon, 19.34; C., 4.17; North Baltimore, 8; C., 5; Paulding, 1.94; Pemberville, 11.35; Pleasant Ridge, 6.75; Toledo, 1st Westm., 7; C., 1.20; 3d, 13; 5th, 12.03; Collingw., 35.81; Aux., 9.76; E. Side, 1; Co-Workers, 4.90; Tontogany, 6.98; C., 1; W. Bethesda, 5; Weston, 1. Portsmouth—Eckmansv., 9.50; Iron-ton, 15; Jackson, 5; Manchester, 4; S., 4; Mt. Leigh, 2; Portsmouth, 1st, 17.75; C., 2; 2d, 7.75; Red Oak, 2.50; Ripley, 7; C., 1; W. Union, 2; J., 1; Winchester, 1. St. Clairsville—Bellare, 1st, 5; Cadiz, 5; Cambridge, C., 45; Martin's Ferry, 10; Rock Hill, 4.35. Steuben-ville—Beech Spg., 2; 35; Marietta—Berlin, 12; Brilliant 5; Buchanan Chap., 1; Dennison, 25; E. Liverpool, 1st, 25; Y. L., 45; S., 10; 2d, 10; S., 5; Hopedale, 6; Is-land Cr., 12; Long Run, 5; Salinev., 5; Scho, 14; Steu-benv., 1st, 5; 2d, 20; Y. L., 36; 3d, 6; Still Fork, 5. Ulrichsv., 23; S., 3; C., 10; Wellsv., 1st, 25.35. Woods-ter—Apple Cr., C., 6; Bellv., 1.70; S., 1.30; Burbank, 1.60; Canaan, 1; Congress, 5; Creston, 1; Dalton, 3; C., 2; Loudonv., 2.25; Mansf., 1st, 35; Y. L., 25; J., 5; Millersb., 3; Orange, 1; Orrv., C., 1; Plymouth, 1; Pri. S., 1.75; Savannah, 3.45; Shelby, 5; C., 2.50; Wooster, 1st, 9.50; Y. L., 22; C., 3.87; G. M. Gd., 5; Westm., 35.30. Zanesville—Adams Mills, 2; Bloomf., 2.50; Brownsv., 1.65; Clark, 2; Coshocton, 17.50; Dres-den, 17; Frazersb., 10.59; Frederickt., S., 10; Granv., 20.48; Jersey, 5; C., 5; Mt. Vernon, 5; Newark, 1st, 5; 2d, Miss. Clr., 5; N. Concord, C., 5; Pataskala, 4; Utica, 8.98; S., 2; Zanesv., 1st, S. H. Kellogg, 3.27; Azalla B., 5.88; Brighton, 3; Putnam, J., 2. \$3,908.72

OREGON—Grande Ronde—Enterprise, 1.25; La Grande, C., 3; J., 1; Sumpter, 1.18; Union, 2.11. Pendle-ton—Monum, 50c.; Pendlet., 1st, 2.40. Portland—Astora, 1st, 12.70; C., 50c.; Fulton Trin., C., 1; Mt. Tabor, C., 1.70; Oregon Cy., 1st, 3; Portl., 1st, 194.08; Y. L., 15.90; C., 20; 3d, 44; C., 6.20; 4th, 11.45; C., 3.45; Calvary, 6.65; C., 90c.; Gethens, Miss., 1.75; Forbes, C., 50c.; Marshall St., 50c.; Mizpah, 1.20; C., 10; Westm., C., 7.90; Sellw., C., 1; Springwater, 50c. So. Oregon—Medford, 1st, 1; Roseb., 1st, 1.19. Willa-mette—Brownsv., 5; J., 2.25; C., 1; Corvallis, 8; Crawfordsv., 3; Creswell, 60c.; Dallas, 2.75; Eugene, C., 5.50; Gervals, 3.85; Independence, Cal., 2; Leba-non, 2.50; Mill City, 2; Newport, 1.67; Salem, C., 2; Turner, 50c.; Whiteson, 50c.; Woodburn, 25c.; Zena, 1.20 \$354.58

PENNSYLVANIA—Allegheny—Allegheny, 1st, 111; 1st Ger., 15; F'dship B., 10; Brighton Rd., 1.40; Alert B., 10; Central, 10; Manchester, 17; Melrose Ave., M. Clr., 5.63; No., 10; Providence, 10; Westm., 6.81; Avalon, 5; C., 32; J., 3; Suns. Wkrs., 6; Bellevue, C., 10; Ben Avon, 15; L. Branches, 10; Clifton, 6; Glen-shaw, 26; H. Shaw B., 1.50; C., 1.25; Hoboken, W. Wkrs., 5; Leetsdale, Ever Ready B., 50; Millvale, Y. L., 8; Sewickley, 82.83; Sharpsh., L. Helpers, 1.60; Tarentum, Walker & K. Fleeson Bds., 89.50. Blairsv.—Beulah, 16.35; C., 15; S., 15; Blairsv., 3.50; Brad-dock, 1st, C., 5; Y. C. S., 7.79; Cal., 11; C., 5; J., 2; Congruity, 7; McFarren B., 2; B. B., 1; Cresson, 3; Derry, 3; S., 14.05; C., 5; Ebsenb., 8.50; Greensb., 1st, 25; Foster B., 3.50; W. Ass'n, 25; Westm., 30; Harrison Cr., 10; Jeannette, 13; Y. L. Jr. Soc'y, 43; Johnst., 1st, 26; Y. P., 10; Y. L. B., 5; I'll Try B., 1.50; B. C., 2.50; J., 3; 2d, 3; Laurel Ave., 5; Latrobe, Y. L. B., 4.20; Ligonier, 1; Manor, 8; J., 2; McGin-niss, 10; Murrysv., 10; N. Alexandria, 2.50; N. Ken-singt., 10; S., 5.29; Parnassus, C., 5; Pine Run, 7; Pleasant Gr., 4; Turtle Cr., 5; Windber, 3; J., 2; Butler—Allegheny, 6; S., 7.87; Butler, 1st, 19.35; Y. W., 67.73; S., 10.19; C., 15; J., 5; 2d, 10.35; Y. W., 5; C., 10; J., 1.37; S., 7; Clintonv., 15; Concord, 10.50; C., 15; Crestv., 6; Evans Cy., 2; C., 5; Fairv., S., 2; Gr. City, 23.55; S., 12.95; C., 25; Harrisv., 5; Mrs. L. E. Bingham, 25; C., 5; Martinsb., 5; Middle-sex, 3.75; C., 5; Millbr., 3.50; S., 2.17; Mt. Nebo, 2; Muddy Cr., 10; S., 5; N. Salem, 5; No. Butler, S., 5; No. Liberty, 9.50; No. Washingt., 15; C., 5; S., 6.26;

Parker, 29.50; C., 4; Petrolia, 15; C., 5; Plains, 7; Plain Gr., 19.57; S., 6.18; Scrubgrass, 5.91; C., 5; Slippery Rock, 7.50; Unionv., 5; S., 3; Westm., 2; W. Sunbury, 12.50; S., 9; Zellenople, S., 3. Carlisle—Big Spg., C., 2.50; Chambersb., Fall Spg., S., 13.14; Dauphin, C., 1; Dickinson, 5; Harrisb., Market Sq., 9.95; Macedonia B., 20; Pine St., J. A. Stranahan's Cl., 5; Mrs. Wallan's Cl., 2.37; Miss Pollack's Cl., 2; Mercersb., 1.25; Monaghan, 5; Paxton, S., 2.75; Shippensb., 5; Silver Spg., S., 5; Wilson College, Y. W. C. A., 15. Chester—Avalonde, 2; Berwyn, 15; Bd., 5; Bryn Mawr, 30; Chester, 1st, 11; 2d., 1; B. B., 10; Coatesv., 22; Darby Boro., 10; Dilwortht., 5; Doe Run, 5; Fagg's Manor, 12.50; Great Val., 12.50; Y. P. M. B., 4; Honey Brook, 20; Lansdowne, 52.70; L. Helpers, 2; Y., 2.50; S. E. H. Cir., 7.50; S., 10; Maple, S., 25; Media, 2; Middlet., 4; G. P. B., 3; New London, 5; Nottingham, 4; Y. M. B., 4; Oxford, 1st, C., 5; Phoenixv., 6; Ridley Pk., 4; Dew Drop B., 5; Rutledge, 1.50; Toughkenamon, 2; C., 2; Wallingf., 7; Wayne, Grace Mem., 2; W. Chester Westm., 21.50; Y. L., 5; W. Gr., 4. Clarion—Brookv., 25; S., 10; End., 2.5; Edenb., 15; S., 5.16; C., 10; Emlenton, S., 10.88; Greenv., 7.75; Bd., 2; Marienv., 10; S., 5; New Bethlehem L. Cir., 15; New Rehoboth, S., 1.40; Oil City, C., 30; 2d., 15; Westminster 10; Pischg., S., 5.25; Punxsutawney, 9; Reynoldsville, 10; C., 22.50; Summerville, 6. Erie—Belle Valley, 5; Bradford, 25; C., 75; Cochran, 7; Edinb., 7.26; Erie, Cent., 52; Y. W., 10; Pk., 30; Westm., 2; Franklin, 45; C., 5; Y. L., 6.08; Girard, 10; Greenv., Star Hope B., 4; Meadv., 1st, 2; Mercer, 1st, 5; Y. L., 5; No. E., Y. P., 10; Springb., 4.5; Sugar Ck., 3.50; Union, 50; Watsb., 6.60. Huntingdon—Altoona, 1st, 25; Y. L., 13; Birmingham, S., 4; Huntingdon, 1st, 41; Lewist., 1st, 100; Milroy, 6; Osceola, 5; Sinkling Valley, 5; S. Officers, 5. Kittanning—Freeport, 3; Indiana, 30; C., 6; Kent, C., 1.70; Kittanning, 12; Northington, 11. Lackawanna—Dunmore, 15; Honestl., 30; Kingston, 15; T. Bearers Cir., 5; Monroeton, 5; Montrose, 3; Scranton, 1st, 10; 2d., 37; G. B., 20; S., 50; Green Ridge, 10; Troy, 6.25; Miss. Cir., 15; Wilkesbarre, Grant St., 9; Mem., 12.50; Wyalusing, 10. Lehigh—Allent., Y. W., 10; Allen Towns., 5; Centralia, S., 2; Easton, 1st, 25.20; I. Luther Cl., 2.50; Hains Miss., 13; Brainerd, Union, 25; College H., 35; E. Stroudsb., 1.70; Hazlet, 20; Mauch Chunk, 8; So. Bethlehem, 5; Jr. Miss., B., 2; Stroudsb., 10; White Haven, 5. Northumberland—Bald Eagle and Nittany, 3.50; Beech Ck., 3; Berwick, 5; Bloomsb., 35; S., 25; Chillisquaque, Gift, 5; Danv. Grove, 4; Mahoning, 15.50; Jersey Shore, 15.50; Lewisb., Y. W., 18; Lock Haven, 4; Y. W., 18; S., 10; Inf. Cl. S., 10; Gift, 5; Mifflinb., 11; C., 9; Milton, 14.50; Y. W., 10; C., 10; J. C. Watson B., 5; Newberry, 15; Northumberland, 50c; N. Bend, 1; Orangev., 5; Renovo, 10; C., 7.50; Sunb., Gift, 5; C., 10; Williamsport, 1st, H. Elliott Socy., 30; C., 6; 3d., 10; Bethany, 3; Covenant, 8.50; Gift, 5; Church, 27.45. Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 1st, G. D. Baker Bd., 25; Wm. G. Crowell Socy., 5; 4th, 17; Bethlehem, 10; C., Section B., 2.50; Calvary, 30; Central Hope Cir., 5; Gaston, 5; Harper Mem., 3; G., 8; No., 45; Northm., 50; Y. W., 25; Oxford, 25; Y. P., 50; S., 20; Princeton, H. H. Bd., 20; Susquehanna Ave., C., 5; Tabernacle, Y. L. M. B., 25; Temple, 50; Tioza, 10; Trinity, 20; Westm., C., 100; Woodl., 7.90; Fullerton Soc., 15.10; Mrs. M. M. Barber, 50. Philadelphia—North—Ashbourne, 2; Bristol, 15; Deep Run and Doylest., 20; Forest Grove, Furlong, S., 1; Huntingdon Val., 2; Langhorne, 1; Morrisv., 6; Neshaminy of Warwick, 26; Newt., 5; Philadelphia, Chestnut Hill, Trinity, 5; Fox Chase Mem., 6; Frankford, 40; Germantown, 1st, 42; Hermion, 2; Holmesb., 3; Leverington, 2.50; Manayunk, 1; Market Sq., 25; Mt. Airy, 135; Redeemer, 5; Summit, 25; Torresdale, 8; Wakef., 37; Westside, 10; Wissahickon, 15; Wissinoming, 3; Pottst., 7; Reading, 1st, 5; Wyncote, 7. Pittsburg—Amity, W. C. & H. M., 5; Chartiers, 26; Munce Bd., 10; Coraopolis, 1st, 35.19; B., 2.84; Pauline Cir., 1.42; Dorcas L., 1.54; Crafton, 1st, 9.87; C. Hawes, Bd., 3; M. Nuller Bd., 4.50; Hawthorne Ave., 10; Bartz Bd., 2; Edgew., Y. W., 15; Finleyv., 3; Ingram, Y. W., 20; McDonald, 1st, 15; McKee's Rocks, 5; Mansf., S., 45; Duff Bd., 40; Monongahela, 1st, 10; Mt. Pischg., 15; Oakdale, 1st, 16.10; McJ. Bd., 6; Pittsb., 1st, Ambassadors, 1st, 3d., Kendall Bd., 5; 4th, 15.81; Sharon Soc., 40; 6th, 65; K. D., 15; Bellef., K. D., 25; Y. L., 35; E. End., 5.46; C., 19; E. Liberty, 210; Signet Cir., 34; Fideles Cir., 37; Y. W., 25; Bds. of Prom., 25; Friendship Ave., 18.92; Grace Mem., 5; Hazlew., W. W., 10; Herron Ave., Rays of Sunshine, 15; Homew., Ave., 11.67; Y. L., 2.75; Jewel Bd., 4; Knoxv., Bds. of Prem., 25; C., 3; W. W., 10; Lawrencev., 13; McC. Bd., 20; Mt. Wash., 55; Y. P., 5; Oakland, 11; Park Ave., C., 9; Pt. Breeze, 20; Y. L., 15; W. W., 225; Tabernacle, Ch. Bd., 5; Swissvale, 40; Wilkinsb., 1st, 104.01; 2d., 11; C., 12; A Friend of the Work, 50; Lloyd Corkan, 1. Redstone—Dunbar,

11; E. McKeesp., 1; Little Redstone, 15; McKeesp., 1st, 75; Central, J., 5; Monessen, 5; Mt. Pleasant, Y. P. C., 5; Reunion McMillan Soc., 10; B. B., 2.50; New Prov., 2.75; Pleasant Unity, 3; Rehoboth, 8; S., 2.20; Scottsdale, 10. Shenango—Beaver Falls, S., 30.03; J., 5; Clarksv., 25; Enon, 2; Harlansb., S., 10; Hermon, C., 10; Hopewell, 4.50; Little Beaver, 2; Mahoningt., 5; Mt. Pleasant, C., 5; New Castle, 1st, 15.20; Lydia, Bd., 23.50; Princeton, C., 10; Pusk, 5; Sharon, 1st, 37; C., 10; S., 25; Slippery Rock, 2.60; Wampum, 10; Westf., 20; Miss. Bd., 4.93; W. Middlesex, 2. Washington—Burgettst., 1st, 25; Golden Chain Bd., 10; S., 7.75; Westm., 20; W. W., S., 3.25; Claysv., 2; Cross Ck., 6; C., 10; S., 10; E. Wkrs., 15; E. Buffalo, Y. L. Branch, 24; Florence, 7; E. Wkrs., 15; Hookst., C., 5; Lower Buffalo, 13; J., 1; Mill Ck., S., 4.75; Mt. Pleasant, 17; Mt. Prosp., 10; S., 6; C., 7; Pigeon Ck., 30; C., 3; Upper Buff., S., 11.90; C., 7; Upper Ten-Mile, Clover Leaf Cir., 10; S., 5; Washington, 1st, 51; C., 10; S., 7.48; 2d., 24.75; Non Nobias, 15; S., 11; Y. N. M. Bd., 5; 3d., 1; S. E. M. B., 15; S., 8.51; C., 5; Washington, 1st, 44.50; C., 10; S., 7.48; 2d., 23; Non Nobias, 15; S., 11; Y. N. M. Bd., 5; 3d., S., 8.51; Waynesb., 17; W. Alexander, S., 20; Lov. Cir., 10. Wellsboro—Coudersp., 5; Elkland, 5; Wellsb., 31. Westminster—Bellevue, 11; C., 3; J., 1; Chanceford, 5.60; S., 11.02; Columbia, 13; J., 3.75; Hopewell, C., 2; Lancaster, 1st, 50; Bethany, 10; Mem., 4; Marletta, 11.50; New Harmony, 6; Pequea, 1.50; Slate Ridge, 9; Slatev., S., C., 2; Union, 25; York, Calvary, 7. \$7,509.29

SOUTH DAKOTA—Central Dakota—Brookings, C., 2; Miss. Bd., 2; Flandreau, 3; Hitchcock, C., 3; Huron C., 2; J., 2; Madison, 5; C., 2; Miller, 5; C., 2; White, C., 2; Woonsocket, 3; C., 2. Southern Dakota—Canistota, C., 1; Bd., 5; S., 1.31; Dell Rapids, C., 2; Kimball, C., 2; Parker, 1; Scott, C., 5. \$50.31

TENNESSEE—French Broad—Allenstand, 16.50; Brittain's Cove, 1; Jupiter, 1; Laura Sumner, C., 5.72; Marshall, Couper Mem., 6; S. Miss. Soc., 4; Oakland H., Asheville, 45.31; Sr. Y. P. of H. I. Sch., 1.25; Farm Sch., 4.25; Miss A. Smith, 1; Miss G. Dodge, 25; Mrs. M. Morrison, 2; Mrs. I. H. Polhemus, 5; Mr. G. Erdman, 10; Miss M. Marshall, 1; Miss R. Dean, 2. Kingston—Chattanooga, 2d., 75c; Y. L., 1.63; Harriman, 1st, 5; Kingston, 1. Union—Knoxv., 4th, 7.25; N. Providence, 3.80; Shannond., 9; St. Paul's, 1. \$160.46

UTAH—Boise—Parma, S., 3. Kendall—Franklin, Miss. Bd., 1.75; Idaho Falls, 3.60; Malad, 4; Montpelier, 5. Utah—American Fork, 1; Ephraim, 1; Evanston, 6; Kaysv., 1; Mt. Pleasant, 1.35; Nephi, 1.75; Ogden, 1st, 9.50; C., 5; Salt Lake City, 1st, 32.95; 3d., 5.50; Westm., 2. \$84.40

WASHINGTON—Alaska—Sitka, First, 2.35; Indian Cottage Soc., 1. Central Wash.—Ellensburg, 11; Goldenade, 3.75; J., 1; Natches, 2.05; N. Yakima, 9; C., 10; Sunnyside, 7.50. Olympia—Aberdeen, C., 5; Buckley, 1.35; Olympia, 1st, J., 4; Puyallup, 85c; Indian, C., 3; Tacoma, 1st, 7.80; Bethany, 1.75; S., 15.66; Impl., C., 2; Squague Mem., 40c; Junett, 1; Westm., 2.80. Puget Sound—Anacortes, 3.47; Auburn, 2.54; Ballardf., 3.65; C., 1.80; Brighton, 3.25; Everett, 12.10; Fairhaven, 3; Maple Falls, 1.10; Seattle, 1st, 30.87; C., 10; Sunshine Bd., 2; I., 2; J., 1.55; Westm., 46.29; Sedro-Wooley, 3; Snohomish, 1st, 2; Sumner, 50c; Wenatchee, 2.31. Spokane—Davenport, 5; Odessa, 2; Spokane, 1st, 15; 4th, 5.50; C., 10; Centenary, 3.

Walla Walla—Clarkston, C., 1; Grangev., 2.20; Kamalah, 1st Indian, 5; 2d Indian, 75c; Lapwai, Indian, 1.25; C., 90c; Moscow, 1.75; C., 5; No. Fork, Indian, 50c; Palouse, 50c; Walla Walla, 1; Bd., 1. \$284.04

WEST VIRGINIA—Grafton—Grafton, 2.67; Mannington, 4; Morgant., 6.55. Parkersburg—Parkersb., 1st, 2. Wheeling—Allen Grove, 9; Cameron, 5; Fairview, 6.61; Forks of Wheeling, 30; B. Shaw Bd., 10; B. Ex. Bd., 5; Vance Mem., S., 10; Wellsb., 1st, 8; W. Liberty, 3; S., 2; W. Union, 2.06; Wheeling, 1st, 12.50; 3d., 15. \$133.39

WISCONSIN—Chippewa—Ashland, 1st, 6.47; C., 5; Beth., 3.53; Hudson, 10; Ironw., C., 3.25; Superior, 1st, C., 4; Hammond Ave., 15; C., 5; Auburn, 2.54; La Crosse, 21.49; W. Salem, 18. Madison—Baraboo, 5; Janesv., 30.95; Kilbourn, 1.60; Lodi, C., 5; Madi., son, 6.51; Oregon, S., 2.50; Portage, 4; Prairie du Sac, 8; Richland Centre, 4. Milwaukee—Milwaukee, Bethany, J., 2.50; Calvary, 1; C., 5; Grace, 3; Impl., C., 10; Miss. Cir., 5; Perseverance, 2.50; C., 5; J., 2; Westm., 5; J., 1; Ottawa, 25c; Racine, 1st, 15.

Winnebago—Fond du Lac, 6.20; Green Bay, 1st, 10; Marinette, 10; Y. L., 11.70; Marshf., 2; Merrill, 1st, 4; Oconto, K. D., 5; Omro, 4.14; Oshkosh, 1st, 15; Shawano, 3; Stevens Pt., 14.50; Wausau, J., 4; W. Merrill, 1. \$307.09

MISCELLANEOUS. Independent Soc., Wayne, Pa., 10; "Special" Through Mrs. J. F. Kendall, 100; A friend, New York, 5; Westm., Day School, Brodgen, S. C., 2; R. F. D. Charlotte, N. C., 1; A friend, California, 20. \$138.00

Total \$32,056.09

HOME MISSION MONTHLY

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EDITORIAL NOTES



It is usual for the September Home Mission Monthly to present an outlook from the different departments, for the information of auxiliary societies. In unity of action there is strength, and a careful study of the various communications from the heads of departments will give information necessary to this end.



MUCH space is also given to the interchange of suggestive methods of societies, presbyterial and local. These suggestions concern old plans well worked, or new plans proven worth trying. Any plan, new or old, must be followed up with tact and persistence, else it were about as well to have no plan at all. Effective work is never done in any other way than by painstaking care and ardent, unselfish service, well controlled by an intelligent judgment.



APRIL, May and June of the present year added to our population a sufficient number to people three large cities of over one hundred thousand each. Verily our nation grows apace! The increase is absolutely unequalled by any other people. But before we felicitate ourselves upon this record, it may be well to reflect that these immigrants, who so rapidly swell our population, though with us are not yet of us. Now for the task of assimilation!



OUR Mormon citizens, when it comes to the observance of the Fourth of July, are wont to display a spirit that is somewhat out of harmony with the celebration of our Country's natal day—a spirit that seems to spell out some other word than loyalty. In fact the observance of the day when the Mormons entered Utah—the 24th of July—is esteemed vastly more important than the celebration of the Nation's birthday. Not only is this the

case in Utah, but Southern Idaho has fallen under the spell, for here Mormons predominate and many Gentiles find it conducive to personal interests to fall in with Mormon ideas—as witness this just at hand from Idaho: “Our Fourth of July passed very quietly here. A committee was appointed to solicit funds, etc., and arrange for celebration of some kind. After the funds had been solicited the ‘Bishop’ interfered and not even the flag was raised on the flag-staff.” The local paper has this item: “Now for the 24th of July. This year, as last, the celebration will be pulled off at Rexburg, and everybody will be present. When it comes to drawing the crowd, the Fourth of July is not in it, at least in this section, with the 24th gathering.”



DID you examine the topics for 1907 in the August number? In making up Calendars or Year Books, note the change for certain months. In societies where the meeting comes early in the month, it works well to study the January topic in February, the February topic in March and so on through the year. This gives ample time to glean and arrange information, and when postal detentions delay delivery—as is apt to be the case where mail passes through the congested New York office—there is no disappointment in not receiving the magazine in time for this aid.



MRS. JAMES said at a recent Board meeting, that when she met a Presbyterian woman, she could tell whether she were a reader of the HOME MISSION MONTHLY or not—the one was alert, responsive, intelligent upon any theme relating to America's welfare or the advance of the Church, while the other as unconsciously evinced an apathy which betrayed lack of breadth and knowledge. Moral—but it is so obvious that it draws itself.



THE RUINS OF INGLESIDE SEMINARY

THE burning of Ingleside Seminary—a successful school for colored girls, at Burkeville, Virginia—which took place last May, has aroused wide spread sympathy. Fortunately no lives were lost, but a glance at the ruins shows how complete was the destruction of the building. The origin of the fire is unknown; it started in a portion of the building where there was a flue through which no fire had passed for three years. Very little of the furniture or equipment was saved. The Freedmen's Board has decided to rebuild as soon as possible. The insurance is all available and amounts to twenty-three thousand dollars. But the cost of building has doubled since the "Wing" was built, and more than doubled since the first building to which the Wing was added was erected. Hence a large additional amount will be necessary to replace the destroyed building. It has been decided to make no attempt to call the students together this year, but it is earnestly recommended by the Freedmen's Department that the societies which have been aiding in the support of this school shall continue their pledges and scholarships, allowing the amount to go into the building fund and thus materially advance the rebuilding without detracting from

other work. This plan was followed in the rebuilding of the Mary Holmes Seminary, and worked well. Large gifts are also hoped for, that the reopening of the school may not be delayed beyond the present year.

Six young Mexicans formed the graduating class for 1906 from the Menaul school at Albuquerque; each of the six goes out a pronounced Christian; three of them plan for a College course and then to return for the ministerial training for work among their own people of New Mexico.

In these days when much is said of best methods in the culture of child nature, it is somewhat startling to hark back to the primitive red man and contrast the methods used by the Sioux to develop courage and self reliance in the young aborigines—for it would seem that the Indian is not born brave but made so by culture. Says Dr. Charles Eastman, in his "Indian Boyhood":—

In accordance with this idea of proving my courage, my uncle used to send me off after water when we camped after dark in a strange place. Perhaps the country was full of wild beasts, and, for ought I knew, there might be scouts from hostile bands of Indians lurking in

that very neighborhood. Yet I never objected, for that would show cowardice. I picked my way through the woods, dipped my pail in the water and hurried back, always careful to make as little noise as a cat. Being only a boy, my heart would leap at every crackling of a dry twig or distant hooting of an owl, until, at last, I reached our teepee. Then my uncle would perhaps say: "Ah, Hakadah, you are a thorough warrior," empty out the precious contents of the pail, and order me to go a second time.

Imagine how I felt! But I wished to be a brave man as much as a white boy desires to be a great lawyer or even President of the United States. Silently I would take the pail and endeavor to retrace my footsteps in the dark.

It is true that our savage life was a precarious one, and full of dreadful catastrophes; however, this never prevented us from enjoying our sports to the fullest extent. As we left our teepees in the morning, we were never sure that our scalps would not dangle from a pole in the afternoon? It was an uncertain life, to be sure. Yet we observed that the fawns skipped and

played happily while the gray wolves might be peeping forth from behind the hills, ready to tear them from limb to limb.

In the foregoing there may be an explanatory hint of what is seen when Christianity becomes truly a motive power in the Indian nature—for persistency and courage are the fine elements shown in our Sioux Missionary Societies.



"THERE are twenty-eight Indian churches in my territory, and I find that a very peculiar condition exists in them, in that they have *twenty-eight* women's missionary societies. It was a wonderful rebuke to me to learn what these women gave to missions. Would that there might come a degree of their consecration to the rest of us!" says Mrs. Palmer, our field Secretary for the Northwest.

MAINTAINING A STANDARD

FORECAST 1906-1907

By the Secretary, Mrs. Ella A. Boole

EACH year brings new opportunities and responsibilities in the work for the evangelization of America. Under the blessing of God, the contributions of the women of the Church last year through the Woman's Board were more than a half million dollars. It is true that \$70,000 was passed over to the Board for Freedmen, and \$11,000 was an annuity gift, nevertheless the amount for the Evangelistic School work was the largest in our history, and it will require untiring vigilance on the part of our entire organization to maintain this standard and to make the advance needed.

For there must be an advance each year. The work grows in answer to prayer and because of the faithful efforts of the missionaries; the continued prosperity of our country seems but a Providential provision for increased gifts for God's work.

The Woman's Board received contributions last year from women's societies in 4,218 churches, and the minutes of General Assembly report 7,990 churches. There is still much unoccupied territory, and we recommend that Synodical and Presbyterian officers carefully look over the records as contained in the Annual Minutes and make an effort to organize a Home Missionary Society in every church where the women are not contributing to the work under the Woman's Board.

The commission given by General Assembly was not to the *few women* who might belong to a missionary society but to *all the women* who belonged to the church.

Different methods may be tried successfully by different societies, but when the desired end, *systematic contributions from every woman in the church*, has not been secured, we recommend the envelopes for monthly contributions, which may be obtained from the Literature Department. Place a package in the hands of every member of the church, and urge a contribution each month, large or small. The results in every case will be largely increased receipts.

THE APPROPRIATIONS for this year have been based on the receipts of last year, so that it is vitally important that all pledges be met, and met, when possible, by equal quarterly payments.

The Annual Praise Meeting, at which a thank offering is taken for Home Missions, should be a feature of each society, and an occasion for a general rally of the women of the Church. A program for this service can be obtained from the Literature Department.

SABBATH SCHOOLS. In accordance with this custom, the *Sunday before Thanksgiving* has been set apart by General Assembly as the day on which the work of

the Woman's Board may be presented in the Sabbath schools. The offering this year will be for the General Work among the Indians. It is recommended that the president of each Home Missionary society approach the superintendent of her own Sabbath school, urging the observance of the day, and that an offering be taken for the work of the Woman's Board.

THE EMERGENCY FUND was created last year to be a means of helping teachers who have broken down in the service, and each society was asked to contribute one dollar; the amount received was \$759. The fund has already proven of service along the lines indicated and in another way, for when the Teachers' Home at Grassy Cove, Tenn., and the Priscilla Home School at Lawson, W. Va., were burned, and the teachers lost everything, the special gifts received in their aid were supplemented from this fund. The societies that did not contribute to this fund last year are asked to do so this year, and will not those who did give, contribute one dollar again if they can, or a less amount if they so desire.

THE BUILDING AND REPAIR FUND. While this fund does not bear the same relation to our work that our pledged work does, it is very necessary to the proper conduct of the school work. New buildings must be erected, old buildings must be kept in repair, and we believe the auxiliary societies will count it a privilege to help. We urge that the claims of the Building and Repair Fund apportioned to the synodical societies be presented in each society, and that a free will offering be taken. Every dollar received for repairs relieves the General Fund, for from this fund must be met all deficiencies in pledged work, and all repairs and unlooked for expenses. *In no case should the General Fund suffer.*

FIELD SECRETARIES. At the last Annual Meeting the following division of territory for the Field Secretaries was approved:

For the Northwest, Mrs. Flora D. Palmer, St. Paul, Minn., Field Secretary for the Synods of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wisconsin.

For the Pacific Coast, Miss Julia Fraser, 1504 Fifth Ave., Oakland, Cal., Field Secretary for the Synods of California, Colorado, Oregon, Utah and Washington.

For the Southwest, Miss Edith Hughes, Burton, Kansas, Field Secretary for the Synods of Indian Territory, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee and Texas.

No Field Secretary has been appointed for the East, as that field will be supplied from the office.

The work of the Field Secretaries is to "organize, educate and stimulate societies," and we hope that Synodical and Presbyterian officers will open the way for them to visit societies, and so to strengthen the work. The offerings taken at their meetings may be credited to the Building and Repair Fund apportioned to the Synodical Societies, if so desired.

AMONG FOREIGNERS. Again we present the claims of the work among foreign-speaking people, and of such evangelistic work as has grown out of the school work of the Woman's Board.

A recent writer says: "By our immigrant population we become blood-kin to all nations of the earth. We want our foreign population to be so thoroughly evangelized that they shall make it manifest to the mother country that the power of God, the wisdom of God and the Kingdom of His dear Son are the dominant forces in our civilization, and the comfort and protection and hope of her citizens.

"Some of these people come to this country with church-going habits. They gather into thrifty communities. If not provided with the sanctuary and the ministry of the gospel their habits of congregating, even among the best of them, rapidly degenerate into convivial assemblies which are utterly subversive to true religion and the Sabbath and conducive of rationalism, infidelity and immorality. The extent to which we have neglected them is simply appalling."

In the light of these facts, has not the Woman's Board some responsibility? Some of these foreigners are at our very doors—and each member of each society is urged to help by a special gift equal to *fifteen per cent.* of her pledged contribution. Many of the Synods and some of the Presbyterials should have their own working representative among foreign-speaking people, and it can be done if we *all have a mind to work.*

YOUNG PEOPLE'S WORK. Many of our young people's societies are changing their name and methods of work, but they must

not be permitted to lose interest in Home Missions. All the money received from Young People's Societies and Christian Endeavor Societies is divided equally, by the Assembly's Board and the Woman's Board but that from Young Women's Societies and Bands—because these are auxiliary to the Woman's Board—remains in the Woman's Board treasury. Wherever a society is not contributing anything for Home Missions, let every effort be put forth to arouse enthusiasm by diffusing intelligence. Pledges and literature will be sent on application to the Young People's Department.

IN CONCLUSION. Does the work seem large? Are we asking a good deal? Yes, but there is a great need, we have a great commission, and the loyalty of Presbyterian women is not surpassed by any women in the world, and under the bless-

ing of God the standard of last year *will be maintained*. More than that, we will endeavor to make sufficient advance to care for the work constantly enlarging in answer to prayer.

Let us then diffuse information by increasing the circulation of the Home Mission Monthly, make our Home Mission societies attractive by carefully prepared programs, make our meetings spiritual by our nearness to God and consecration to Him, gather our gifts regularly by urging systematic monthly contributions from every woman in the Church, then be much in prayer for God's blessing upon our women as they give, upon our missionaries as they carry the Gospel message, and upon our land that it may be evangelized, and so be fitted to bear its share in bringing the world to Christ.

OUR NAVAJO NEIGHBORS



NAVAJO SILVERSMITH.

ONLY in the past three or four years has the Woman's Board supported a distinctive work for the Navajos. Speaking of these Indians, when he last pleaded their cause before the Woman's Board, the Rev. Thomas Moffatt described their picturesque life and industries as of peculiar interest. The pin-

clad plateau country which forms a large part of their reservation, the strongly built hoghan dwellings, the large bands of sheep and horses which make them the tribe of largest possessions in the Southwest, constitute notable facts. The women own the sheep, and wool, and weave the blankets. Womanhood is held in reverence and it is said the men of this tribe are never cruel in the treatment of women. The boys herd the sheep, spending days alone on the mountain sides or far away

on the uplands and in the valleys, young Davids of the Shepherd life. They are lithe and graceful, growing tall and sinewy usually, and physically the Navajos will compare very favorably with the other tribes. The language is closely allied to that of the Apaches being of the same Athapaskan stock.

Some things which Emma Paddock Telford says in the *Southern Workman* will help to increase our knowledge of local conditions among the Navajos.

Through their reservation is the largest of all the Indian reserves, she tells us, including several millions acres "lying in northern Arizona, northwestern New Mexico and southeastern Utah, most of it is volcanic land, the abomination of desolation—the painted desert, waterless, treeless, plantless, lifeless. To secure a meager living, the Navajo must be a nomad, leading his flocks over great stretches of arid desert, his keen eyes ever scanning the foot of each rising mesa—in search of some tiny water seepage that shall promise ever so scanty a supply of grass and salt-brush. When this is exhausted, on he must go, his flocks frequently being decimated in the tedious passage.

It is on this account that the government has wisely permitted the Navajos to

go upon the adjoining public domains to find pasturage for their flocks. Yet even so, they have steadily decreased during the past six years. While it is difficult to get an exact estimate of their possessions—the Navajoes have a deep-rooted superstition against counting their flocks, believing that he who does so will die—official reports credit them with only 500,000 head of sheep and goats as against a million head ten years ago. As property is not held in common among the Navajoes, there are gradations in the social scale even as among civilized people. While a few comparatively wealthy individuals may possess large flocks, the majority will not average over a hundred head—and many have but the “one ewe lamb” or none at all. In recent years, the fleece on the Navajo sheep has not averaged more than three or four pounds each, while last year it dropped to two and a half. Sold to the traders, this brought but six cents a pound for the black and eight for the white, making about twenty cents for the wool of an average sized sheep. This past year the

staple products of the Indians—hides, wool, and blankets—he has given low prices, while in return the Navajo has been paying ten cents per pound for his sugar, four dollars per hundred pounds for poor grade flour, and proportionate prices for coffee and for a baking power so badly adulterated that it has produced a widespread form of stomach trouble among the Indians.

This abuse is now about to be remedied at a new trading post established near the Little Colorado River where business will be managed more in accordance with Christian principles.

In none of the Indian nations is there a fairer division of labor than among the Navajoes. While their most distinctive native craft, the art of weaving, is a feminine accomplishment, the men are not idle. They build the hoghans, and there is no hit-or-miss about these structures, which are supposed to follow the original model giving by the gods and mythical progenitors of the tribe. They also care for the horses, cultivate their sterile fields, gather fire-wood, ply their crude but art-



NAVAJO CHILDREN IN OUR MISSION SCHOOL, JEWETT, N. M.

flocks were for the most part in excellent condition. Both the quality and quantity of the wool averaged much better and, there will be an advance over last year's prices. Unfortunately for the Indian, he has heretofore been quite at the mercy of the trader, who has held his post for the money there was in it. For the three

istic trades of iron and silver-smithing and lend efficient aid in caring for the children, which are more numerous than in any of the other tribes. A common sight is a fine-looking old man, “packing” his bright-eyed grand-baby on his back or giving it a sand bath—the desert make-shift for water-bathing.

"SPECIALS" SPECIFIED

By the Associate Secretary, Mrs. M. J. Gildersleeve



ENTRANCE TO KLAWACK HARBOR, ALASKA

THE plan of having special objects is a commendable one. Often interest is aroused in an individual by an appeal for some particular field or school. The school which one thus interested has accepted as her special, and from which she receives letters regularly telling of the general work, fires her with enthusiasm. Perhaps she concludes if she could have a pupil that would be her very own, it would seem as if her special interest had become specified; so she writes and asks for a pupil, "one who intends to become a missionary to her own people." A promising young girl is selected by the teacher and her name forwarded.

Everything may go well for a while, but what if the young girl proves disappointing, unworthy even, and leaves the school? When word reaches her benefactor that a change in pupil must be made, will a feeling of disappointment in the girl and distrust in the school immediately take possession of the generous heart? Had her special work not been specified, would not the interest have continued indefinitely for the school, and field? Were these children of our exceptional people all we could wish for it might be unnecessary to bring them into the boarding school—the momentum of the day school might have carried them on to Christian citizenship. But while the few cause disappointment, the many give great encouragement. Yet whether the pupils remain for a long or a short period, the influence of the Christian teaching, which they have received, tells on the rest of their lives.

It will be a glad some day when contributors find satisfaction in giving the amount of the scholarship to a general fund, knowing that some scholar is supported by this money, and that they have a share in the success of the school.

Little John, our baby scholar at the Industrial school, Sitka, Alaska, is but seven years old. He was found in the vicinity of Yakutat, by our United States Commissioner. When found the little chap had no clothing but a shirt. He was with some Indians who had compelled him to carry loads that were far too heavy for his tender frame, at the same time giving him no food, so that he was obliged to pick up what they threw away, or what he could find along the shore. In this naked, half-starved condition the Commissioner brought him to our superintendent, Mr. Beatty, asking that he might be permitted to enter our school. The request was granted on the condition that the Commissioner secure proper clothing for the boy. A scholarship was provided and John was assigned to a society. A few months ago he was amusing himself in the matron's room while she was teaching some older boys the text, "Blessed are the pure in heart"; somehow the pupils could not grasp it, and when one Miss Logan asked to repeat it failed, little John, unasked, repeated the verse correctly in his broken English. The outlook for little John becoming a credit to our school is promising, yet if he fails to become the "missionary" his benefactors hope for, will the effort be disastrous as far as the interest of that society is concerned? We hope not, but if so it were better that their special had not been specified.

Oftentimes pupils are obliged to leave the school to help meet difficulties in the home, and a change becomes necessary, a cause of regret to teacher and pupil—whereupon, frequently, the scholarship holder becomes discouraged, and refuses to continue.

Again, the interest in keeping up the scholarships depends largely upon the correspondent at the school. Perhaps the duty falls to the lot of the busy matron, and at the close of a wearisome day she is reminded that the scholarship letter is due—"I must write tonight, but how can I make an interesting letter when the days and weeks have passed on in the usual way, with nothing of special note in them?" Faithful workers are not always good correspondents. One society

complains that the fall letters have too much about the opening of school, and the spring one is too full of closing days. But these are what fill up school life. Teachers cannot invent the unusual or mention some attractive development in pupils when everything has been going on successfully but quietly. There are few sudden conversions or special experiences; development of boys and girls in the mission schools is similar to that of the boys and girls in our own schools. We must not be impatient with the seed sowing, and want to pull up the little seed because it has been too long developing into the fragrant flower.

The ideal plan is to have a special school, but no specified pupil to create or deaden interest, while a definite line of

work will be furnished, which will be helpful in arousing and nourishing zeal. However, we are ready and willing to specify the "special" provided the donors accept cheerfully the conditions which will of necessity follow.

True missionary zeal increases as the worker grows in the prayer life; the school or pupil is of special interest in proportion to the time given in prayer. Steep your "special" in prayer to God—accept the interest awakened as a responsibility before God; accept it as God's gift to you, and instead of relying upon that untrained character or the quarterly letter from the school to keep up the fire of enthusiasm in your heart, help it to burn brightly because well supplied with the live coals from off the altar of intercession.

ADVANCE FOR FREEDMEN

From the Desk of the Freedmen's Secretary, Mrs. V. P. Boggs

FOR twenty-two years the Woman's Board of Home Missions has been responding most generously to the recommendations of the General Assembly in 1884, and have not only been "per-

gratifying to those who are directly responsible for the progress of the work and most encouraging to the Negroes themselves.

Year after year the work of the Freedmen's Department is presented to societies through Synodical and Presbyterial officers, and each year has witnessed an increase of interest, resulting, with few exceptions, in advanced contributions. This advance is necessary to the growth of the work.

NEEDS

More schools are asked for each year, this requires more funds, if granted. This year many schools are calling for increased accommodations, necessary additional facilities, more teachers to relieve the over-

burdened ones, extra scholarship funds that worthy boys and girls may be helped in the struggle to rise. New buildings that have been long needed and patiently waited for, to take the place of dilapi-



INGLESIDE SEMINARY, NOW IN RUINS. SEE PAGE 166

mitting," but have "affectionately urged" their Societies to give to the cause of the Freedmen "a place in their sympathies, their prayers and their benefactions." The result of this response has been most

dated structures unfit for school purposes, are anxiously expected. These are some of the needs we see as we look out over the field in this year of grace 1906-1907.

RESOURCES

The resources are abundant. What are they?

First:—The *many Home Mission Societies* which have heretofore failed to remember this important department in their distribution of gifts to Missions.

Second:—The *many more Young People's Societies* which are overlooking the colored people, upon whom the future "weal or woe" of our Nation largely depends, in their study of the Mission Fields.

Third:—The *more than 7000 Sabbath Schools* which did not give the annual collection to the Freedmen's Board recommended and urged by the General Assembly, and who, if interested and enlightened in the work of giving to the multitudes of neglected and destitute Negro boys and girls the same opportunities they themselves enjoy, would fill the treasury of the Board to overflowing, and at the same time answer the oft repeated question, "What of the future of the Presbyterian Church, if its children are not trained along the lines of its benevolent work?"

Fourth:—*Many Individuals* are casting about for a good investment for extra gifts. Some have found their way to the treasury of this Board and are yielding the hundred-fold promised. There are yet many shares of Freedmen stock in this great Presbyterian Stock Company ready to be exchanged for the gold and silver in the hands of the King's Daughters. Our fiscal year ended April 1st. Five months of the present year have passed with its work scarcely begun. Plans for work for

Freedmen are in the hands of those officers throughout the societies to whom has been committed the responsibility of making them effective. These plans are made each year with a view to the maintenance of the work already in operation, and also for meeting the increased demands of the natural growth of the work.

The support of the regular work which includes salaries, scholarships and general expenses of the schools, calls for \$55,000. For buildings, repairs, improvements and for a new enterprise to be undertaken when a sufficient amount of money is on hand, \$25,000 will be required.

A NEW ENTERPRISE

This last mentioned object is one which will appeal to those who have a knowledge of the conditions imposed by the "Lien System," so prevalent in the South, under which the colored people labor as they struggle to maintain and secure homes for their families. This plan is to purchase land, more or less, according to the amount of money at command, and rent or sell it, in limited lots at reasonable rates and on easy terms to worthy and industrious families, and in turn with the proceeds of rent or sale purchase more land for similar purposes, thus establishing and perpetuating self-supporting and self-respecting communities for the general good of the race; the center of the community to be a Presbyterian Church with its day school and such industries as are necessary to a farming community; all to be under the management of the Freedmen's Board, with a trusty and capable superintendent in charge.

May we not hope for the loyal and hearty sympathy and co-operation of every Presbyterian Missionary Society this year?

A LOOK AT ALASKA

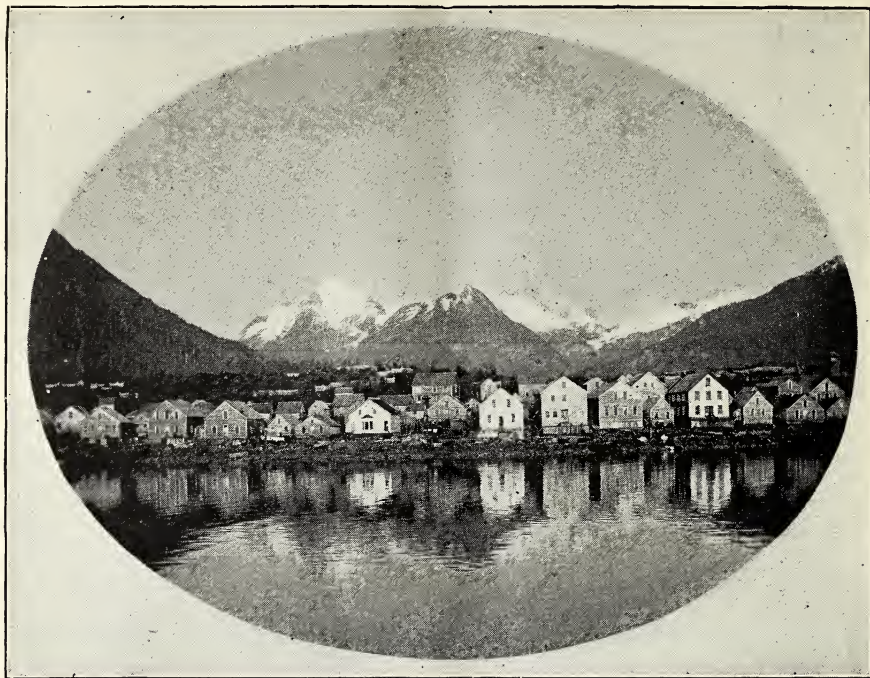
By Lydia Hays

I brought back from Alaska no one thing more interesting than an old copy of the Rocky Mountain Presbyterian published in January 1879—almost as old as the Woman's Board, in fact only six months younger than the Woman's Board. The Editor, was Dr. Sheldon Jackson, at the time Superintendent of Presbyterian Missions in New Mexico, Colorado, Montana, Wyoming and Utah—later holding the same position in Alaska—one whose name is held in great esteem as the friend of all Alaskans.

I find an article here by Rev. John Brady, our first missionary to Sitka—Governor of Alaska for the past eight years. Another by Dr. Duncan of Metlakhkatla on Shamanism, showing the power of the Indian doctor over that people. Julia McNair Wright pleads for a Christmas gift of a Home for Alaskan girls, while Mrs. McFarland, our first missionary teacher, who had gone out two years previous and begun a work in Wrangel under our Woman's Board of Home Missions, makes a strong plea for a Girl's Home, telling us the story of a little

girl, whom her own mother was taking to the mines for immoral purposes; and after much persuasion she left the child but went on herself. "Thus," Mrs. McFarland writes "the Home is started. I dare not wait until, the money is pledged, but my trust is in a prayer

session called the three head men and they appeared before them. They were told they were doing harm to the church and the religion of Christ, and must give up holding the potlach or have their names crossed from the church roll. They said "We cannot; we must give the



SITKA NATIVE VILLAGE KNOWN AS "THE RANCHERIE"

hearing God, whose work it is." To-day, less than thirty years later, we find that ministers, and native evangelists are preaching the word in nineteen stations, and thousands of native christians are testifying to the power of the gospel, while our Sitka Industrial Training School is doing a grand work in training native boys and girls for future usefulness.

OLD CUSTOMS.

Are old customs a thing of the past? Not entirely, but great changes have been wrought. Gov. Brady said, in a recent article, that the two greatest evils in Alaska are the rum traffic and witchcraft. One of the most popular of the old heathen customs is the potlach which is very hard to give up because of its social nature. A little more than a year ago preparations had been made for a great feast and potlach to be held in Sitka. The Governor and the missionaries tried to persuade the chief men to give up their plans, but they said, "No, we cannot; we owe this to the other tribes and we must repay them. Our caste is at stake." The invitations were sent out, and word came through the pastors in other villages that their people were pleading that there could be no wrong in going, because the men who were to give the potlach were members of the church at Sitka. Something must be done. The pastor and

feast." What would we do if the test should come to us? Would we be willing to give up wordly amusements? Would that you could have seen the faces of the faithful native christians, as they heard the three names called out which must be crossed off from among the faithful; their heads were bowed, and tears trickled down some of their faces, for they felt that their friends and members of the same tribe had brought shame upon them. But at the close of the potlach, which continued six weeks and was attended by five hundred people, these same head men signed an agreement that this should be the last potlach ever to be held in Sitka. We consider this a great victory, for a native may break a verbal promise, but anything written on paper is considered binding forever. Meanwhile our faithful Christians were holding prayer meetings nearly every night, being strengthened in the faith.

SITKA SCHOOL.

Now just a glance at the Training School—one hundred and fifty boys and girls are here, brought from different parts of Alaska—Chilcat, Hydah, Tsimpian and Thlingit children, living together in peace and harmony, speaking different languages or dialects when they come, taught to read and use the one language, English. One of the boys came to me one day bringing

some of the beautiful moss that grows only in Alaska and Siberia. I asked him some questions, and he told me that his mother died when he was a little fellow. "My uncle (according to custom) took all my mother's things, everything gone—had to borrow money for the coffin; my father and I left alone. My uncle say, 'you come live with me. I give your mother's money to you;' so I go. He only give me one little coat, and when I go back to my father he take that away. Some fellows come to this school. They came back to Killisnoo, and I see they different from me; so I want go too, and I beg my father to let me go. But he say, 'No, you stay here.' My friends, they say, 'We buy you store;' but what I do with store? I not know anything—men cheat me.

My father—I cry and no eat—he think I very sick; but he say, 'You stay here.' I say 'Father, you Christian' 'yes,' 'You like to know what in God's book?' 'Oh, Yes!' 'Well, you send me to school; I learn, then I come back and read it to you.' So he let me go. I glad I come. I like my teachers and my work. When I came seem like I could not see; my eyes shut; little words very hard, now my eyes wide open and I read big words. Some fellows they said I can't learn, but I say yes, I will learn; they make fun but I not care; now I pass over those fellows. My uncle came to the potlach, and he try to get me out of this mission; say he sick, I ought to go home and work for him—I say "You sick, are you? why you come here then?

You go to the potlach you dance, you get worse."

On Communion Sunday, there were received into our native church seven boys—this boy was one of the seven, I can see his big eyes as he listened while I tried to tell them of Christ in the Sunday school class. His penmanship was excellent; after I left he cut off his thumb while chopping wood but his writing even now is wonderfully good. In a letter received a short time ago, he writes "I am learning my trade—that of an engineer. My plan now is to go to the States after I finish here, I want to be a preacher to help my friends, so I am learning all I can."

In the JUNE HOME MISSION MONTHLY Mr. Beattie writes of the Sitka School. "There seems to be a quickening of the spiritual life. Ten girls and five boys have expressed a desire to lead a Christian life, while two boys wish to become workers among their own people." This may be the solution of the problem. Future workers will be the native evangelists.

Many nuggets of gold lie buried in the mountains. The largest nugget of gold yet found was shown at the World's Fair, and many wanted to have the pleasure of holding it a moment. Yet in value it is not to be compared with the worth of one boy or girl.

We have a few shares left in the greatest investment which can be presented—that of saving our boys and girls. How many shares will you take?

LIFE MEMBERS—1905-06

Mrs. Anna Anderson.....Knoxville, Tenn.
 " J. M. Aldrich.....Union St., Oakland, Cal.
 Miss Emilie Ballack, Mrs. M. S. Ballack, Forest Riv., N. D.
 Mrs. Amanda A. Bacon, Third Soc., Los Angeles, Cal.
 " Addie I. Bickford.....Napa City, Cal.
 " B. C. Baldwin, Dayton Ave. Soc., St. Paul, Minn.
 " S. A. Cunningham.....Kingston Presbl., Tenn.
 " W. A. Coldren.....Dennison, Ohio
 " Lucy M. Cooley.....Shiloh, Minneapolis, Minn.
 " Clara J. Craft.....Beckwith, Cleveland, Ohio
 " Emma M. Carter, Tabernacle, Indianapolis, Ind.
 " E. Chauvet.....First Church, San Francisco, Cal.
 " Mary J. Darby.....Canastota, S. D.
 " E. O. Duncan.....Central Y. P. S., St. Paul, Minn.
 Miss Esther Ellison.....Minneapolis, Minn.
 Mrs. Ruth Frost.....Niagara Pres. Soc., N. Y.
 " Mary J. Fawcett, First Church Minneapolis, Minn.
 " Annie D. Fiske.....Ottawa, Kansas
 " A. M. Granger.....Bridgewater, S. D.
 " F. E. Granger.....Aberdeen, S. D.
 " Elizabeth Graham, Andrew Church, Minneapolis,
 " E. W. Grierish, Westminster, Minneapolis,
 " E. D. Humphrey.....El Reno, Indian Territory
 Miss Elizabeth D. Hughes, Central Church, St. Paul,
 Mrs. C. H. Huffman, First Church, San Francisco, Cal.
 " I. J. Keck.....Clarion, Pa.
 " W. R. King.....Monmouth, Ill.
 " Mrs. A. W. Leighton, Andrew Soc., Minneapolis,

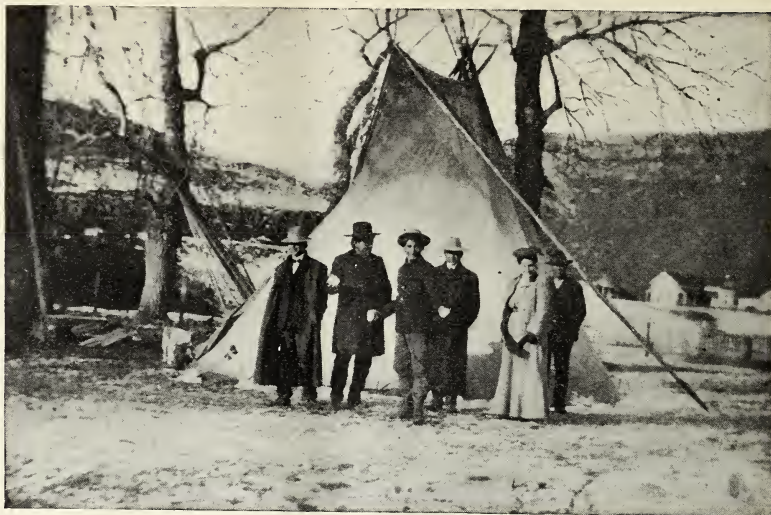
Miss Jeannette A. Meeker, Trinity Soc., San Francisco.
 Mrs. Theodore G. Montague, Second Chattanooga,
 Miss Jennie B. Miller, Sacramento Presbl. Soc., Cal.
 Mrs. W. F. Moorhead, Westm. Y. W., Minneapolis, Minn.
 " Sarah E. Moffett.....Grundy Centre, Iowa
 " W. P. Morrison, First Church, San Francisco, Cal.
 " W. E. McConnell.....Santa Rosa, Cal.
 " Lapeale A. McAfee.....First Church, Berkeley, Cal.
 Miss Lois L. McIntyre.....Minneapolis, Minn.
 Mrs. Clara D. McIntyre, First Church, Minneapolis.
 " Elizabeth A. Marshall, First.....Minneapolis.
 " W. C. Norcross.....Wichita, Kansas.
 " H. J. Owen, Church Howard, San Francisco, Cal.
 " Isaac Parry.....Aberdeen, S. D.
 Miss Jennie Partridge.....Trinity, San Francisco, Cal.
 Mrs. J. E. Peterson.....Sacramento Presby., Cal.
 " J. B. Quiggle.....Groton, S. D.
 " Mrs. Daniel Rowland.....Aberdeen, S. D.
 " C. A. Slayton.....Tecomseh, Mich.
 " Thomas H. Steele.....Cherokee, Iowa
 " H. V. Schwertzer.....New Philadelphia, Ohio
 " Margaret A. Snyder, First Church, Minneapolis,
 " Violetta M. Stocking, Bethlehem, Minneapolis,
 " E. C. Stringer, Dayton Ave. Church, St.
 ".....Paul, Minn.
 " W. R. Stewart.....Bushnell, Ill.
 Miss Alice Williams.....First Church, Minneapolis, Minn.
 Mrs. Elizabeth Waters.....Canastota, S. D.

"FULL BLOODED" PRESBYTERIANS

ON the next page appears a group of peculiar interest to the initiated. A history lies back of each person in the group—a history written in letters of light which can never be spelled out in cold type, for it is the history of men reclaimed from barbar-

ism by the gentle guidance of faithful teachers. One of these teachers, Miss Mazie Crawford, stands beside them. Beginning at the right of the group the men are first, James Miles; second, Andrew Moody; third, James Moses; fourth Jessie Davies, and at the extreme left Johnny

Allen—Nez Perces of Lapwai, Miss McBeth's charges. A fine looking group of full blooded Indians, are they not? Apropos of this picture one is reminded of the reply made to a white man, who met James Hayes, the Nez Perces minister, and became greatly interested in him. Being much impressed with his intelligence and fine presence he asked how much white blood he had in him. Being told that he had none, the white man persisted that James was so good looking, so handsome, that he could not possibly be all Indian. To which James replied, in his calm deliberate way, "Yes, I am a full blooded Indian;" then drawing himself to his full height, and with his hearty contagious laugh he repeated, "I am a full blooded Indian, and I am a full blooded Presbyterian."



NEZ PERCES OF LAPWAI, MISS MCBETH'S CHARGES

GOD'S PREPARATION FOR SPECIAL PROVIDENCES

A Bible Reading at the Annual Meeting
By Sue B. Scott.

IN coming before you this morning I realize that this is a band of workers, who, when they go down from this Mount of Privilege will go back to the Valley of Difficulties. People who must take up burdens that they do not feel able to bear; people who want encouragement; people who want to understand that God has, in special ways, provided for their needs. We will take four examples and bind them together in memory by the thought of God's special providences.

First, in Exodus 4: 11, 12 (*study that chapter*). When God told Moses to go and speak to Pharaoh, Moses argued against it with the Lord. Was "not eloquent;" could not do it well. (11th) "The Lord said unto him, Who hath made man's mouth? or who maketh the dumb or deaf, or the seeing, or the blind? have not I, the Lord?" He prepared the instrument and knows its power. "Now, therefore, go, and I will be with thy mouth, and teach thee what thou shalt say." When you are afraid to speak up for God remember that He made your mouth; He made your circumstances and brought you to them; expects you to do the work; and He promises to give the right words. Trust His care. Even Moses was

afraid to speak, and yet you see what a mighty man he was for the world and in eternity; for the song of the Redeemed in Heaven is "the song of Moses and the Lamb." (Rev. 14: 2, 3 and Rev. 15: 2, 3.)

Then, sometimes we find enemies to our work: people who would like very much to stop us from doing what we believe should be done. As you think of this turn to Judges 15: 14, 15. Learn of Samson. The Israelites had bound him with two "new cords" and brought him to the Philistines. When they saw Samson "the Philistines shouted against him." Do you remember how faulty Samson was? But he was God's servant in need. (14) "And the Spirit of the Lord came mightily upon him." The cords were burst, the bands were loosed, his hands were free—but empty. God's enemies were there to be fought. How? Strength was not all, he must have a weapon. God knew when Samson's hour of trial would come. So He had an ass wander to that spot and die. The insects and birds ate every particle of flesh and sinew from the bones till they fell apart. Yet they had not been there long enough to dry, even in that hot climate. A dry bone would break easily; a "new" one would be tough. (15) Samson "found a new jawbone of an ass." Found it where God had prepared it; had it ready for the battle. "And put forth his hand and took it and slew a thousand men therewith." God will furnish you and me with what we need. When God gives you a duty and there seems to be no way to do it—think; look. He has prepared for all that *you could not provide*.

Sometimes, unexpectedly, a duty is thrust upon us. In 1st Samuel 17, we find the Philistines came to fight God's people. Every day for forty days their champion, Goliath, came out and defied the army of God. Jesse of Bethlehem decided to send his son to inquire about the three brothers in the army. When David

came to do that thing God had something else for him to do. He heard the giant; he saw the men of Israel flee; he spoke brave words; and Saul sent for the man who did not fear. Saul looked at him and said, "*Thou* art not able to go against this Philistine." David told him of the lion and the bear God had enabled him to conquer, and said "He will deliver me out of the hand of the Philistine," and Saul said "Go." Then Saul put his armor on David; but he could not wear it—had "not proved it." David laid it off and went without such defence. (1st Samuel 17: 40). "Took his staff in his hand and chose him five smooth stones out of the brook, and put them in a shepherd's bag which he had, even in a scrip; and his sling was in his hand." Chose five smooth stones. God had prepared for his servant's need. Long ages before David was born God was causing the water to make those stones small and smooth. It takes a long time to wear stones away by water. But God had them ready; just the right size, smooth, and in the right spot. David placed them in the scrip and Goliath did not see them or the sling, so he thought David came to fight with a staff. His shield-bearer did not think he needed to raise the shield against a youth who came to fight with a staff (verse 48). David "ran." (49) "Put his hand in his bag, took thence a

victory. Saul said the work was too great; the army thought it too great; but *there was no one else to do it*, and David's faith laid hold on God's power, and God made true David's words in verse 47.

Sometimes great obstacles are in the way, as much as the great stone was in the way of the women going to anoint their dear Lord. Very early they came. (Mark 16: 3.) They said, "Who shall roll us away the stone?" God had prepared for their need. Matt. 28: 2 tells of God's angel being sent to have things ready, and Mark 16: 4 says "And when they looked they saw that the stone was rolled away; for it was very great." They came for a duty of love, but fearing. Still they came. Looked, trying to solve the problem. Found it was gone. God had provided. Yes, He gave help before they asked for it. They wanted a stone rolled away from before the tomb which held the body of a *dead* Saviour, and found God had sent one angel to roll away the stone, and two more (Luke 24: 4) to tell them they should meet a *risen* Lord in Galilee.

We puzzle over how to go forward, to overcome the obstacles; talk and puzzle, and throw discouragement into each other's hearts, and wonder how anything can be done by such insignificant people as we are; we worry and forget that God has said the very hairs of our



THE COTTAGE OCCUPIED BY THE INDIAN MEN WHEN THEY CAME TO STUDY THEOLOGY
MISS KATE MCBETH'S HOME JUST BEYOND

stone, and slang it, and smote the Philistine in his forehead * * * and he fell upon his face to the earth." Goliath did not see the weapon, and the world does not know the weapon God has put into your hand or mine. But the stone, shot from the sling, hit the giant, felling him, so David could kill him; and the whole army of God was stirred, as we may help stir the Church to win a great victory. Why? Because God knew David's need and the nation's need, and He polished those stones and led David's feet to *that* spot, and gave him the

heads are all numbered. We find that before we get there, God, who knew what was coming, who knew the great need, and the fearful heart, had really rolled away the stone. Trust his care, and his preparation for special providence. He teaches the words to say; furnishes wonderful weapons that none other would think of; prepares the implements we need; and removes obstacles before we even ask Him. But He requires faith, and prayer and looking, and using, when He calls for service.

PRESBYTERIAL EXCHANGE

OPEN TO ALL

Albany Presbyterian. Our roll call at annual and semi-annual meetings seems to be new to many, and others who have tried it have found it helpful. As each church is called all from that Society rise and repeat a verse of Scripture in unison. The leader announces the number present. If any society can not send a representative a selection of Scripture is sent to the presbyterial recording secretary, who repeats it aloud when the roll is called, and the name of the society is repeated. All delegates wear white badges giving the names of their auxiliaries.

Winnebago Presbyterian. Any one who is secretary of as interesting a presbytery as this ought to have a good deal for the Exchange Column; here are a few items: Appleton's local society finds a union missionary society a helpful feature. It is composed of the missionary societies of the Congregationalist, Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian Churches, which meets once a year to listen to a fine program, followed by a supper, for which each one pays fifteen cents. The money collected in this way is used to subscribe for missionary magazines and books, which are placed in the public library in the missionary corner. This library can be used by all the societies in preparation for their meetings; the college and high school students also have access to it: it is constantly growing and is of great assistance.

A good Samaritan closet is maintained by the Fond du Lac society. Whenever any member has a desirable article of clothing with which she can part, she hands it in for the closet until a place is found for it. The members are faithful in relieving distress and supplying each one's peculiar needs. This, of course, does not interfere with, nor take the place of their regular Home Mission work; it is simply a very near-at-home form of work.

The Oconto society finds they have larger meetings since the missionary horse became a part of their equipment. The president and Secretary of Literature send their carriages around each missionary day, making many trips to different homes and gathering the women of the church into the missionary meeting. When one knows the "missionary horses" are coming, how can one refuse to go to the meeting, even though tired? "Magazine Quiz" has proved of great interest in several meetings. "A birthday party" given to mark each year of a society's age is found a good way to earn a little extra money for the Summer Offering.

The Oshkosh society have a beautiful custom of remembering a member who is detained from a meeting by illness, bereavement or any other trouble. There is one member known as the "Remembrance Committee" whose especial privilege it is to send flowers and a message in behalf of the society. A society whose members receive these little courtesies is bound to grow and flourish. The words "I love you and I remember you," spoken by lips or by acts are

sure to bear fruit, for they come to us from the very heart of that Master whose we are and whom we serve. (We take it for granted that the flowers are not given at the expense of the society's fund, and venture to mention the point as correspondents have written us from other portions of the country deprecating the use of missionary funds for any other than strictly missionary purposes.—*Editor.*)



Brooklyn Presbyterian. I believe that we are a presbyterial society where there is singleness of purpose, absolute confidence in our leaders, a heart to heart touch, and an unwearied persistence. From time to time I find myself connected with varied interests, but there is not one so dear to me as this presbyterial work, and there are no friendships that I value more than those of my fellow officers and workers. Whenever we come together I always feel in my heart "it is good to be here."

We have at present twenty-seven auxiliary societies, one having joined last December; they have added twenty members to our number, making in all about one thousand three hundred and seventy-one members. Our annual meeting is always a happy occasion. We come together with a welcome for each other and many of our societies count it a "red letter day."

This year the tables at luncheon, made very gay and attractive, were arranged in a square, the officers being seated with our special guests at the upper end and facing all. We had discovered that our President had just passed another mile stone that day, and at the close of the feast the toast was given "The day we celebrate," it being added that the occasion marked "our thirty-fourth reunion, our President's seventh year of service, and her birthday," at this moment the guests rose, while the President was presented with a birthday cake, lighted by seven orthodox blue candles.

We really had a very good time, and our President responded with a few words of hearty appreciation, remarking that she could not be expected to make a speech at the tender age of seven times one, but when she was seven times seven she would do better.



Petoskey Presbyterian. The last meeting showed delegates in attendance from all but one society, and was one of the most helpful meetings yet held. We found that the earnest discussions engaged in by all really do more good even than addresses. The presbyterial is well organized, and a point is made of systematic giving and increase in gifts is the result. Presbyterial and synodical objects are given to each society, and they are asked to try to do a certain amount and as much more as possible. The secretary records that almost always every call is responded to with quarterly promptness and in full. At headquarters in New York we are put down as one of the best organized presbyteries in regard to methods of securing funds and remittances. We have only nine societies in the presbytery and gave over nine hundred dollars.

Nebraska City Presbyterial reports her last annual meeting to have been a most successful one, fully forty delegates were in attendance; the definite aim is to advance along all lines this coming year.



Puget Sound Presbyterial. Out of twenty-two societies ten are on the honor roll, having made their assigned advance in gifts. Last year the amount received by the presbyterial treasurer was \$1,679. The presbytery as a whole made a ten per cent. advance.



Hudson Presbyterial. A desire to form study classes is becoming quite marked, and the members of some societies are manifesting unusual interest to increase their knowledge of mission fields, feeling that "where there is study there is more interest," and also "that no interest can continue where there is no knowledge."



Carlisle Presbyterial. For two years in succession every society in the Presbytery—37—responded to report blanks sent out by the Secretary. The Secretary of Literature also reports a large response to blanks and an increase in subscriptions to HOME MISSION MONTHLY. This year the Secretary wrote a letter to each Presbyterial Vice-President ask-

ing her to write a letter to each Society within her jurisdiction, and when she had done this to inform the corresponding Secretary. Every Vice-President was heard from. Some of the Vice-Presidents have had responses to their letters. All this tends to increase interest in our Societies.



Central Washington Presbyterial. We have just entered the third year of our existence. The reports at the Annual Meeting showed marked progress in interest and gifts. A decided preference was given to the envelope system as a means of systematic giving. By its use nearly \$200 more were raised this year than last. Most of the churches are Home Mission and separated by long distances. Have eight good working societies, auxiliary to the North Pacific Board.



Peoria Presbyterial. We send our loving salutation after the most fruitful year and largest advance in gifts to Home Missions in our history, closed by one of the best Annual Meetings we have known. Rejoicing in the "good hand of our God" that "hath wrought all our works in us" during this past year, we gladly send as our presbyterial message.

Our watchword for the year;
Its bugle note rings clear—
'Tis Victory! Victory!
Victory through Christ!

METHODS OF AUXILIARY SOCIETIES USE ACCORDING TO YOUR NEEDS

We have an Exchange Bureau in our presbyterial society, in charge of specially named persons, who collect all papers of particular merit from local societies.

One of the officers of our society is a Messenger. All letters received by members of our society from our missionaries are sent to her, and she presents at each meeting the most interesting things in a spicy fifteen minute talk; it makes the meeting a success. It is necessary to appoint one of the brightest members of the society as Messenger.

The duty of welcoming new comers in the church to the missionary society is an important one. Our treasurer writes an invitation promptly to the new comers to join the society, and the response is usually gratifying.

Every Other Month the topic of the woman's missionary societies is used as the topic of the prayer meeting in one of the local societies in Portland, Maine. In this way a general interest is spread throughout the church.

It Comes From Ohio, this suggestion to help solve the vexed problem of interesting the uninterested. The plan was adopted last year (at the suggestion of our president, and upon her invitation) to meet at the manse for "an open evening meeting," once in three months, carrying out our program (made as attractive as possible), and inviting the congregation.

This secures the attendance of ladies not members of the society, and some of the gentlemen of the church. Social features were added by serving light refreshments. We also have music.

Using the Stereopticon. A local missionary society in Iowa that had much difficulty in interesting its members has found the solution in the stereopticon lectures. Facts brought to the eye and the ear have kindled a missionary spirit, so that the society has increased in membership and also in offerings. Eleven women in the missionary society raised the money to buy the stereopticon lantern and outfit. Special meetings are held, to which men are invited, and at which the stereopticon lectures are given. No charge is made at the door, a free will offering being taken at the close.

A local society in New York State finds that much of its success is due to a very energetic Secretary of Literature.

A Correspondent Requests that topics which would be helpful for discussions in local societies should be given in the magazine. Who has any topics to suggest?

Our Chief Difficulty (writes a Philadelphia society) is in securing a good attendance, our average being thirty-four out of a contributing membership of one hundred sixteen.

The Same Trouble. One of our perplexities (says another Pennsylvania society) is that with sixty members we seldom have twenty present at the regular meeting.

A Rhode Island Society indorses the plan of a circulating library of leaflets and missionary magazines as practical and helpful.

A West Virginia Society mentions as amongst its greatest perplexities the devising of some method whereby members of the society shall remember to pay their dues without a personal solicitation.

One Auxiliary, wishing to make the advance requested of them and desiring also to observe the anniversary of the dedication of their new church, determined to observe the date each year by having a missionary entertainment, presenting some one missionary field, at which an offering is taken. Light refreshments are served at the close.

A Very Much Alive Mission Band, who give liberally for Home Missions, decided to have an "Automobile Party," which was a great success.

Our strong point, (writes a Missouri auxiliary), is in our thorough organization and our large membership, for which our membership committee is largely responsible. We hold fourteen meetings each year, twelve regular meetings and two Praise meetings. We send a delegate each year to both presbyterial and synodical meetings. Our delegates are sent alphabetically as their names appear in our Year Book, therefore each member has an opportunity to act as delegate.

One of Our Banner Societies. Miss Lydia A. Hays says that one of the best things she noticed at the various presbyterial meetings last spring was the report of a country society in Virginia, where the women drove several miles to attend a meeting. There are twenty-six members and twenty-one HOME MISSION MONTHLIES are taken. Further, all members can and do lead in prayer.

Here is a plan being tried by a society near Pittsburgh: Our president conducts the devotional exercises, puts all the business part of the meeting through, then leaves the chair, and the meeting is taken charge of by two other members for one-half hour. Different ones are put on for each meeting, thus more take part, often those who have not done so before. The subject is followed, usually one member taking the chair and conducting this part in whatever way may be decided upon. The management of the meeting is all left in charge of the ladies who have the program for the day. When the half hour expires the president again takes the chair and conducts the closing exercises. We have found it best to have the president informed before each meeting and consulted in regard to the plan for the afternoon. We have also lately appointed two ladies as ushers, who remain near the door, with small envelopes to hand out for collections, and who see that all have seats. We have quiet recently begun a Home Department, but it is too soon to know how it will succeed.

A Michigan Method. Each year we try a different way of collecting the pledges of our members and friends of the society. Last year we had collectors for different streets of the city. This year we are to use an envelope of a different color from the regular church envelope. So far we need not complain of a lack of success. We announce two weeks before the end of our quarter when the money has to be sent. Contributors pay weekly or quarterly, as is most convenient. Our present pastor, during his short stay, has devoted one Wednesday evening prayer meeting each month to missions, and asked different young men of his congregation to discuss a subject. Great interest has ensued. Map studies have been prepared, and through our pastor's work our church has taken upon itself the support of a missionary.

Another Message from Michigan. "We always take up a mite collection at every meeting, and this goes toward our contingent fund. We give a strawberry entertainment, and this is the only thing of the sort we give during the year. We give a thimble party in October and January; a committee is appointed as hostess, the occasion is announced from the pulpit, and each one is privileged to invite as many as desired—members of other churches attend, and in consequence, these meetings are a means of promoting sociability among other churches as well as our own. We serve light refreshments, the committee furnishing them. A silver collection is taken, which usually amounts to nine or ten dollars. Some of our meetings are held in the evening and the men are then invited. We have a yearly printed program giving the topics and the place of meeting, which is sometimes in the homes of the members and sometimes in the chapel, as indicated, with special committees for each meeting. On some occasions the committees are larger than on others. This is on account of some special feature when the attendance is expected to be largely increased, and the committee is made larger so that the duty of providing refreshments is thus equalized. We have an attendance of from forty to fifty at every meeting. We contributed over three hundred dollars in cash last year, besides paying the necessary expense of the society and furnishing rag carpet and bedding for some mission schools.

Looking After the Sunday School

The missionary society of one of our live Churches has a committee of three to look after the missionary interests of the Sabbath school. Each of these ladies has charge of one of the three departments on the first Sunday of each month, which is Missionary Sunday, and they take their turn in the different departments. A list of questions is prepared each month on the topic and given to the teachers for the pupils to learn. These questions are used as heads for brief talks. In another Sabbath school the entire school is organized as a missionary society, with officers and a sub-secretary in each class. A missionary offering is made each Sunday. Record is kept and quarterly reports made by classes, and letters read from the schools where they have scholarships.

GATHERED FROM REPORTS OF PRESBYTERIAL SECRETARIES OF LITERATURE

By S. Catharine Rue

SECRETARIES of literature in recent years have so magnified their office that it has now come to be looked upon as one of the most important in a missionary society. One who appreciates her opportunities writes: "If aggressive, intelligent and interested secretaries could be appointed in all our churches much more would be accomplished."

The reports which come annually from the presbyterial circle of these officers are increasingly interesting, and the excellent care and neatness with which many of them are prepared indicate the methodical system of the workers from whose hands they come.

We look to these officers to pass down the lines of local societies information regarding leaflet and other publications which will help them to make the monthly Home Mission topics alive with convincing facts and incidents. Their faithfulness in the past is our hope of the future dissemination of missionary intelligence.

Some reports express regret that the assigned quota of new subscribers for the birthday offering to the HOME MISSION MONTHLY is not yet realized in their presbyteries, and this fact indicates that some have not yet accurately calculated the amount of extra effort required to obtain extra returns. A keep-at-a-tive spirit only can win in these cases. In order to know where the most strenuous work should be done it is well to make a careful inventory annually of results in local societies, and to continually aid those which do least. One secretary who thus reviews her work writes: "Four societies who usually do magnificent work failed last year and thereby dragged our standard in the dust. Eight societies have done fine work. A large number are now on my 'good' list; a few on the 'medium' list; only a very few on the absolutely 'poor' list."

"The space on the report blank for the number of members in the local society furnishes a basis for the presbyterial secretary of literature to assign work," writes one, and the consensus of opinion so favors the addition of this new column that we feel certain the results next year will prove the advisability of providing it. By referring to it the presbyterial secretary can readily determine where her help is most needed, comparing the number of subscriptions with the membership. One who is a most faithful and experienced presbyterial secretary of literature considers it "a great help to have a definite number of subscriptions for the magazine to work for." Knowing the membership of their societies, presbyterial secretaries of literature can now set a mark toward which to advance and assign work to their local helpers.

The keeping of a book containing a careful record of all subscriptions, leaflets distributed, and other work done by the secretary of literature, and the rendering of a report at each business session of a society are not new ideas, but they have evidently needed repetition in some presbyteries and it is possible they do in others.

Where practical, it is most advantageous to the work of the presbyterial secretary of literature to visit the local societies. One who was able to do so writes: "The ladies seemed enthusiastic and even eager to work," and another who had difficulty in obtaining answers to letters had a secretary of literature say to her at the close of the meeting where she was a visitor: "I am so glad you came instead of writing to us for now I know you are interested in us, and we shall be interested in you and the work." We sometimes forget that this is a work for human souls, and perchance some of them are not far away on the mission fields, but even in our own societies are those in need of Christian help that one worker perhaps unconsciously can impart to another.

The numerous expressions of appreciation in the reports regarding the *new leaflet subscription plan* are very gratifying. The increasing number of societies adopting it show that at least some local secretaries of literature are awake to their opportunities.

Though the contingent fund is evidently not often considered in connection with the work of a secretary of literature, she can barely exist without it, and her opportunities increase with it. One who has never known its advantages before testifies: "By having a contingent fund this year for the first time I have been able to sell and distribute many more leaflets."

It is impossible to represent the results of the work of a presbyterial secretary of literature in an annual report. A seed sown by her this year may not germinate until next twelve-month. A leaflet distributed now may miss its perusal until a closet is cleaned a year hence. To strike at the root of the matter one secretary has been "trying to formulate a simple system of pledged missionary reading to be urged upon those women in churches 'too poor', 'too far' and 'too much' otherwise occupied" to maintain a society. She would be grateful for suggestions.

Perhaps the following plans which have been tried will prove helpful. One society circulated the leaflet "One Summer's Work", using the travelling leaflet plan, and from the fifty cents thus gained purchased a book for its Home Mission library. In this same presbytery another secretary is testing the plan of having a table of literature in the vestibule of her church. She not only sells, and distributes gratis, but has established a leaflet loan library from which helps on missionary topics may be borrowed and returned.

As to the future of the work the suggestions in the reports are certainly prophetic of enthusiasm and good results. The presbytery which voted at its last meeting "to make next year a literature year" should have no anxiety about its treasury. Cannot every secretary of literature in this broad land of ours ask for the co-operation of the president and other officers of her society to make this "a literature year" in her organization?

YOUNG PEOPLE'S NOTES

By M. Josephine Petrie

"Advance—Increased help—funds and service!" The topic of the month furnishes an admirable opportunity for interesting meetings: reports may be given of the various summer conferences, and the plans for the working months should be discussed. Nowhere is the sign of *Advance* more definite than among our young people, and never in the history of our church work has so much been done for them, or by them. We can bear testimony to the fact that each year a forward step is taken by them in the work of Home Missions, and to their ready response to definite work. That we may keep pace with the times, and carry out the call for advance from General Assembly, we have asked an increase in gifts of 15% this year from the young people, to be designated for the *General Fund* (the fund so necessary to our work and so often forgotten because of special objects), and used in part for work among the Foreign speaking peoples. Four things have been asked of the young people through their synodical and presbyterial secretaries. (1) Systematic study of Home Missions; (2) more systematic giving; (3) an advance of 15%, and (4) more systematic sending of funds.

Thousands of the young people of our land from Colleges, Y. M. C. A., and Y. W. C. A., young people's societies and Sunday Schools have attended conferences during the summer months, where undivided attention has been given for a week or ten days to Bible and Mission study; the aim of every conference has been to strengthen the Christian life, develop and train leaders, and point out a definite life work to the delegates. These conferences were primarily connected only with the Y. M. C. A. and the Student Volunteer Movement, and devoted their mission study exclusively to Foreign Mission problems, by limiting the study of Home Missions to an address on City mission work ("Rescue Missions"), but the work has been enlarged and Home Mission study classes are now an important part of these gatherings. The Young People's Missionary Movement co-operates with all Home Mission Boards in securing and providing literature for these study classes, and the classes of the past summer have been especially instructive, as well as inspiring. We have no hesitation in recommending the text book "Aliens or Americans", by Dr. Grose. This book (sold at 35 cents in paper and 50 cents in cloth) is not only rich in information on this great subject of Immigration, but the matter is put together in a popular style, making it an exceedingly interesting library book.

Have you caught the Mission Study fever?

If not, do not avoid exposing yourself to the contagion, for you do not know what you are missing. This fever has the unique distinction of toning up the entire system and leaving it in better condition than that in which it was found: by it the ears become more sensitive to the needs of our fellow men; the eyes see more clearly; the heart is made stronger, and hands

and feet become eager to do His bidding. Therefore *study missions*, and make a specialty of the present day needs of our country. Remember the two text-books—"Coming Americans", by Miss Crowell (price 25 cents) for the Juniors, and "Aliens or Americans", (35 and 50 cents) for the older societies. Send orders to our Literature Department.

As promised in our annual report, a special salary has been assigned the Intermediate societies—which are increasing in number each year. The recent history of Cuba has been of intense interest to all young people, and as there is much in the development of our mission work in that Island to enlist the loyalty and support of the Intermediates, the salary of Miss Clara E. Espey of Sancti Spiritus has been assigned them, and we feel sure they and their leaders will study the field and pray for her and her work. The May 1906 Home Mission Monthly gives a very interesting story of the work at Sancti Spiritus—from the pen of Miss Espey—which will be helpful to those who present this work. Letters will be sent all contributors from this department, and we are anxious to enroll every Intermediate society. So send in your full mailing list at once in order that your Intermediates may have the first letter.

The Juniors are still to be responsible for "Endeavor Building" at San Juan, and Dr. Atkins-Holmes writes: "The children's ward is full and they are all so happy. One goes away every few days, but some other poor child, whose parents are too poor to give it proper food or attention, comes to take its place. A little boy of nine fell and broke his elbow, and because it hurt to move it he held it stiff for two months. Then he could not move it at all, and he was brought to us. We straightened it out when he was asleep, and now he carries a heavy pail of water for two hours every morning, and will soon be all right. We had such a cute little black boy, eighteen months old, with us a week ago. He fell asleep out of doors one day, and a heavy shower came up and soaked him, and his mother thought he would die so brought him to us. When he was well and waiting for his mother to come for him, he decided to go by himself. So he dressed as he was used to being dressed at home—that is, he took off his bed garments and started off with nothing on but his black skin and 'pig tails'! One of the patients saw him and brought him back. We received a beautiful big doll for our children's ward the other day, and gave it to the biggest girl in the ward. The children know little about playing with toys, but even so, we were disappointed at her lack of interest. It was always left on the pillow and we thought she did not care for it, but the time came for her to go home, and when the order was given she burst out crying and cried most of two days; and why do you think? Because she did not want to go away and leave that doll, which we thought she did not love because she didn't play with it in our way. We hadn't the heart to take it from her, and when she realized it was hers such a happy smile you rarely see."

October Program Outline

BIBLE STUDY. THEME: "ADVANCE"

(Suitable for either September or October Meetings.)

"And I said unto the nobles, and to the rulers, and to the rest of the people, 'The work is great and large, and we are separated upon the wall, one far from another. In what place therefore ye hear the sound of the trumpet, resort ye thither unto us: our God shall fight for us,' " Neh. 4: 19-20

Read in this chapter the account of Nehemiah's wisdom and zeal and energy in the rebuilding of his beloved city of Zion; how he rested not until he had received the King's commission to rebuild and how with method and in the spirit of the Psalmist, "If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget its cunning," he addressed himself to the work, until spurred on by his zeal the people worked in spite of opposition and disadvantageous situation, force without, and treachery within, and finished the great protecting wall of Jerusalem within thirty and two days. And the heathen perceived that this work was wrought of "our God."

The secret of all advance is in our faithful listening to the trumpet call and our willingness to follow the divine leader under the assured promise, "Our God shall fight for us."

Our work is great! We are separated of necessity one far from another: Our workers on the field see but little of us or of each other, but we are all within sound of the trumpet and under protection. We are only to work and build in faith and patience, advancing under the assurance that our work is protected and the Lord will prosper it. Christ's work for us was a life-time of toil! So must ours be! His efforts were commensurate with his love, as ours should be. Advance is but each day's building, each day's proving of our love: each day's praying with an eye single to His glory. Advance means spending and being spent; toiling and rejoicing in our toil, until there sounds that midnight peal, "Behold I come."

Use hymns—"Go Labor on, Spend and be spent;" "More love to thee." BROOKLYN.

TOPIC—THE MORMONS.

Three Subjects for Papers or Popular Discussion.

The Mormon hierarchy, its power and purpose.

Mormon Missionaries: their Methods. Our work and its influence.

Abundance of material may be found in back numbers of this magazine; also in leaflet publications of the Woman's Board and in library references. See Bibliography and other matter to appear in October H. M. M. 1906.

New Subscriptions.

This is the last opportunity before the twentieth birthday of the Home Mission Monthly to send in subscriptions as a gift in celebration of the event.

New York Synodical

The Twenty-fourth Annual meeting of the Woman's Society of Home Missions of the Synod of New York will be held in the First Congregational Church, Lockport, New York, October 17th and 18th 1906. Mrs. Jesse Peterson, 66 Walnut Street, Lockport, N. Y., is the Chairman of the Entertainment Committee in connection with the Women's Meetings. Three accredited delegates from each Presbyterial Society may ask for entertainment.

Mrs. G. C. YEISLEY, President.

A Few Needs

Many requests are being received from teachers for rag carpet, and we shall be glad to communicate with societies with regard to supplying this need. These carpets add to the comfort of our teachers, keeping out cold and wind, and helping to make a room cosy and homelike. What can we do to emphasize this need? Are there not some societies who will help? Full particulars will be gladly given.

Quantities ranging from twenty-five to over fifty yards are desired.

Other requests are for bedding, table linen, and other articles so necessary in a home: sheets, pillow cases, comfortables, towels, table cloths, napkins, material for covering boxes and for making curtains would be acceptable. Many of our teachers are keeping house in isolated places, and need such articles.

Although we have had some Christmas gifts pledged, there are still schools to be provided for. This will undoubtedly make interesting work for the young people, and for adults as well. In a few of the schools it has been thought best to have a treat of candy, oranges, nuts and popcorn as these would please the pupils. Money is needed for this, and where a society can not prepare gifts, funds for this purpose could be given.

All requests for information will be promptly observed as it is essential to secure assurance of aid as soon as possible.

Notes from the Box Department

If the friends who sent boxes last year to the homes of missionaries will place the "receiver" to their ears, we will "make the connection" so that they may hear some of the messages that have come to us during the last few months.

A message from far away Judea comes first "And Jesus sat over against the treasury and beheld—." Then from points in our own land we catch messages which tell of the gifts received.

"I simply don't know what I would do were it not for the wonderful, blessed missionary box! Words cannot express my thanks for it. By its help one son is a Junior, another a Sophomore—he, also, a preacher boy—and one daughter a Senior."

"How we could make ends meet without the box, we cannot see; it would be impossible. Societies have an idea they must get certain things even if not asked for, while generally there are a few important things that the missionary would like, and he would prefer those nice, even if other things are left out."

"I am rather a small woman and not so very middle aged in appearance; the coat would have fitted a woman of colossal build, it was handsome and stylish but it was suited to a woman of sixty—it was a great disappointment."

"Within two months I declined a call to a fifteen hundred salary because it seemed that this work would be imperilled by leaving it just at this time. I could manage such perplexities when my children were smaller, but they cannot understand why I do it and require them to dress in clothes which are in such unfavorable contrast to their classmates. I do not see where next winter's clothing will come from unless we can get a box. Last spring at my earnest solicitation, my people cut their application for aid from \$200 to \$100." (A box was sent.)

PRESENT NEEDS

Aid is greatly needed for the families of older children. In writing for information do not fail to give the date of meeting when the mat-

ter will be considered. Information as to the probable amount and character of the gifts will be helpful to us in selecting.

Four Points About Boxes

1. Send new things, never second hand, unless very slightly worn. Send up-to-date garments.

2. Do not send either new or second hand ultra fashionable garments. The missionary's family do not have occasion for such apparel.

3. Send first of all, if possible, all the things asked for, and then if you desire to give more, enquire whether other things are needed.

4. In every instance, pay the freight of the box to its destination.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS April 1st to August 1st.

SYNODS	1905	1906	GAIN	LOSS
Atlantic	\$ 42	\$ 18		24
Baltimore	2,531	2 779	248	
California	1,955	1,764		191
Catawba		2	2	
Colorado	668	552		116
Illinois	3,721	2,517		1,204
Indiana	888	1,057	69	
Indian Ter	99	36		63
Iowa	1,127	1,207	80	
Kansas	453	756	303	
Kentucky	144	304	160	
Michigan	943	1,064	121	
Minnesota	1,170	919		251
Missouri	932	1,040	108	
Montana	66	158	92	
Nebraska	383	499	116	
New Jersey	5,253	4,893		360
New Mexico	26	7		19
New York	9,515	9,156		359
North Dakota	36	62	26	
Ohio	3,146	2,460		686
Oregon	454	780	326	
Pennsylvania	6,845	7,108	263	
South Dakota	100	90		10
Tennessee	176	102		74
Texas	22	37	15	
Utah	76	38		38
Washington	153	246	93	
West Virginia	309	929	620	
Wisconsin	700	459		241
Miscellaneous	20,234	20,758	524	
Legacies	5,461	1,705		3,756
Total for current work	\$67,628	\$63,402	\$ 3,166	\$ 7,392
Permanent Funds	1,726	3,083		
Annuity	3,000			
Emergency Fund	2	60c		
Special Total	\$ 4,728	\$ 3,683		

Loss for Current work, \$4,226

Loss for Special funds, 1,045

Total Loss, \$5,271

MISS S. F. LINCOLN, Treas.

Tools for Fall Work in Missionary Societies

TO call together members of societies for the Autumn Rally in preparation of another season of missionary activity use either the *Invitation to Missionary Meeting* (price 15 cents per hundred) or *Souvenir Post Cards* of which we have a fine assortment. Colored cards are 20 cents per dozen, two cents each, and the plain ones are eight cents per dozen, postpaid. If the invitation cards be used secure enough of the *Autumn Prayer* (40 cents per hundred, eight cents per dozen) to enclose with them.

If your calendar of topics has not been prepared for the year order *What and When 1907*, *Home Mission Leaflets* and *How to Use Them*,

Aids for planners of Programs, and Judicious Advertising. All gratis. We think the *School Report*, *Woman's Board Statement* and *Diffusing Information* should be kept in the permanent file of every local secretary of literature.

Our secretary's new leaflet giving the forecast of the year's work is printed under the caption *Maintaining a Standard*. This will be supplied for free distribution in September Meetings. Secretaries of literature please note.

Treasurers who have not yet ordered them should procure *monthly envelopes* for general contributions, *General Building Fund* and envelopes labeled *Foreigners* for the special offerings toward the Advance Movement. These are all free of charge, except postage six cents per hundred. Five hundred or more should be shipped by express, charges "collect."

Wherever new societies are created the *Organization Blank* (free) should be used. The idea is to fill out this blank and return it to headquarters so the society may be recorded.

The *Handbook for Presbyterial and Synodical Officers* (price five cents) has been revised and will be found more suggestive and valuable than the former edition. Other leaflets helpful for officers are *The Ideal Young People's Secretary* (three cents per copy), *How to Interest Children in Missions* (three cents per copy), *The Contingent Fund* (one cent per copy), *One Way to Look at the Membership Question* (one cent per copy), *Technique of Home Missions for Presbyterian Women* (one cent per copy), *The Literature Secretary at Work* (two cents per copy), *Points of a Good Missionary Society* (two cents per copy), and *Parliamentary Rules* (one cent per copy.) Only a *Day School* (two cents per copy), has been revised and reprinted.

Two issues from the pen of the President of our Woman's Board, Mrs. Darwin R. James, which are full of ammunition for missionary addresses are *National Obligations* (three cents per copy) and *A Twentieth Century Call to Christian Women of America* (two cents per copy).

The new *Program* for November praise meetings will be ready October first. Its price will be the same as that of former issues (one cent each, \$1.00 per hundred copies). The improved form of the *Envelope Invitation* (price 40 cents per hundred) seems to meet with approval. We also have *Thank Offering Envelopes* free of charge, except postage six cents per hundred.

The little poems printed last year have met such a large sale that three more have just been added to our list. They may be ordered under the titles *What Christ Said*, *What Have I Done Today*, and *Prayer*. They are sold at 40 cents per hundred, eight cents per dozen copies. The first two will be appropriate to enclose in Praise Meeting Invitations.

Our stereopticon lectures are in greater demand and are kept more constantly in use than ever. *Our Country in Pictures* (price ten cents) has just been revised and reprinted. It will be appropriate for evening meetings on the September topic, and the lecture and slides on *Mormonism* will be the best help obtainable to make the October Meeting impressive.

Rev. G. W. Martin in his interesting pamphlet *How the Oregon Trail Became a Road*

(price 15 cents) has proven that the Mormons do not deserve the glory of blazing a trail to the Northwest.

The organization of study classes has become so helpful and popular as a method of increasing interest in missions that the demand for study helps is on the increase. We are glad to announce the publication of a most valuable addition to children's literature and an interesting subject for study in *Coming Americans* (price 25 cents) by Katherine R. Crowell. This is the second study on Home Missions by this author, the first being *Alaska for Juniors* (price 20 cents), which has already proven most helpful to many of our younger people. *Leader's Helps* for both of these may be had at two cents per copy each. To accompany the study on Immigration we have eight instructive and attractive picture postals sold at 15 cents per set or two cents each.

The second series of *Missionary Studies for Sunday Schools* has been tested successfully. *Missionary Heroes to the Indians* and *Missionary Heroes to the Africans* are treated in short chapters for class study. The book for the Junior and Intermediate grades is sold at 12

cents per copy, ten or more at nine cents each, express charges extra; and for the Senior grade 14 cents each, ten or more copies at 10 cents each, express charges extra.

One of the most important recent additions to our list of publications is a book by Rev. Dr. Samuel T. Wilson entitled *The Southern Mountaineers* (price 35 cents per copy). Only words of highest approval have been spoken of it by those who have already read it, and because it is the only publication of its kind giving the origin, history and needs of these people from the standpoint of a missionary, a large sale for it is anticipated.

Immigration is to be the special topic studied by all missionary organizations—Bands, Juniors, Young People's and Women's Missionary Societies during the coming year. *Aliens or Americans?* by Rev. Dr. H. B. Grose is the special book for young people's study classes. Its price is 35 cents in paper, and 50 cents in cloth binding.

The helps in this list should furnish sufficient material for a year of successful missionary meetings.

S. C. R.

RECEIPTS OF WOMAN'S BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS

FOR APRIL, MAY, JUNE, 1906

Abbreviations Sunday School, S; Senior Christian Endeavor C; Junior, J; Intermediate, I; Boys' Brigade, Brig.; Girls' Band, G; Boys' Band, B; other bands initial letters—Last syllable omitted in words ending with ville, port, town, field, etc.

ATLANTIC—East Florida—St Augustine, 18....\$18
BAITIMORE—Baltimore—Baltimore, 2nd, E. Wks., 9; GL, 26; Broadway, S. M. S., 10; Brown Mem., 325; Home Department S. S., 50; Church, 2.50; Faith, Home Bd., 30; Hampden, 3; Ridgely Street, J., 6; Roland Park, 3; Hagerstown, 30; Loneconing, S., 30; Relay, 4. New Castle—Chesapeake C. 5; B. E. R., 2.50; G. W. Y. C., 1.25; Delaware C., 4.75; Dover, 5; Elyne Circ., 5; Elkt., 5.25; Forest, 18.70; Green H., 5; Makenle, 1; Newark, 3; N. Castle, 10; Est. Mrs. M. Carter, 50; Peneader, 10; Perryv., 5; P. Deposit, 7; Red Clay Cr., 5; Rock, 5; Smyrna, 1.50; Wicomico, 8.50; Wilmington, 1st, 8.35; Cen., 17; L. B., 6; Hanover, Harmony Soc., 3.25; S. 2.86; Olivet, 1.50; Rodney St., 22; Nixon Bd., 3; Miss E. P. Bissell, 25; West, 13.55; Zion, 6; Har., 4.50. **Washington City**—Ballst., 6; Berwyn, 1; Ch. Bd., 1; Clift., 1.50; Falls Ch., 35; Hyattsv., 10; Y. L., 19; Kensington, Warner Mem., 5; C., 1; Manassas, 2; J., 50c. Neelsv., 10; Peck Chap. Macfarland G., 30; Takoma Pk., 14; Vienna, 1.25; Washington, 1st, 70; C., 9; J., 1.50; 4th, 50; S. M. S., 20; 6th, 25; Cheer Giv., 17.75; 15th St., 5; Beth. Chap., 2.75; C., 3; B. Brig., 5; S. Bd., 14.95; Covenant, 363.50; C., 15.68; League, 100; G. Bd., 4; Eastern, 5; J., 1.25; Miss Circ., 3; Eckingt., 15; C., 1.42; J., 2.50; Garden Mem., 3; Gunton Tem. Mem., 15; J., 2; Allison Bd., 3; Gurley Mem., 10; J., 2; Metropolit., 87.82; J., 15; Mater Bd., 22.50; N. York Av., 240; S., 37.50; Y. W. G., 35; G. G., 20; Cloughton Cl., 20; C., 6.25; Christop. Club., 10; Bd., 3.50; Wed. Soc., 38; North 6.25; Y. Soc., 2.50; Washing. Heights, 7; Western 12.50; C., 18; Westm. Mem., 67; G. G., 10; C., 9.38; West St., 60; C., 30.50.....\$2,472.21

CALIFORNIA—Benicia—Crescent.....\$1.75; Fulton, 4; Napa, 2.50; Petaluma, 3.75; San Anselmo Sem., Y. P., 4; San Rafael, 35; St. Helena, 5; J., 50c. Presbl., 2.05. **Los Angeles**—Alhambra, S., 50; Anaheim, 4; El Monte, 1.25; S., 5; Fullert., 4; Glendale, 10; S., 6; Hollywood, 5; S., 8; L. Beach, 15; Pri. S. Cl., 5.17; Los Angeles, 1st, 90.50; J., 2.50; 2d, 25; C., 5; J., 5; 3d, 90; Bethany, 10; Bethesda, 10; S., 5; C., 2; Boyle Heights, 20; S., 10; Calvary, 2; Central, 20; Grand V., 30; S., 11.04; Highland Pk., 40; Immanuel, 112; S., 25; C., 10; Y. L., 25; Knox, 5; S. Park, 1.42; C., 1.25; Spanish, 2.95; Bd. 3.50; Monrovia, 15; C., 3; Orange, 6; C., 12.25; Pasadena, 1st, S., 50; Calvary, Soc., 7.50; Pomona 10; San Diego, 10; Y. L., 25; Santa Ana, 69; Tropico, 5; Tustin, 5; Westm., 2. **Oakland**—Alameda, 23; Berkeley, 1st, 24; Fruitvale, 2; C., 1; Hayward, 16.25; Oakland, 1st, 9; S., 25; K. Dau., 25; Brooklyn, 12.50; K. Dau., 3; Centennial, 4.35; Emmanuel, 5; C., 10; Golden Gate, C., 1.90; Pleasant, 20; San Leandro, 5; So. Berkeley, 2; W. Berkeley, 1.50; S., 3.50. **Riverside**—Beaumont, S., 3.55; Coachella, C., 2; Colton, 5; Ontario, Westm., 5; Redlands, 66.66; C., 7.50; I. C., 2.50; Riverside, Arlingt., 13; S., 15; Calv., S., 9.25; C. 6.25; San Bernardino, 18; C., 2.50; Upland, 7.73. **Sacramento**—Chico, 6; C., 3.25; Colusa, 2.50; C., 1; Red Bluff, 11.65; C., 5.50; Red Bank, 50c.; Redding, 2.25; C.,

1.50; Sacramento, Fremont Pk., 4; S., 4; C., 7.50; J., 75c.; Westm., 11.85; S., 1.35; J., 1.50; C., 2.45. **San Francisco**—San Francisco, Howard, 12.55; Mizpah, 4; Olivet, 10; St. John's 5; Trinity, 21; Westm., 15. **Santa Barbara**—Carpinteria, 3; C., 1; El Monticeto, 5; Nordhoff, 2.10; Santa Barbara, 15; Santa Maria, 5; Ventura.....\$1,585.02
CATAWBA—Catawba—Ben Salem, 50c.; Biddley, J. Soc., 25c.; Lawrence Chap., 25c.; Lowell, 1.....\$2.
COLORADO—Denver—Denver, 1st Av., 22.05; Hyde Pk., 7.50; S. Broadway, 2.50; Westm., 4.70; Elizabeth, J., 1; Littlel., 2.50; Valverde, 2.50.....\$42.75
ILLINOIS—Bloomington—Danv., 1st, Mrs. Leseme, 19; Presbl., 10. **Chicago**—Arlingt. Heights, 3; Chicago, 1st, S., 28.75; Pri. S., 25; 2d, 75; S., 22.84; C., 25; 3d, 65; Bible Cl., 5.25; 4th, 45; S., 15; 6th, 20; 7th, 1.80; 8th, 10; 52d Av., 7; Austin, 10; Bd., 30 Beth., 3; Buena Mem., 13; Brighton Pk., J., 2; Calvary, 5; Bd., 10; Central Pk., 20; Christ, 3.75; Covenant, C., 5; G. F. night Club, 12.50; Edgew., 8; J., 2; Endeavor, 3; Englev., 1st, 14; Fullert. Av., 1.4; 20; Garfield Blvd., 5; C., 2; Hyde Pk., 60; Kenwood, 103; Y. W., 75; Lakeview, 20; Millard Av., 2.50; Normal Pk., 2; Olivet Mem., 7.50; I. C., 5; Ravensw., 13; So. Chicago, 5; South Pk., 8; W. Division St., C., 6; Woodlawn Pk., 35; Chicago Heights, C., 2; Deerfield, 5; C., 5; Du Page, Y. W., 25; Evanst., 1st, 100; 2d, 10; Hinsdale, C., 2; Joliet, 1st, 15; 2d, 1.50; Cent., 50; C., 5; Lake Forest, 15.50; C., 5; Manteno, 8; Morgan Pk., 5; No. Chicago, 1; Oak Park, 1st, 35; 2d, 19.22; River Forest, S., 12.28; C., 10; Riverside, 20; St. Anne, 6; Waukegan, 13; Miss Sturges, 3; Tuition, 6.26; Dispensary, 4. **Ottawa**—Au Sable Gr., 8; Elgin, 2; Earl., 4; Grand Ridge, 2; C., 5; Ottawa, 8; Sandwisch, 6; Waterman, 4. **Schuyler**—Augusta, 50c.; Y. Fountain, Green, 11; Mommouth, 12; C., 6; Macomb, 28; Mt. Sterling, 13; Rushy, 2.....\$1,383.15
INDIANA—Fort Wayne—Elkhart, J., 1.70; Fort Wayne, 1st, 67.76; Westm., 8.20; Ossian, 5; Kendallv., 3.80; Lima, 3.50. **New Albany**—Bedford, 2; Charlestown, C. E., & J. Miss S. Cl., 15; Corydon, 1.40; Hanover, 4; Madison, 1st, 3; 2d, 3; Mitchell, 2; New Albany, 1st, 9.05; 2d, 3; 3d, 1; N. Vernon, 3; Paoli, C., 2; Scipio, 1; Seymour, 12.50; Vernon, 3; Vevay, 1; Walnut Ridge, C., 50c. Vincennes—Evanst., 1st Av., 3; Grace, 10.25; C., 2; Parke Mem., 1.80; C., 2; Walnut St., 2d, Farmersb., 4.50; Indiana, 5; Linton, 3.50; Mt. Vernon, C., 1.50; Oakland, C., 9.80; Petersb., 25c.; Sullivan, C., 2.75; Royal Oak, 3.10; Terre Haute, Cen., 10; C., 3; Wash. Av., 6.50; Vincennes, 14.30; C., 3.76; Washington, 14.01; C., 2.50; Presbl., 5.....\$291.96
INDIAN TERRITORY—Cimarron—Alva,\$1.80
IOWA—Council Bluffs—Atlantic, C., 1; Audubon, 5; Council Bluffs, 1st, 16.40; 2d, 1.64; C., 1; Guthrie Centre, 6.30; Griswold, 2.62; Grovel, 4.67; Hamlin, 5; Logan, 5; Menlo, 2.33; Walnut, C., 7; Woodbine, 9.25; Presbl., 10. **Fort Dodge**—Algona, 7.50; Boone, 5; S., 3; Fort Dodge, C., 5; Jefferson, S., 3.55; Paton, 1.25; Rockwell C., J., 1.45; Spirit Lake, 12.50. **Iowa**

—Bloomf., 9.49; Burlingt., 4.85; Bonaparte, C., 1; Freehold, 20; C., 15; Gleners, 5.75; Hedrick, 84c; Kookuk, 1st, Westm., 35.22; C., 60; Gold R., 5.90; Liberty, 3; C., 1; Lebanon, 3; Montrose, C., 5; Martinsb., 3; Milton., 2.50; Mediapolis, 13.10; C., 7.50; Morning Sun, 7; C., 3; N. London, 4; C., 5; Ottumwa, 1st, 17.57; S., 12.31; East End, 7; C., 26.45; Salina, 1; Winfield, 6.50; A friend, 5. Sioux City.—
Mount Pleasant., 6; Presbl., 2.50. Waterloo—Ackley, 2; Albion, S., 1; Cedar Falls, 1; Clarks., 1; Conrad, 50c.; Dows, 10; S., 2; Greene, 1; Grundy Cen., 1.67; Janesv., 3.60; La Porte C., 2; Marshalt., 3; Mason C., 50c.; Nevada, 1.50; Salem, 2.65; State Cen., 1; Tranquility, 2.75; Unity, 1.90; Waterloo, 1st, 2.50; C., 50c.; Westm., 35c.; Williams, 2.50...\$461.89

KANSAS—Emporia—Belle Plaine, C., 6; Newton, J., 16; Osage C., C., 2.50; S., 7.15; Wichita, 1st, Y. P., 46.20. Highland—Atchinson, 3; Bern, 3.50; Baileyv., 2.85; Frankfort, 2.50; Hiawatha, 5; Holton, 4; Parallel, 3.50; Washington, 2; Pri. S. S. Ch., 1; Presbl., 5. Larned—Ashland, 3; C., 1.50; J., 3; Burrton, 3; Coldwater, C., 3; Emerson, 3; Genesee, 80c.; Great Bend, 3; C., 2.50; Hutchinson, 5; Glean., 5.50; Halstead, 3; Kingman, 1; Lakin, 3; McPherson, 3.50; Ness City, 50c.; Pratt, 2; C., 2; Spearv., 1.50; C., 4.50; Sterling, 1.75; Valley Township, 5; Valley, S., 12.23. Neosho—Bartlette, 5.50; Carlyle, 5.75; Chanute, 2.50; Cherokee, C., 4.60; Chetopa, 3; Coffeyv., 4; Columbus, 2.77; Garnett, 2.30; Humboldt, 6.37; C., 3.28; Independence, 5.35; Iola, 26.40; La Harpe, 5; McCune, 3.70; Moran, 1; Osawatimie, 8.75; Parsons, 20.50; Pittsb., 10; C., 2; Richmond, 5; Weir C., 6.25; Yates Cen., 5; Presbl., 5. Osborne—Presbl., 5. Solomon—Lincoln, 15; Miltonv., Ch., 4.50. Topeka—Presbl., 5.

KENTUCKY—Ebenezer—Ashland, 20.08; C., 18; Covington, 5.05; Flemingsb., 8.11; Frankf., 6.70; Lexington, 10.11; Ludlow, 5; Massey, 4.88; Bd. of Prom., 10; Mt. Sterling, 3.75; Paris, 9.25; Pikev. Westm. Leag., 45. Transylvania—Lebanon, 10; Livingst., 1.40.

MICHIGAN—Detroit—Ann Harbor, 34.92; Detroit, 1st, 107.15; 2d Av., 12.50; S., 3.69; Bethany, C., 10; Central, 15; Forest Av., W. N., 25; Fort St., Westm., Leag., 10; Highland Pk., C., 8; Immanuel, 14; Mem., 10; Scovel Mem., 11; C., 11.25; Trumbull Av., 18.46; Westm., 50; S., 15; E. S. Guild, 12.85; Miss Cowles Bible Cl., 5; East Nankin, C., 1.50; Milford, 25; Mt. Clemens, C., 7.90; Plymouth, 5; Pontiac, 7.90; C., 1.50; Y. W., 4.24; Saline, C., 3.12; White Lake, 10; Wyandotte, C., 5; Ypsilanti, 25; Presbl., 5. Flint—Bad Axe, 1st, Pri. S., 4; Fenton, 4.50; Flint, 20.75; Westm. Leag., S., 7.50; Lapeer, 1st, 10; C., 4; Marlette, 2d, 8; Port Huron, 1st, 3; Westm., 3.65; C., 3; Presbl., 5. Grand Rapids—Evart, 4; Grand Rapids, 1st, 16; L. K., 2; 3d, 2.50; J., 1; Immanuel, 2; J., 4.60; Westm., 13; Hesperia, 2; Ionia, 6.25; Ludingt., 2.50; Presbl., 5. Lake Superior—Ishpeming, S., 4.56; Monroe—Tecumseh, S., 25. Petoskey—Boyne C., 1.50; Cadillac, 4.50; F. Jordan, 2; Harbor Sprs., 1; Lake C., 4; Mackinaw C., 2; Petoskey, 5.25; C., 2; Traverse C., 3. Saginaw—Alma, 12.50; Bay City, 1st, E. Side, 11.18; Memorial W. Side, 25; Midland, 11; C., 1.52; Saginaw, 1st, 28; K. Mess, 2; Warren Av., 7.76; Washington, 1.50; Presbl., 5.

MINNESOTA—Duluth—Carlton, 5; Cloquet, 5; Duluth, 1st, 32.85; F. Guild, 13; Mrs. Marvin, & Mrs. Cornelius, 25; Glen Avon, 9.20; Lakeside, 6.54; Sandstone, 5; Two Harbors, 3.55; Westm., 4. Red River—Lawrence, C., 5.

MISSOURI—Hannibal—Brookf., 12.62; Clarence, 2.10; Hannibal, 20.70; Kirksv., 5; Macon, 1.90; Moberly, 7.26; N. Cambria, 9.61; N. Providence, 5.75. Platte—Breckenridge, 2.50; Bd., 85c.; Y. L. C., 45c.; Cameron, 2.04; Carrollt., 2.25; Chillicothe, 2.50; C., 3.50; Craig, 5; Grant C., 17.50; L. C., 30c.; J., 30c.; Hamilt., 8; C., 2.40; R. or S. Bd., 90c.; Hopkins, 2; King C., 7.50; Kingst., & Aid Soc., 2; Lathrop, 2.30; Matland, 3.60; Marysv., 2.88; Y. W., 2; Mound C., 5; C., 50c.; Parkv., 21.80; B. B., 1.69; A. W. McAfee Soc., 70c.; K. Mess, 83c.; Stanberry, 1; St. Joseph, Hope, 2.50; Westm., 15.13; Tarkio, 30; Trenton, 2; S., 2; Westm., 3 \$221.96

MONTANA—Butte—Twin Bridges, C., 6. Great Falls—G. Falls, C., 5.50; Kallispell, 36; Lewist., 6.35. Helena—Bozeman, 16.42; S., 45; Helena, 1st, 4.40; C., 10.

NEBRASKA—Axtons—Nelson, 5.10. Kearney—Central C., 12.50; C., 5; G., 2; Fullert., 12.50; Gibbon, 4; Grand Is., 2; Kearney, 10; Lexington, 2; C., 5; N. Platte, 10.50; Shelton, 4; St. Paul, 10.50; Wood River, 4.10. Nebraska City—Presbl., 10. Niobrara—Presbl., 5; Omaha—Bellev., 5.90; Colon, 1.70; Craig, 2; Lyons, 2.86; C., 83c.; J., 80c.; Marietta, 2; J., 1.85; Monroe, 3; Omaha, 1st, 38.56; C., 5.50; 2d, 6.98; Castellar, 8; C., 6; Clift Hill, 2; Knox, 23.20; Lowe Av., 13.60; Westm., 20.74; Y. W., 1.90; S. Omaha, 21.60; Pri. S., 1.75; J., 1.40; Tekamah, 13.20; Waterloo, 6.14; Presbl., 10.

NEW JERSEY—Elizabeth—Clinton, Star Circ., 6.25; L. Valley, S., 8; Plainf., 1st, 5; Crescent Av., 70.50; Roselle, 16.75; S., 250. Monmouth—Mt. Pleasant, W. W., 2. Morris and Orange—E. Orange, Mum Av., S., 150; Morristown, So. St., Pri. S., 25;

Orange, Hillside, B. Jr. Bd., 13. Newark—Arlingt., 1st, 10; Bloomf., 1st, 43.75; Westm., 25; Caldwellwell, 1st, S., 23.41; Montclair, 1st, Bibb, Sch., 88.23; Trinity, 47.50; Newark, 1st, C., 250; 3d, 108.78; Bethany C., 10; Fewsmith Mem., 10; C., 25; Forest Hill, 15; High St., 28.80; Y. W., 10; S., 25; Mem., 17.50; Chapel Sunb., Bd., 2; Park, 20; Y. L., 125; Rosev., Av. 8; Alaska Bd., 25; So. Park Mem. Chap. Gift, 25; Faith Wks., 5; Wickliffe, S., 50; Presbl., Soc., 31. New Brunswick—Amwell, 1st, 7.44; Bound Brk., 4; Pri. S., 5.33; Milford, J., 4; Trenton, 1st, C., 5; 3d, 100; J., 5; Y. L., 37.50; Bethany, 5; Prospect St., 50.80. West Jersey—Camden, 2d, K. Dau., 18.75; Calv., 25; Merchantsv., J., 3; Wenonah, 25...\$1,876.29

NEW MEXICO—Santa Fe—E. L. Vegas, 7.50...\$7.50

NEW YORK—Albany—Albany, 1st, 60; 3rd, 25; 4th, 272; State St., 192; J., 10; L. Volunt., 50; W. End, 8.34; Madison Ave., J., 5; Amsterdam, 2d, 37.50; Grover, 1st, 13.75; M. Sew. Cir., 12.50; Kingsb., 17.41; Jefferson, C., 1.50; Johnst., 19; Hopeful Bd., 5; Will Help, 8.34; Jermain Mem., 25.84; Mayf., 4.16; Menards Bethany, 1.66; N. Scotland, 3.60; sselaer, 3.34; Saratoga Sprgs., 1st, 20.84; 2d, 9.75; Schenectady, 1st, 20.84; State St., 15; Boys S. S. Ch., 2; Union, 6.66. Binghamton—Binghamton, Floral Av., 3; North, 5; M. & B. Soc., 5; West, 33; 1st, 60; Cortland, H. M. & Ch. Aid, 40; Deposit, J., 5; Ninevah, C., 5; Waverly, 1st, 30. Boston—Antrim L. M. C., 10; Boston, 1st, P. H. Bd., 5; Scotch, 5; J., 2; Light Bear, 3; St. Andrews, 5; E. Boston, 1st, 15; C., 43.75; Pri. S., 10; Newbury, 1st, 11; Newport, 1st, 7.50; Roxbury, 10; C., 12.50.

Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 1st, 100; 2d, 8.78; Bedf., 14.58; Bethany, 8.25; Borough Pk., Ch., 1; Bushwick Av. Ger., C., 10; City Pk., 4.02; C., 4.25; Classon Av., 21; Duryea, 32.20; Flatbush, 12; Lafayette Av., 10; Cuyler Bd., 25; Mem., 439.82; Y. L., 25; Noble St., 2.09; Prospect Hts., 3.19; Ross St., 11.15; S. 3d St., 37.45; C., 10; Y. L., 17.46; Westm., 24.78. Buffalo—Buffalo, N. 26; West Av., C., 7; Westm., 55; Orchard Pk., 10. Champlain—Saranac Lake, 30; Y. W., 10. Columbia—Cairo, C., 5; Genesee—Attica, 9.10; Batavia, 60; S., 14.50; Bergen, 5.50; Bethany, 3; Byron, 6; Castile, 33.89; S., 5.97; Elba, 6.53; Leroy, 15.10; N. Bergen, 1.66; Oakfield, 2.50; Perry, 15.50; Stone Ch., 3.70; Warsaw, 18.72; Presbl., 5. Geneva—Canandaigua, 30; Geneva, 1st, W. Assn., 23.75; No., 15; Y. L., 12.50; Penn Yan, 38.50; Trumansb., 24.50; Waterloo, 6.25; A Friend, 2. Hudson—Nyack, Kings Treas. Soc., 12.50; Washington, J., 2; Middlet., 2d, S., 60. Long Island—Cutchogue, 15; Bd., 10; Middlet., 3.33; Pt. Jefferson, 4; C., 6.74; Southampton, 19; C., 7.52; Southampton, S., 25; C., 5; Westhampton, 11.23; S., 10; Yaphank, C., 1. Lyons—Newark, C., 10; Lyons, 6.70. Nassau—Astoria, 15; Elmhurst, 12; Y. L., 2; Hempstead, C., 4; Jamaica, 12; Smithtown, 19; Presb. Society, 41. New York—New York, 1st, Union, 50; 1st, 18; S., 25; 4th, C., 100; 5th Avenue, Y. W., 175; Brick, 55; Y. W., 75; Bethlehem, S., 30; Central, 185; I. C., 30; Calvary, 12.15; Christ, S., 200; Faith, 10; Harlem, 100; Mad. Av., 150; Alex. Bd., 20; Mizpah, 12.50; Stapleton, 20; Throggs Neck, S., 3.98; University Pl., Home Wks., 30; West End, 133; D. M. Stearns Bible Cl., 20; Niagara—Albion, C., 10; Knowlesv., J., 50c.; Lewist., 2; Lockp., 1st, Mrs. P. Class, 10; J., 4.50; Lyndonv., C., 5; Maylet, C., 4.18; Niagara Falls, 1st, 8.50; Pierce Av., G. Bd., 3. Otsego—Cherry Valley, S., 9; Cooperst., C., 15; Gilbertsv., C., 10; Oneonta, S., 2. St. Lawrence—Adams, 5; Canton, 8.50; Chaumont, 12; Gouverneur, C., 10; Plattsim, 18.75; Theresa, C., 4; Waddington Scotch, 10; Watert., 1st, 50; Stone St., Pri. S., 10; C., 2.25. Steuben—Addison, Y. W., 28; Arkport, 5; Atlanta, 2.50; Avoca, 3; Canaseraga, 10; Corning, Y. W., 15; Cuba, 10; Hornellsv., 1st, 25; Jasper, 2; Painted Post, 1.50; Pulteney, 5. Syracuse—Baldwinsv., 19; C., 3.75; Canastota, 2; E. Syracuse, 4.54; Fayettev., S. S. M. S., 4.81; Fulton, 100.95; Hastings, 1; C., 1; Mexico, C., 10; Syracuse, 4th, 40; Park, 50; Presbl., 9. Troy—Caldwell, S., 5; Glens Falls, 50; Middle Granv., 4; Troy, 2d, 50; 9th, I. S., 10; Westm., S., 25; Woodside, S., 80; Whitehall, 1st, 6; Lansingh., 1st, C., 5. Utica—Clinton, C., 5; Dolgev., S., 5; Holland, Patent C., 5; Kirkl., J., 2; Sanquoit, Y. P. S. C., 10; Waterville, 11.70. Westchester—Croton Falls, 4; Dobbs Ferry, 5; Greengurb., 5; Mt. Kisco, 17; Mt. Vernon, 1st, 22.70; New Rochelle, 17; Ossining, 1st, 25; Patterson, 20; Peekskill, 1st, C., 32.50; Pelham Manor, 8.75; Rye, 25; Bd., 5; South East, 1; Personal, 5; So. Salem, W. F. B. S., 10; F. C., 11.53; Stamf., 1st, 232; Yonkers, Im'l., 1st, 50; Westm., 5; S., 3...\$5,599.79

NORTH DAKOTA—Bismarck—Bism., 2. Fargo—Jamest., 1st, 5; Tower C., S. S. M. S., 2.50. Minnewauken—Bisbee, 5. Pembina—Neche, 5...\$19.50

OHIO—Bellevuefontaine—De Graff, C., 4; Urbana, Y. W., 20. Chillicothe—Presbl., 10. Cincinnati—Bantam 1.10; Cincinnati, 1st, L. for D., 7.50; Gold Cir., 25.85; 2d, 28.50; 6th, 8.25; Pearl, G., 5; 7th, 71.31; Avondale, 25; Calv., Y. P., 9.50; Cent., S., 5; Clifford Chap., 3.75; C., 5; Imm., McAlpin, Bd., 5; Mt. Auburn, 75; Walnut Hills, 1st, 132.50; Hump. Bd., 20; Cleves & Berea, 11; College Hill, 11; S., 35; Glendale, 10.52; S., 10; A. C. P., 25; Lebanon, 18.73; W. Wks., 1.50; Love-

land, C., 6.50; Madeira, C., 2; Mason, C., 2; J., 2; Monroe, C., 1.25; N. Richmond, 10; C., 4.90; Norwood, 9.70; Y. P. S. C., 10.00; Azalea, Bd., 12; Westm., L., 1; Pleasant Ridge, J., 25; Pleasant Run, 8.25; Springdale, Home dept., 5; Presbl., 13.50; Y. P. S. C., 5; Cleveland—Case Av., S., 1. Columbus—Cent., 10.05; Broad St., 52; Northm., S., 5; W. Broad St., 2.50; Commercial Pt., L. Aid, 5; Gift, 2; London, 4. Dayton—Oxford, Interest 4. Marion—Iberia, 8; Marion, Y. P. S., 22.53; Marysv., 4.50. St. Clairsville—Beallv., 2; Bannock, 14.85; Cadiz, 8; Crab Apple, 11; Kirkw., 21.90; Miss. E. F. Cl., 11.10; Y. P. S., 10; Nottingham, 11.50; Rock Hill, C., 4.70. Steubenville—2d, 5. Zanesville—Newark, 2d, S., 5; Zanesv., 1st S. C., 4. Wooster—Presbl., 9.17.\$942.81

OREGON—Portland—Springwater, S., 4.13; S. Cl. G., 3.50.\$7.63

PENNSYLVANIA—Allegheny—Allegheny, 1st, 58.04; Brighton Rd., 26.52; McClure Av., H. D. S. S., 55; Melrose Av., 5.50; No., 40.50; Providence, 20; Westm., 2.07; Bakerst., W. Wks., 8; Beaver, 53; Bellev., 13.50; Ben Avon, 85; Hoboken, 8.50; Leetsdale, 28.66; E. R. Bd., 3.50; Sharpsh., 35.65. Blairsville—Beulah, 5.50; Blairsv., 3.05; Braddock, Calv., 8; Greensburg, Westm., 18; Irwin, 6.25; Jeanette, 6; Johnst., 1st, 25; Westmt. Chap. J., 5; Laurel Avenue, 8.44; Liongier, 1; Livermore, S., 5; N. Alexandria, 4; Poke Run, 5.30; S. L., 3; Turtle Cr., 7; Windber., 4. Butler—Allegheny, 4.15; Butler, 1st, 19.70; J., 3; Y. W., 15; Concord, 4; Crestview, 4; C., 2; Grove C., 18.18; Muddy Cr., 12; Middlesex, 5.25; Petrolia, 2; Plains, 5.18; Portersv., 5; Prospect, C., 3.50; Scrub Grass, 10.45; Slippery Rock, 8; W. Sunbury, 9.50. Carlisle—Big Spring, Y. L., 77; Bloomf., C., 5; Carlisle, 1st, 4.05; S., 4.72; 2d, 27.70; S., 42.42; Pearl Seekers, 20; Chambersb., Cent., 12.40; Falling Spring, 25; G., 2; Duncannon, J., 1.15; Harrisb., Capitol St., 1; Covenant, 18; Market Sq., 36.95; Sr. S., 25; Wed. Eve. off., 14.33; Olivet, 5; Pine St., 7.50; Wed. Eve. Off., 12; Miss Circ., 5; J. A. S. Cl., 5; Mothers Meet., 5; Westm., 12.05; S., 5.40; McConnelsh., 15; Mechanicsh., 5; Middletown, Y. L., 5; Mersersb., 31.11; S., 21.05; Waynerb., 20.07; Newport, 5.35. Chester—Iryn Mawr, S., 125. Huntingdon—Alexandria, 7; H. Val. Aux., 5; Altoona, 1st, 30; C. L., Miss. Gard., 5; 2nd, 26; Panth. Society, 50; Broad Avenue, 15; Belwood Logans Val., C., 50; J., 40; Buffalo Run, 4; C., 1; Clearfield, 40; Currnsv., Y. P. S. C., 10; E. Kishacoquillas, 7; Hollidaysb., 40; Huntingdon, 16; Irvonia, 2; Lewistown, 5; Y. P., 42; L. Spruce Cr., 15; Lick Run, Y. P., 6; Mt. Union, 1; Martinsb., 9; Milroy, 35; Mifflint, 5; McVeytown, 10; Milesb., C., 3; Osceola Mills, C., 2; Sinking Cr., 3; Schellsb., S., 4; W. Kishacoquillas, 25; Kittanning—E. Union, 7; Ebenezer, 8; Harmony, 13; Jacksonv., C., 5; Glade Run, 6.50. Lackawanna—Honesd., C., 5; Kingst., 15; C., 25; Maltby, Dorcas Soc., 2.50; Moosic, 13; N. Milford, 5; Scranton G. Ridge, J., 5; Troy, Y. L. C., 5; Tunkhannock, 5; W. Pittston, Y. P. Bd., 25; D. Brainerd Cl., 25; Wilkes-Barre, 1st, 67.50. Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 1st, J., 10; W. G. C. Soc., 10; 3d, 10; Bethlehem, J., 10; Calvin, 10; Harper Mem., 18.50; Hope, C., 8; Kensington, 1st, C., 15; Northm. B., 5; Princeton, 28; C., 2.50; Bd., 5; Scott, 12; C., 30; Susquehanna, 50; Tennent, C., 5; Tabors Acorn, Clr., 2.50; W. Hope, 30; S., 50; Woodland, 97.60; Presbl., 10. Phila., North—Chestrnut Hill, 1st, Prbl. Cl., 6. Pittsburgh—Amity, W. C., 5; Jacksonv., C., 4.34; Belvidere, 31.25; M. J. W. C., 5; Bethel, 7; Charlton, 9; Corapolis, Dorcas Links, 47.63; Crafton, 32.60; Edgewood, 25; Finleyville, 6.70; Homestead, 11.50; Ingram, 15.50; Lebanon, 31; Lone Island, 3.50; McDonaId, 11.50; Mendelssohn, S., 12.21; Pittsburg, 1st, 75; 2d, 41.80; 6th, 18.06; 43d St., 15.83; Bellef., 115; E. Liberty, 150.90; B. of Prom., 20; Friends, Av., 9.50; Hawthorne Av., 12; Herron Av., 15; Highland, 12; Homewood Av., 18.50; Knoxv., 10; Lawrencev., 16.50; Mt. Washington, 27; Park Av., 32; Pt. Breeze, 164; Shady Side, 190.83; Mizpah Bd., 50; Tabernacle, 30.71; Sharon, 12.30; Swissvale, 10; C., 50; Wilkinsb., 1st, 20.25; 2d, 32; Calvary, 10; A friend, 1. Shenango—N. Brighton, 1st, 17.50; Cent., C., 8.70; Slippery Rock, 3; W. Middlesex, 6. Washington—Clayv., 1; Unity, Y. W., 5; Washington, 1st, 53; 2d, Non Hobbs, 6; Roy Glean, 2.75; W. Alexander, 23. Wellsboro—Mansfield, 10; Nelson, 4; Wellsboro, 20. Westminster—Presbl., Th. Off., 390.82.\$4,512.69

SOUTH DAKOTA—Aberdeen—Aberdeen, 1st, S., 13; Eureka, 3; Everts, 1; Groton, 6; C., 6; Newark, 2; Sisseton, 7. Central Dakota—Bancroft, 3.10; Huron, 21. Southern Dakota—Bridgew., 4; C., 3; Canistota, 5; Dell Rapids, 4; Lake Side, 5; Parker, 6; Rd. 1.\$90.10

TENNESSEE—Union—Ft. Sanders, 2.25; Hebron, 5; Hopewell, 5.50; Knoxville, 2d, 17.5; 4th, 15; 5th, 2; Zion, 3; N. Providence, 7; Rockford, 1.50; Shannondale, 17.60; So. Knoxville, J., 1; Spring Pl., 3.25; Westm., 2.50.\$83.11

TEXAS—Austin—Ft. Davis, 2.50; San Antonio, 4.75; Taylor, 3.60. North Texas—Jacksonboro, L. A. S., 5.15.85

UTAH—Boise City—Boise C., 1st, 8; Parma, C., 5.50; Payette, C., 7.90. Kendall—Idaho Falls, 5. \$26.40

WASHINGTON—Alaska—Sitka, Training Sch., 25.

Spokane—Spokane, 1st, S., 11.70; Post Falls, S., 1.25.\$37.95

WEST VIRGINIA—Grafton—Blackhannon, 27; Clarksb., 6.25; Fairmount, 46.51; McF. Bd., 65; French, C., 6.65; Jacksonb., 15; Grafton, 29.3; Kingw., 15; Mannngt., 46.55; Morgant., 61.79; Sugar Gr., 6; Presbl., 10. Parkersburg—Jarrols Valley, S., 28. Wheeling—Forks of Wheeling, 18; B. S. Bd., 19; N. Cumberland, 2; Vance Meml., 16; Wellsb., 12.50; Glad Tid., 22; Wheeling, 1st, K. D., 10; J. K. D., 5; 2d, 20.\$487.63

WISCONSIN—Chippewa—Presbl., 10. La Crosse, 11.50; C., 10; North, L. A., 10; Nellsv., 7.31; N. Amsterdam, 8; N. Bend, L. A., 5; Shortv., 4.20; W. Salem, Miss. Club, 10; Vieckind, 6.30. Madison—Barabod, 7; Janesv., 2.95; Kilbourn, 5.42; Plattv., 6; Portage, 10; Prairie du Sac, 8; Richland Centre, 5; Waunakee, 4.25. Winnebago—Appleton, 20; De Pere, 4; Fond du Lac, 6.30; S., 15; Goodrich, 4.50; Green Bay, 15; Lake Howard, 1.59; Marinette, Bd, 6; Merrill, 10; Oconto, 40; Omro, 2.42; Oshkosh, 28; Shawano, 15; Stevens Pt., 15; Three Lakes, 2.40; W. Merrill, 3; A friend, 5; By Rev. J. S. Wilson, 3.\$327.14

PERMANENT FUND.
Miss M. Walsh, Wayne, Pa., 2,000.\$2,000.

EMERGENCY FUND.
Baltimore—Washington City—Washington Covenant, 202; Gunton Temple, 7; 1st., 15.50; 2nd, 5; N. Y. Av., 200.50; Wd. Soc., 20; Western, 10; West Street, 22; Westm., 3. Illinois—Ottawa—Oswego, 1; Sandwich, 1; Waterman, 1. Kansas—Neosho—Cherryvale, 1; Gerard, 1; Osawatomie, 1; Parsons, 1; Paola, 1. Solomon—Beloit, 1. Michigan—Detroit—Milford, 1; Pontiac, 1; Y. W. S., 1; 2; Grand Rapids, Ionia, 1. Missouri—Platte—Carrollton, 1; Chillicothe, 70c. New York—Binghamton—Binghamton, 1st, 1; Floral Av., 1; Genesee—Castile, 1; Westchester—Patterson, 1; Yonkers Imm'l, 1. Penna—Allegheny—Allegheny, McClune Av., 1.60. Blairsville—Beulah, 25c.; Greensburg, 1st, 1. Carlisle—Bloomfield, 1; Harrisburg, 1. Lackawanna—Ashley, 1. Huntingdon—Hollidaysb., 1. Huntingd., 1. Lewist., Y. L., 1. Soc., 1. Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 1st, W. G. C. Rowell Soc., 1; Susquehanna Av., 1; Sherwood, 1. Pittsburg—Finleyville, 5. Shenango—Leesburg, 2; New Brighton, 5. Miscellaneous—Mrs. M. E. Green, 1; Mrs. G. H. Shipman, 1; Mrs. R. E. Dieffenbacher, 1.\$547.55

ANNIVERSARY FUND.
California—Riverside—Redlands, 62c. New York—Binghamton—Presbl., 4; Genesee—Attica, 50c.; Hudson—Presbl., 4; Lyons—Presbl., 4; Nassau—Presbl., 4; Niagara—Presbl., 4; Rochester—Presbl., 104; Syracuse—Presbl., 4; Utica—Presbl., 4; C. Interest, 900.\$1,033.12

KIRKWOOD MEM'L.
Cash\$6.64

MRS. EMELINE F. PIERSON FUND.
Interest, 16.23; "In memory of a loved one," 10.\$26.23

LEGACIES.
Mrs. Lucy C. West, Late of Buffalo, N. Y., 410.00
Legacy Mrs. R. Shepherd, Knoxville, Tenn., 100.00
Legacy Miss Emily Dewey late Dayton, O., 200.00
Mrs. Nancy C. Clizbe, Galway, N. Y., 476.25

MISCELLANEOUS.
Mrs. A. I. Bulkley, 58.75; Interest, 827.60; Rent and sales, 50; Board and Tuition, 8,796.87; Literature, 830.61; A friend, 100; Mrs. S. P. Adams, 500; Mrs. Lewis Atterbury, 5; Annual meeting Coll., Friday, May 18, 103; Annual meeting Coll., Sunday, May 20, 108; Mrs. Mary E. Brewster, 125; Mr. W. R. Balridge, 1; Mrs. E. Garbolat Benedict, 10; Mrs. S. L. Conklin, 6.24; A fr., 70; Mrs. Wm. E. Dodge, 300; Miss Grace H. Dodge, 200; Mrs. Walter Edwards, 20; By H. P. Freece, 30; S. M. G., 5; Mrs. C. H. Gordon, 1; Mrs. R. M. Hennion, 10; Mrs. Haines, 20; Mary H. Hall, 50c.; Anna C. & Archibald Hallock, 10; Miss Bernice Hunt-Ing, Tripoli, Syria, 5; Indians Soc. of Dau. of Revolution, Indianapolis, 40; Miss Sarah E. Johnstone, 5; Y. P. S. C. E. of Reformed Ch., Lower Walpack, Pa., 2.20; Mrs. H. Lambenstein, 20; Mrs. Sam'l Milliken, 40; Miss Gertrude Mott, 5; Mrs. Tracy McGregor, 50; Miss Elizabeth McCracken, 2.15; By Miss M. B. Newcomb, 8.10; Mrs. H. H. Negley, 75; Mrs. W. A. Olmsted, 1000; Western College for Women, Union Miss'y Society, Oxford, Ohio, 25; P. 60; Miss Ellen M. Prichard, 75; Miss Lida A. Robe, 20; Refund by M. W. McAllister, 41.70; Refund by Miss Castro, 50; Refund by Alice M. Thomas, 12; Refund by Miss M. E. Ziegler, 40; Mrs. F. A. Robinson, 100; Refund by E. P. Sherman, 10; By Miss F. Stephenson, 400; Mrs. George L. Smith, 5; Miss Flora Snoddy, 10; Miss Harriet T. Stanley, 25; Mrs. W. W. Smith, 500; A friend, 500; Sales, 8.02; By Miss L. Thompson, 5; Miss Caroline Willard, 25; A friend per Miss V. M. White, 1; Mr. D. White, 15; Mrs. Albert Wenzlick, 1; Mrs. W. S. Wensley, 80; Z., 4.\$15,453.74

Grand Total\$42,658.31

RECEIPTS FOR FREEDMEN APR., MAY & JUNE, 1906.

ATLANTIC—Hodge—Newnan, 1st, 1.\$1.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore—Baltimore, 2d, S. 8. New Castle—Wilmington, West Ch., 2.50; Zion, 10. Washington City—Berwyn, 5; Manassas 5; Washington City, Covenant, 36, N. Y. Av., 50; Westminster, 5. **\$121.50**

CALIFORNIA—Benicia—Fulton, 1; Napa, 2.50; Petaluma, 2.50; San Rafael, 4; St. Helena, 3. Los Angeles—Azusa, 1; El Cerrito, 5.95; El Monte, 20c; Inglewood, C. 3.25; L. Beach, Bd., 2; J. 3; Los Angeles, 2d, 6; 3d, 35; Bethany, C. 1; Bethesda, 7.50; C. 8; Boyle Heights, 10; S. 2.17; W. W. 2.25; Central, 1; Grand View, 10; Highland Pk., 31; Immanuel, 92.55; C. 10.25; Y. L. M. S., 20; Redeemer, 10; S., 1; Spanish, 3.50; S. Pk., 2; Pasadena, Calv., 2.50; Santa Ana, 4.80; Tustin, 5; Westminster, 2; S. 2. Oakland—Berkeley, 1st, C. 12.50; S., 5; So., 1; Hayward, 5; C., 2.50; Oakl., 1st, 50; Emmanuel, 1.25; Union St., 25. Riverside—Beaumont, S. 3.40; Coachella, C. 2; Colton, 5; Ontario, Westminster, 4; Redd, 13; C. 7.50; Rivers, Arlington, 12; S. 20; Calv., C. 6.25; San Bernardino, C. 2.50; Upland, 2.25. San Francisco—Mem., 1. Santa Barbara—Carpinteria, 2; C. 1.25; Nordhoff, 7.5c; Santa Barbara, 2; Ventura, 3. **\$438.**

CATAWBA—Catawba—Ben Salem, 1; Biddle, 50c. Lawrence Chap., 50c; Lowell, 1.50. Southern Virginia—Allen Mem., S., 10. **\$13.50**

COLORADO—Denver—Elizabeth, Jr., 1. Chicago—Austin, 10; Chicago, 2d, 20; 3d, 25; 6th, 40; 8th, 10; Garfield Blvd., 5; Hyde Park, 55; Woodlawn, Park, 13; Du Page, S., 5; Joliet, 1st, 15; Central, 41.50; North Chicago, 1.50; Normal Park, 4; Oak Park, 1st, 35; Ladies of Room 48, 13.30. Ottawa—Aux Sable, 4; Earl, 5; Grand Ridge, 2; Ottawa, 4; Sandwich, 4; Waterman, 1. Schuyler—Macomb, 10. **\$323.30**

INDIANA—Fort Wayne—Fort Wayne, 1st, 33; Westminster, 5; Lima, 3.50; Ossian, 2. New Albany—Bedford, 3; Bethel, 1; Hanover, 3; Madison, 1st, 3.50; Mitchell, 4; N. Albany, 1st, 1.80; 2d, 3; 3d, C. 75c; N. Vernon, 2; Paoli, C., 1; Vernon, 1. Vincennes—Evans, 1st Av., 65c; Grace, 5.25; Walnut St., 12.25; Farmersb., 50c; Indiana, 2.60; Linton, 1.50; Oakland C., 1; Petersb., 1.06; Royal Oak, 1.50; Terre Haute, Washington, Av., 1.70; Vincennes, 5.55; Washington, 4.14. **\$105.25**

INDIAN TERRITORY—Cimarron—Alva, 1.80. **\$1.80**

IOWA—Council Bluffs—Atlantic, C. 50c; Menlo, 1.16; Woodbine, 6. Fort Dodge—Carroll, 15. Iowa—Burlington, 3.05; Fairfield, 15; Lebanon, 1.85; Liberty, 1.68; Martinsburg, 1; Morning Sun, 1; C., 1.40; Ottumwa, E. End, 3.50. **\$51.14**

KANSAS—Emporia—Wichita, 1st, Y. P. M. S., 16.05; Highland—Atchinson, 3; Bern, 3; Ballew, 1.50; Holton, 2.30; Washington, 4. Larned—McPherson, 2; Sterling, 1.75. Neosho—Chanute, 75c; Humboldt, 6.37; Independence, 15.25; Waverly, 10; Sale of Handkerf., 11.21. **\$78.08**

KENTUCKY—Ebenizer—Lexington, 2.40. Louisville—Louisv., Warren Mem., 100. Transylvania—Lebanon, 3. **\$105.40**

MICHIGAN—Detroit—E. Nankin, 10; Ft. Street, Westminster, Leag., 6.25; Memorial, 4; Scovill Mem., 5; 2d Av., 4; Pontiac, 6.54; White Lake, 2; Milford, 2. Grand Rapids—Gr. Rapids, 1st, 7; L. K., 1; Immanuel, 2; C. 1.50; 3d, 2; J. 1. Westminster, 8; Hesperia, 1; Ionia, 3.50; Ludington, 2. Petoskey—Boyle, 1.50; Cadillac, 4.50; E. Jordan, 4; Harbor Sprs., 2.25; Lake City, 2; Mackinaw, 2; Petoskey, 5.25; Traverse City, 2. Saginaw—Bay City, 7; Saginaw, Mrs. G. Bible Cl., 2.80. **\$102.09**

MINNESOTA—Duluth—Glen Avon, 9.20; Lakeside, 6.55; S. S., 7; C., 4; Two Harbors, 3.55. Mankato—Balaton, 5; Marshall, 26.90; Rushmore, 8; Windom, 10.10. **\$76.30**

MISSOURI—Hannibal—Macon, 50c; Moberly, 3.50. Platte—Cameron, 1.02; Grant City, 5; Hamilton, 4; C. 1.20; R. or S. Bd., 45c; Hopkins, 1.78; Maryv., 1.44; Mound City, 50c; Oregon, 3; Parkv., 10.90; A. W. McE Soc., 35c; K. Msgrs., 45c; Stanberry, 40c; St. Joseph, Westminster, 5.74; Tarkio, 12; Trenton, 1. **\$53.23**

MONTANA—Helena—Bozeman, 8.21; Helena, 1. **\$10.41**

NEBRASKA—Kearney—Central City, 6; C. 2.50; Fullert, 6.25; Gibbon, 2; Grand Is., 1; Kearney, 5; Lexington, 1.05; C. 3; N. Platte, 5; Shelton, 2; St. Paul, 6. Omaha—Bellev., 1.45; Colon, 85c; Craig, 1; Lyons, 1.43; C. 2.09; J., 80c; Marietta, 1; Monroe, 10.30; Oconee, 2.15; Omaha, Castellar, 4; Clifton Hill, 1; Omaha, 1st, 19.30; C. 5.50; Ger. S., 2; Knox, 11.60; Lowe Av., 6.80; 2nd, 3.49; Westminster, 10.37; Y. W. S., 95c; South Omaha, 10.80; Pekamah, 6.60; Waterloo, 3.07. **\$146.35**

NEW JERSEY—Elizabeth—Roselle, 4.40; Presbl., 6.50. Morris and Orange—E. Orange, Munn Av., S., 50. Newark—Kearney, Knox, 5; High St., 10; Montclair, Trinity, 15; Newark, 2d, J., 15; Mem., 10. New Brunswick—Hiland, 5. **\$120.90**

NEW YORK—Albany—Albany, 1st, 2d, 3d, 5; 4th, 20; State St., 38; W. End, 1.66; Menands, Bethany, 34c; Amsterdam, 2d, 7.50; Gloversv., 1st, 2.75; Kingsb. Ave., 84c; Johnstown, 4; W. Help., 1.66; Mayfield, 84c; N. Scotland, 70c; Rensselaer, 66c; Saratoga Sprgs., 1st, 4.16; 2d, 2; Schenectady, 1st, 4.16; **\$120.90**

State St., 3; Union, 1.34; Watervliet, Jermain Mem., 5.16. Binghamton—Binghamton, Floral Av., 5; No., 10; Cortland, 1st, H. M. & Ch. Aid, 25. Boston—Boston, 1st, L. M. S., 19; L. M. Circ., 7; Scotch, L. M. S., 6; J., 2; E. Boston, L. M. S., 15; Haverhill—L. M. S., 4; Londerday, L. M. Soc., 2. Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 2d, S. 25; Duryea, 10; S., 25; Grace, 35; S., 3d St., 9.36; Y. L. M. Circ., 4.36; Presbl., 5. Buffalo—Buffalo, Westminster, 35. Genesee—Attica, 5.20; Bergen, 14; Leroy, 12.55; Warsaw, Y. W. Soc., 5. Geneva—Geneva, No., 12.50; Waterloo, L. I., Bear, 87c. Long Island—Cutchogue, 5; Bd., 5; Middletown, 37c; Sag Harbor, S., 5; Shelter Island, S., 13.45; Southampton, 36; Westhampton, 1.24; S. 5. Lyons—Clyde, S., 16; Marion, C., 5; Newark Sunsh. Cir., 22; Nassau—Smithtown, 5. New York—Brick, Y. W., 40; Fifth Av., Y. W., 100; Park, Y. W., 2; Adams, Mem., 36.70; Central, 10; Rutgers, S., 25. Niagara—Albion, 45; Lockport, 1st, 10; Lyndonv., 3; Niagara Falls, 1st, 4. Otsego—Hobart, 5. Rochester—Presbl., 150. St. Lawrence—Adams, 1; Canton, 2.50; Potsdam, 3.75; Theresa, 2. Steuben—Canaserota, 10; C., 2; Canisteo, 13; Corning, 5. Syracuse—Canastota, 1.25; Fulton, 10; Skaneateles, 18.50; Syracuse, 1st Ward, 10; Troy—Troy, Liberty, 1; Mem., 15; 2d, 20; Westminster, 12.50; 2d St., 50. Utica—Clinton, C., 10; N. Y. Mills, C. 6.65; Whitesb., S., 2.50; L. M. S., 5. Westchester—Bridgeport, S., 20; Croton Falls, 86c; Harrison, C., 1.68; Mt. Kisco, 6.50; Mt. Vernon, 14.65; J., 2; N. Rochelle 1st, 19; No. Av., S., 4.74; Ossining, 20; Patterson, 4; Peekskill, 1st, & 2d, 15; Pelham Manor, 5; Rye, 35; S., 3.96; Southeast, Gift, 1; S. Salem, 5; Yonkers, Westminster, 1.50. **\$1,324.91**

OHIO—Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 1st, Gold Circ., 30c; 2nd, 6; 6th, 2.75; Clifford Chap., 1.25; Mt. Auburn, 25; Walnut Hills, 1st, 14; Humph. Bd., 5; Cleves & Berea, 3.42; College Hill, 5; Glendale, 2.36; Lebanon, 7.15; Madeira, C. 50c; N. Richmond, 3.54; Norwood, 2.90; Y. P. M. S., 5; Azalea Bd., 6. Pleasant Run, 1.75. Cleveland—Cleveland, Calv., 12.50. Columbus—Columbus, Central, L. S., 11.17; Broad St., L., 25; Westminster, S., 5; Commercial Pt., L. S., 1. Marion, Iberia, 5. Portsmouth—Presbl., 16. St. Clairsville—Bannock, 5; Cadiz, 6; Nottingham, 2.45. Steubenville—Steubenv., 2d, 5. **\$186.04**

PENNSYLVANIA—Allegheny—Avalon, 40; S., 5; Bellevue, 29.50; Beaver, 27; Brighton, 11.07; 1st, 80; Swift Brig., 10; Leetsdale, 14.34; Ever Ready, 1.50; Melrose Av., 2.50; McClure, 8.90; Millvale, 30; Sharpsv., 10.30; Westminster, 1.03. Blairsville—Beulah, 5.50; Blairsv., 12.85; Braddock Calv., 3; Derry, 9; Irwin, 4.25; Johnstown, 1st, 25; Westmont, I. C., 5; Windber, 3. Butler—Allegheny, 4; Concord, 4; Gr. City, 10.00; Prospect, C., 7; Zellenople, 15. Carlisle—N. Bloomfield, 4.36; S., 14; Carlisle, 1st, C., 2; S., 5.10; 2d, 10; Dauphin, S., 14; Gettys., 10; Harrisb., Cap. St., 1; Covenant, S., 5; Market Sq., 28.60; Union St., S., 27; J., 5; Mercersb., 1.94; S., 5.59; Silver Sprg., 6; Upper Path Val., 10. Huntingdon—Altoona, 1st, 25; Y. L., 12; 2d, 20; Bellewood, C., 5; J., 10; Clearfield, 40; K. D., 5; Curwensv., C., 5; Hollidaysb., 10; Huntingd., 5; S., 8; Schellsb., 2; Spring Cr., 2; Tyrone, 59; Wells Valley, 3. Kittanning—Harmony, 12. Lackawanna—Athens, 20; Dunmore, W. W. C., 5; Honesdale, Titus Miss. Bd., 45; Kingst., 5; Wilkes-Barre, 1st, 45. Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 2d, 11.53; Princet., 50; Woodl., 57.58; S., 78.16; 12 Churches, \$24. Pittsburg—1st, 25; 2d, 16.50; 3d, 154; 6th, 9.04; 43d, 792; Amity, 2.16; Bellef., 45; Bethel, 8; Crafton, 18.58; Chartiers, 4.50; Canonsb., 1st, 28.27; Coraopolis, 29.13; Paul Cir., 5; Dorcas L., 4.87; B., 1; E. Liberty, 170.45; Y. P. Assn., 7.5; Finley, 3.35; Friendship Av., 4.75; Hawthorne, 6; Horron Av., 7.50; Highland, 8; Homestead, 5.50; Homewood Av., 6.50; Ingram, 7.50; Knoxv., 5; Long Island, 1.50; Lawrencev., 8.50; Lebanon, 8; McDonald, 10.50; Mt. Washington, 13; Park Av., 16; Pt. Breeze, 77; Swissvale, 10; Shady Side, 95.42; Tabernacle, 22.54; Wilkinsb., Calv., 3; A friend, 1. Shenango—N. Bright, 1st, 25; Rich Hill, C., 10. Washington—Cross Cr., S., 20; Washington, 1st, 100; B. & G., 3.50; 2d, 53; N. N. C., 18.55; Y. W. B., 12.50; Menassas, 1. **\$2,251.15**

SOUTH DAKOTA—Aberdeen—Castlewood, 4; Groton, 8; Sisset., 1. Southern Dakota—Mitchell, C., 1; Parker, 1. **\$15.**

TENNESSEE—Union—Hopewell, 1.50; Knoxv., 2d, 2; 4th, 5; Mt. Zion, 25c; N. Providence, 5; Rockford, 25c; Shannondale, 11; Spring Place, 1.25. **\$26.25**

UTAH—Boise—Bethany, S., 2.20; Boise, 1st, S., 15; Parma, S., 1.75. Kendall—Franklin, S., 1.51; Idaho Falls, S., 5; Malad, S., 85c; Pocatello, 2.64. **\$28.95**

WEST VIRGINIA—Wheeling—Wheeling, 2d, 10. Donation, 6. **\$16.**

WISCONSIN—Winnebago—Applet., 12; Fond du Lac, 2.30; Omro, 90c; Oshkosh, 7. **\$22.20**

MISCELLANEOUS.

A friend, per Mrs. L. S. Irwin, 20; By Mrs. J. F. Kendall, 500; Mrs. F. G. Ranney, 25. **\$545.00**

Total **\$6,214.82**

HOME MISSION MONTHLY

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No. 12

EDITORIAL NOTES



THE door swings closed on two completed decades. THE HOME MISSION MONTHLY has gone in and out before you for full twenty years. A new year, its twenty-first, begins with the next issue. We record herewith warmest appreciation of the delightful cooperation which has crowned the twentieth birthday of the magazine with an enlarged subscription list, now numbering over twenty-eight thousand.

THAT veteran of more than four score years, Dr. S. E. Wishard, still valiant and unconquerable in meeting Mormon evils and errors, must be counted among those who now abide under Southern California skies, having removed to better the health of his wife. But his Gospel sword is not sheathed and will still be wielded vigorously. Meantime his pen is doing its telling work in the religious weekly press, while in these pages this month he traces the Evolution of a Church.

SHOULD all the railroads be constructed in Alaska which are now proposed, within the next few years there will be little use longer for the explorer and his dog team.

Congress took action at the last session to encourage and assist the territory in its railroad construction, and encouraged projectors assure us that soon the fertile valleys and lonely wastes of that great territory will be awakened by the "shrieking of the constructive locomotive and the subdued roar of the steam shovel."

AT present there is practically only one steam railroad in operation in Alaska. This is a fifty mile stretch leading through White Pass. Many others, however, are being planned, and a very important one now in process of construction is the Alaska Central Railroad, with a southern terminus at Resurrection Bay, the northern

terminus to be at the head of navigation of the Tananna River. Forty-six miles are reported constructed. Branches are to lead from this main line into the coal fields and other mineral producing sections, thus it is claimed that when this railroad is completed it will supply Alaska's greatest commercial need, besides which such a road, giving access to the interior, will make possible the immediate development of much agricultural land.

A WASHINGTON correspondent in "The Tribune," says: "Alaska is still a land of trails, but the day when one can buy a round trip ticket, with dining car and tourists' sleeper attachments to the most remote parts is not far distant."

AMONG the illustrations in this number are several which should impress one with a sense of the power of the Mormon hierarchy in church, educational and commercial life.

THE October number of this magazine for some years, has been very much in the nature of a complete information bureau on the Mormon situation of the day. The present number will be found no exception. Valuable articles of undoubted authority, from those most conversant with Mormon developments, will command attention, notably the articles on the situation in Idaho.

WHY are our mission day schools in Utah necessary?

Why are our higher institutions of academic and collegiate instruction needed? Is there not in Utah, as in other States a system of public schools and higher educational institutions?

Here are three questions to be answered. Let it be done in the reverse order.

There are public schools in Utah; but the Mormons dominate all appointments

in these schools, and have made them subversive, both openly and indirectly to the propagation of their belief. The same may be said as to the State institutions.

THE Mormons have also spent large sums upon the building and equipment of institutions for higher education—but these all serve to strengthen their bulwarks. How? In their three institutions for higher education they yearly gather some three thousand young people, and an essential of the course is the instruction in Mormon theology of each and every pupil; so that *the facts of science and the errors of Mormonism are set forth to the receptive student as equally proved and authoritative*. A Utah college president a few months ago in the witness chair at Washington, confessed that he believed polygamy to be right. He presides over the education of eight hundred young people.

AND here is a further question the reply to which will answer, as well, the questions first put. Where shall opportunity be gained in Utah for any other than essentially Mormon instruction unless it be provided by the Christian people of our land?

Manifestly Christian education is essential in Utah, and as manifestly such institutions should not only be established but sustained, and to sustain them funds are necessary.

A NORTH Pole message was received in the midsummer of this year, written in December of last year—and that as soon as it could come. It hails from the last bit of land to the far north which projects itself into the Arctic Sea—Point Barrow. "My last trip away," says our missionary, "was made when the thermometer was at forty-five degrees below zero, and with a strong wind to face. That, however, is more than made up for when one finds a large igloo full of people to learn of Christ. "The services at Barrow are held in the new Government school house and that gives us ample room—something we have not had." Formerly the lights often went out because the air became exhausted in the small, densely packed room.

AFTER a very practical fashion, these Point Barrow Eskimos are giving their

Sunday evening service to the learning of some helpful Bible verse, translated by the missionary, and are proving themselves very apt. Mr. Spriggs says of their zeal in committing texts:

"It is very interesting and gratifying to see what efforts they all make to learn. Centering about some one who has mastered them, they will repeat and repeat till they in turn know them, and so they are passed on—one cannot know how far. One bright youth who spent several winters here, has been especially helpful to Mr. Kilbuck, at Wainwright, in teaching and explaining to the people there the hymns and catechism which he learned here from us. Just recently one man asked me to write out all the Bible verse translations in a little booklet, so that he might have them when he went out on the ice for whaling next spring. Think of that, wanting them so he could study them while out on the Arctic ice waiting for whales—and the thermometer anywhere from forty below to twenty above! Not that he can read the words but he follows along word for word and so knows when he should be through."

POINTS to remember in connection with the Idaho contest are that the non-Mormon voters are seeking to restore to the Statute Books the "test oath" surreptitiously erased, that Reed Smoot has openly declared that the Mormons in Idaho will vote as they are told to do by the Mormon apostles, and that this means that Senator Dubois, who opposes the un-American methods of the Mormons, will not be re-elected unless non-Mormons in Idaho can be aroused to see the danger of the situation, and vote irrespective of party.

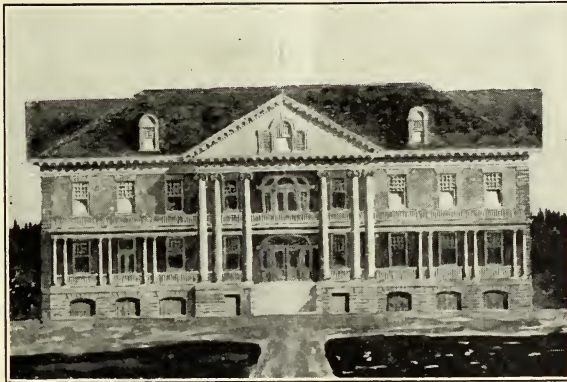
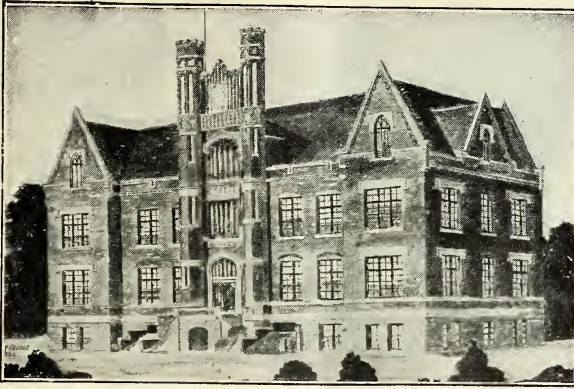
NOTE also, that the German Emperor has sent an emissary here to study methods of Mormons, in order to better protect the young women of his kingdom against beguilement. Observe the further fact that the Reed Smoot case comes up immediately for action upon the re-convening of Congress, and that eleven new Senators are to vote upon this matter (is yours one of them?) whose constituents should impress their wishes upon them at once by personal letters.

THE expulsion of Reed Smoot from the Senate of the United States, will be a voice to the world that Americans will no longer countenance a member of that treasonable body, the Mormon hierarchy, as a representative in National councils.

Westminster College, Salt Lake City, Utah, which is now in process of construction, will stand for patriotism and religion "pure and undefiled." At present there is no Christian College in Utah.

A paragraph in the appeal sent out by the Utah Westminster College, Salt Lake City, is significant of the situation.

"Send your children to the State University, I hear some one say. Yes, I know of a sad-hearted father who tried that with his daughter, and now she is a Mormon and the wife of a Mormon, and



WESTMINSTER COLLEGE, SALT LAKE CITY

The upper building is the Administration Building of Westminster College, of which the corner stone was laid in the late summer; the lower building is the proposed Woman's Building toward which a Presbyterian Woman of Utah has given \$15,000 conditioned on the raising of \$10,000 additional. Though under Presbyterian auspices the enterprise has no official connection with our Board and hence the Board cannot receive or credit contributions.

UNDENOMINATIONAL

The Utah Gospel Mission, under direction of Rev. John D. Nutting, is still engaged in supplementing the work of the Christian Churches of Utah, visiting by wagons, places where there is no regular Christian work. Mr. Nutting has associated with him in this gospel wagon work ministers and theological students who engage to remain at least one year, traveling in a wagon outfit, preaching and distributing Christian literature, and gaining valuable knowledge of conditions at first hand. At one time last year the six men thus associated belonged to six different denominations—a fact that spoke loudly of Christian unity to the Mormons, who are trained from the cradle to believe

is dead to him. A mother said to me a few days ago, 'I often say to my husband, "Why did we ever bring our children to this State?"' That mother trembles for her sons and daughters, because they are necessarily thrown into association with Mormon young people. I met a father the other day, a Presbyterian, who told me that every one of his sons had married Mormon women. There were no other women about for them to marry."

A Christian College is an essential.

that the different branches of the Christian faith are just so many antagonistic religions, while theirs is the only united and true religion. This work depends for support upon the gifts of Christian people. Mr. Nutting, whose headquarters are at 152 Princeton St., Cleveland, Ohio, is now in Idaho, conducting vigorous tent meetings, in Mormon towns, which are largely attended. A letter just at hand says: "Preached to two hundred and seventy-five last evening. Services from eight o'clock to ten thirty and questions on up to eleven-forty-five. Could not get back to our wagons until after midnight. The last part of the meeting seemed much like a revival meeting."

IMPRESSIONS OF A MINNESOTA WOMAN

By M. B. Lee

I N studying Mormons at close range, I have tried to do so without prejudice, remembering that one is apt to see what one looks for.

Without doubt there are many sincere souls among the "saints." There is also reason to believe that many Mormons realizing the deception of the leaders, have lost faith in the system, but for financial reasons remain in the bondage, while others as a matter of policy obey. One case is that of a merchant in a Utah town, who being a business rival of the bishop, was ordered on a three years' mission. At great sacrifice, he disposed of his business and obeyed.

It is said that in one town there are fifty Mormon women, who, if they could leave in a body, would make their escape, but dare not go out singly.

With such facts before us, it is hard to be patient with the slow movement of our government. We used to say, "people do not know;" must we admit that they do not care?

How my heart goes out to these deluded people, to the heart-broken women, whether rebelling against an unnatural law, or submissive for their souls' sake; to the children born to a heritage of degradation, yes, and to the men who are taught that through fulfilling the lusts of the flesh they shall become gods.

One who has spent years among them mentions three things, so prevalent as to be considered legitimate fruits, which proclaim the origin of Mormonism: lying, profanity and moral pollution.

One of our mission teachers, isolated as so many of them are, was asked if she

were not homesick? "No," she replied, "not homesick but heartsick." And she told of language used by her pupils in



THE NEW GIRLS' DORMITORY. HUNGERFORD ACADEMY, SPRINGVILLE, UTAH

The building was erected in 1905 by the gift of an individual, and named by her the Sarah F. Lincoln Hall in honor of the treasurer of the Woman's Board of Home Missions.

the most matter-of course way, horribly profane, shockingly obscene.

I am sure it was through no pharisaical eyes that I looked upon the "peculiar people" gathered in the tabernacle for the Sabbath afternoon service. The hour long discourse of Elder Penrose proved too heavy for the score of sleepers around me. They doubtless knew that this service was, as usual, for tourists, so could trust the preacher to tell no tales out of school.

But the most credulous tourist must have been interested in his explanation of the fall, for they have solved the vexed question—The wherefore of sin. Here it is.

"Adam was not shirking the blame, but merely stating a fact when he said: 'The woman thou gavest me tempted me, and I did eat.' Adam knew what he was about. Well he knew that if Eve were driven from Paradise and he remained, the command could not be fulfilled. Adam fell that men might be!"

Early one morning I attended a class studying the Book of Mormon, taught by the gentleman who through the good offices of four women was erstwhile returned to his homes and his families, and spared the exacting labor of a Congressman.

He was evidently disturbed for a time by the presence of a Gentile "bishop" and an inquisitive looking woman in his classroom, but soon proceeded with his subject. He accounted for the return of the golden plates to the angel Moroni, instead of this being left with the prophet Joseph Smith by saying that "we walk by faith rather than by knowledge." The hour was filled with a recounting of the deeds of the "Nephites, The Lamanites, and many other ites" (for such is the classic language used) who came to this western world twenty-two hundred years before Christ.

This is the everlasting gospel which was withdrawn from the world shortly after the birth of Christ, and restored through Joseph Smith. They say to us: "You have but the dry leaves of revelation in the Bible, while we have the green living oracle of truth."

To turn from the theological to the political side of Mormonism is a very simple matter in this many sided system.

I am profoundly impressed with two facts:

Mormonism as a vast political machine must be overthrown by legislation—hence, every voter has a measure of responsibility. A constitutional amendment is imperative.

As a false religion it must be overcome by "the expulsive power of a new affec-



A GRADUATING CLASS, HUNGERFORD ACADEMY

tion. "The Gospel of Christ is being lived and taught in our Mission Schools by as earnest, as competent and as consecrated a band of teachers as can be found *anywhere*. They love these people with a Christ-like love.

Let us—the women of our churches—bear our part by means of larger gifts and more faithful prayer.

THE EVOLUTION OF A CHURCH

By Rev. S. E. Wishard, D.D.

IT was on this wise. Years ago a wife, who had been brought up in Mormonism, heard a Bible reading on "The Divine Law of Marriage." She had always hated polygamy in her heart, for two of her schoolmates had been sold to old polygamists, in her girlhood days. That Bible reading swept out of her life the last remnant of confidence in a system that degraded women. Her daughter had been educated in our mission school at Brigham City, but the family had later moved to a Mormon neighborhood in Idaho. After a time she wrote, "Can't

you come and preach to us, or send us a Presbyterian minister?" I did both, went myself, and sent a minister occasionally.

On my first visit I was kindly entertained by a family that had been Mormons but were growing tired of the system. I slept on a lounge in the kitchen, and the parents and children slept in the only other room in the log cabin. Sabbath morning we brought in wagon seats and boards, and at the preaching hour we had a company of twenty people, who listened and gave heed to the message. I invited those who cared to come at two

o'clock to bring Bibles and we would see what the Lord our God had to say to us. Five women and two men came, and we sat under the shade of a tree for two hours and listened to God's answers to the perplexing questions found in Mormonism. God was present. There were questions, answers and tears. The woman who had asked for the visit drank in the word.

A pen picture of that meeting was given to the *Herald and Presbyterian*, and a suggestion offered. An old college friend accepted the suggestion, and wrote me that he had fifty dollars to put into that "Gospel tent." Two other persons in the East, whom I had never seen, responded in like manner, and our first Gospel tent in Utah came into being. Where should it be pitched but in the little village of Rigby, Idaho, where the Gospel had been preached in the cabin and under the shade trees.

In process of time the tent moved to the village, and there came a helper who had wrought with me in the Gospel twenty years before. I paid the husband of that good woman, who had been at the bottom of the whole movement, five dollars for the privilege of pitching our tent on his lawn. For twenty-five days we preached

and sang the Gospel of the grace of God. Precious things came to the people. Souls came into the way of life. A young married woman whose husband was a very positive Mormon, laid hold on eternal life. She decided that she must confess Christ. Her husband opposed, argued, mildly threatened, then pathetically pleaded with her not to take the step. But she steadfastly set her face in the right direction. A little company of thirteen believers was organized into a church, all of whom had been connected with Mormonism, except two of the youngest members.

The little flock has grown, has had a church building and minister for several years, and a mission school for two years, and the end is not yet. It would require a volume to tell how graciously God has wrought, and what blessings have come to a whole community through a single letter written by a woman hungering for the Word of Life. God's evolution comes by way of His regenerative and creative power. The small things are often the great things. That Gospel tent has gone on its mission every summer since it came to Utah, and is now again calling the people to hear the message of infinite love.



UTAH STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AT LOGAN

The dominating power of the Mormon church is seen in the control of public institutions



BEET SUGAR FACTORY IN IDAHO BUILT IN 1903

Capacity, six hundred tons of beets daily; has room for doubling machinery and capacity. The Mormon church controls many large industries in various adjoining states.

SAVING A STATE

By Charles E. Arney

NO State in the Union has a question of such vital consequence to its people, as has the State of Idaho at its election this fall. The publicity which has been given the Mormon question, through the hearing before the committee on privileges and elections of the United States Senate, in its inquiry into the right of the Apostle Reed Smoot to retain his seat as a Senator from the State of Utah, has attracted the attention of the people of this nation to Idaho's present political conflict. Much testimony given before this committee had to do with the social, political and commercial side of life in Idaho.

While Utah is the hearthstone of Mormonism in that it is the seat of government for the hierarchy which rules the Mormon people everywhere, yet so overwhelming is the power of this organized institution there, that only local interest attaches to their election. The so-called "American Party" of Utah may win in a few counties in Utah, but since seventy-five per cent. of the voting population of

that commonwealth is Mormon, there is no hope for them to dethrone the power there. In Idaho the odds are not so great. Only about twenty per cent. of the vote of Idaho is Mormon; the other eighty per cent. of the vote in Idaho is divided nearly equally between the Republican and Democratic parties.

A special interest attaches further to the Mormon issue in Idaho in that the Senior Senator from Idaho, Fred T. Dubois, has been chiefest among those who pressed the inquiry into Mormonism and all that it represents, as a member of the Senate Committee which for three years past has been instituting this inquiry; and also in that Senator Dubois's term of office as Senator from Idaho will expire on the 4th of March next.

More dangerous by far than the practice of polygamy by this sect, or than the commercial control which they exercise with an iron hand over their people, is the union of Church and State and the merging into Church of matters which properly belong to the State. This is by all odds the

most pertinent issue. Based upon the testimony given in the Smoot case by the Mormons themselves, in the United States Senate Committee's inquiry, THE MORMON CHURCH IS UNDER THE ABSOLUTE CONTROL OF THE FIRST PRESIDENCY (WHICH CONSISTS OF A PRESIDENT OF THE CHURCH AND HIS TWO COUNSELLORS) AND TWELVE APOSTLES, WHICH FIFTEEN MEN CONSTITUTE AN AUTOCRACY which is semi-annually sustained by the church at conference times, as its prophets, seers and revelators. Whatsoever rights they may see fit to promulgate are accepted by the Mormon people as the *will of God*. In his testimony President Joseph F. Smith, who stands at the head of this column of power, testified that he was a polygamist; that he husbanded five wives and fathered forty-two children, twelve of which had been born since the issuance of the Manifesto against Polygamy. As one of the lesser ruling spirits of the Mormon church when Utah was admitted to the Union, he PLEDGED HIS SACRED HONOR THAT IF SO ADMITTED, POLYGAMY AND POLYGAMOUS LIVING SHOULD CEASE. HE TESTIFIED, WITH BRAZEN EFFRONTERY, THAT HE WAS NOW LIVING IN DIRECT DEFIANCE OF THE LAWS OF GOD AND OF THE LAWS OF MAN, AND THAT HE WAS ONLY SUBJECT TO INQUIRY AS TO HIS LEGAL RIGHTS SO TO LIVE, BY THE OFFICIALS OF HIS OWN STATE. THE TESTIMONY SHOWED THAT HIS POWER THERE WAS ABSOLUTE. IT FURTHER SHOWED THAT ALL OF THE APOSTLES OF THE MORMON CHURCH WHO ARE IN LINE FOR THE PRESIDENCY OF THE CHURCH FOR THE NEXT FIFTY YEARS, ARE NOW LIVING IN OPEN POLYGAMY IN UTAH. IT SHOWED FURTHER THAT THREE OF THESE APOSTLES HAD TAKEN PLURAL WIVES SINCE THE MANIFESTO.

By the testimony of President Smith, Apostle Senator Smoot, and Brigham H. Roberts, it was shown that before Smoot could become a candidate for the United States Senate from Utah, or before Roberts could become a candidate for Congress from the State of Utah, OR BEFORE ANY HIGH CHURCHMAN COULD BECOME A CANDIDATE FOR ANY OFFICE WHATSOEVER, HE MUST FIRST OBTAIN THE CONSENT OF JOSEPH F. SMITH, and that after his consent was granted, it was not given to any opposing candidate, and never has any candidate who thus

obtained this priestly permission been defeated for office before the people of Utah, who hold as entirely sacred the mandates of Joseph F. Smith. Thus permission to high officials in the church is tantamount to instructions from the head of the church, that this high churchman has been "set aside" to do political work for the organization where his services could be of more value to them as a church than they could in his ecclesiastical capacity.

The natural inference of such a condition of affairs is that the officer so chosen owes his first and highest allegiance to the powers responsible for his political advancement. This Utah hierarchy is all powerful among its members in Idaho. There are six counties in Idaho which are absolutely dominated by this hierarchy. In each of these counties there are one or more sub-divisions known as "Stakes". They are, to the Mormon church, what the State is to the nation and are presided over by what is called a "President of the Stake". Each stake is divided into "Wards". A ward sustains the same relation to a stake that a county does to a State, and is presided over by a Bishop. Each president of a stake has two counsellors as has each bishop of a ward. On down the line below these leading officials are subordinate officers, such as teachers and leaders of societies of this most perfectly organized compact. *They are all scrupulously loyal to those above them in authority. The children are taught from infancy that the teachers are divine. The teachers are taught that counsellors and bishops are divine. The counsellors and bishops are impressed with the divinity of President of the stake, who in turn is entirely imbued with the sacredness of the twelve apostles and of the power of the First President to hold sacred communion with God.* They all believe that Jos. F. Smith is the vicegerent of God on earth and that his deliverances to them are by inspiration from the most high God. So believing, too much blame cannot be attached to the middle or under classes of this organization who grope blindly as zealots of this faith and, of course, yield entire obedience in their entire conduct. *Thus the political situation in Idaho appeals very strikingly to those who have studied the menace of Mormonism and all that it stands for.* One by one every

vestige of law in Idaho on the subject of polygamy and unlawful cohabitation has been stricken from the statute books by the connivance of the leaders of the Mormon hierarchy in Utah. Adroitly and surreptitiously these powers move their people about, setting one aside to act as sheriff of the county; another to levy and collect taxes in the county, and more important than any of these, they send their ablest advocates and most subservient followers to the Legislature to emasculate laws which were once on the statute books of Idaho, which were pernicious to this peculiar cult, and to see to it that no laws are passed which will interfere with their practice of polygamy or punish those of their members who are guilty of illegal cohabitation. *It is a crucial fight for the State of Idaho! The issue was raised and thoroughly planted in the campaign of 1904. It will be waged again at this time* in the name of womanhood and childhood, for the purity of the home, and for the well-being of society. Demands will be made for the extermination of polygamy and unlawful cohabitation in Idaho, and for a complete separation of Church and State

against this insidious and designing organization whose very law and purpose degrades and debases that which is, and must be, the pride of every American State,—the honor and integrity of the home and the purity and sacredness of womanhood and of childhood.

The women of this nation have been responsible for the agitation among the churches, societies and clubs of every State in the Union, in gathering protests of Christian and moral people numbering over one million, and filing them with the United States Senate as a protest against Apostle Smoot and that which he represents.

The high minded citizenry of Idaho realize that the attention of this vast concourse of women is riveting on Idaho today. She stands in the lime light of public opinion, and she must answer the roll-call of States on a question of more vital concern to her than any of the sisterhood of States of the Union at this time. Of course woman suffrage is on trial in this issue. If they fail to vote for a suppression of these evils and for that independent spirit in political affairs, which was destined by



MORMON DANCE HALL

Built by the Mormons at the rear of the Presbyterian Church, American Fork, Utah.

in political affairs, and an organized campaign along these lines will follow.

The women of Idaho have free access to the ballot. They constitute about 40 per cent. of the voting strength of the State. They will be appealed to as mothers, wives and daughters in the name of decency, morality purity and cleanliness, to stand

our forefathers as the safeguard of liberty, of freedom, and of the perpetuity of our great system of government, it will be difficult for women elsewhere to press the doctrine of woman suffrage on the ground that women, if given the ballot, will elevate the standard of morals, of patriotism, of devotion to the country and to



FIRST UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF CHICAGO, BOUGHT BY THE MORMONS IN 1904

The Mormons are establishing themselves in many of our cities.

the cardinal principals of free government wherever opportunity is afforded them.

With these tremendous odds against those who will contend for the dethroning of this mighty power which this Mormon

organization represents, the good wishes and sympathy of the people of the East and of the nation are asked wherever the practices of this all powerful organization are understood.

THE POWER OF THE MORMON HIERARCHY

By a Utah Resident

THE Mormon hierarchy controls. Its power is boundless among the Mormon people. When the leaders of the church make a demand of its constituents, it is sure to secure what it asks. About four months since, *The Salt Lake Tribune* told the public that President Smith and his counselors had called a meeting of the leaders and had enjoined upon them, that when they were accorded places as jurors in our civil courts in a case where an individual had sued a company for damages, they were to give their ballots in favor of the company. It is evident that the object of this action was to save the pocket books of President Smith and his colleagues, who own a controlling interest in so many of our Utah business enterprises. There is no doubt but that this command is being and will be carried out to the letter.

For reasons, which are evident from the

changes which have taken place since the early days, the hierarchy's demands are more consistent than formerly, when the "saints" were often authorized to take the life of this one or that one, who was pronounced a hindrance or a traitor to the Church. However, if such an order were given to-day to the many faithful ones, I doubt not but that its execution would be attempted, at least by those who have taken the temple vows.

There is no more thoroughly organized institution in existence than the Mormon church, and the purpose of the hierarchy seems to be to continue this fidelity of its adherents. It would seem that the religious element is not strong enough in itself to sustain this relationship from purely a religious activity; therefore the church lays hold of politics and commercialism and thus is enabled to tighten her grip upon her members.

THE WAR ON IN IDAHO

By Mary Ogden White

Think what this means! It means that ONE MORE STATE OF OUR UNION IS STRUGGLING IN THAT SAME STRANGLING CLUTCH OF THE MORMON CHURCH WHICH HOLDS UTAH POWERLESS TO-DAY.

This fall there will be remarkable elections in Idaho; it will be a FIGHT AGAINST MORMON SUPREMACY. All other issues have sunk into insignificance.

In a convention held on the 6th of August which is characterized by a Presbyterian minister who was present as "more like a camp-meeting than a State Convention," the anti-Mormons rose up and demanded a platform of *moral issues only*. And they have adopted such a platform. One which is intended to "put the Mormons out of business."

That platform provides for a re-enactment of the "test oath" which was surreptitiously erased from the Statute Books of Idaho; for a law against bigamy, polygamy and unlawful cohabitation—there are now in Idaho no laws to punish those living in polygamous relations; it also provides for a change of venue so that cases of this character may be tried before a jury and a judge who do not condone those offences.

There is in Idaho at present a most convenient (!) lack of registration of the children in the State. The new platform will demand such registration. It is needed. A letter recently received from a woman of Idaho says of her State: "Not one marriage in ten is absolutely honest in the Mormon Church."

There are six counties in the south of Idaho—the six most populous in the

State—where the "anti-Mormon vote will not cast a shadow upon the solid Mormon vote." Out of 80,000 votes in Idaho, 25,000 are foregone for the Mormon hierarchy. Over the 55,000, remaining, there will be such a battle as that over the body of Patroclus.

In a speech before the leaders of the Church in Colorado early in August Reed Smoot declared that "THE MORMONS CAN DICTATE THEIR OWN TERMS IN IDAHO THIS FALL," and he continues: "THIS I CAN DECLARE OFFICIALLY. OUR ORGANIZATION IS INVULNERABLE. WE KNOW THAT THERE HAVE BEEN FEW INSTANCES WHERE A MORMON HAS TURNED A DEAF EAR TO THE INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE STAKEHOUSE. AND WHO CAN BE BETTER POLITICAL ADVISERS THAN OUR SPIRITUAL ADVISERS—OUR BISHOPS." This is the same Apostle-Senator who sits undisturbed in the United



MORMON ELDERS AND NOTICES AT FIRST UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF CHICAGO

States Senate while Union of Church and State is smilingly waved aside as an idea offensive to the "perfect gentleman" from Utah.

A woman of Utah writing in July of this year said: "I wonder what they (the gentlemen of the minority of the Senate Committee) would think if they

could only come here and live a very short time. They would find out the real facts of the case and see polygamist wives and mothers all over the State, and perhaps think of their own mothers, wives and children."

Senator Burrows has promised that the case of Reed Smoot shall be pushed to a conclusion on the 3rd of December next.

There will be eleven new Senators in Washington to vote on this measure. To judge by the general indifference everywhere *it will be too much to hope that these eleven men will be prepared to take an interest in this issue unless there is a firm pressure from their constituents at home.*

The United States has been slow to receive the evidence in the case of Utah; *slow to cast out from its midst the monster which is already beginning to affright foreign countries.* At this present writing an emissary from the Kaiser is here to study Mormonism in the interests of the Committee for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic. This emissary says the great menace to the young girls of Germany is Mormonism. "The Mormon missionaries have been forbidden entrance into the Kaiser's realm, but undaunted, they go as students, artists, tourists and spread their doctrines and lure young women to Utah."

The famous case of Susan Henry, the little eleven year old Scotch girl, who came into the port of Boston as the captive of a Mormon Bishop of Idaho and was rescued by the British Consul and sent back to her own people, has brought out the evidence from the Commissioner General of Immigration that young women from the Northern countries of Europe are brought through the port of Boston "*by fifties*" as proselytes of the Mormon Church.

To reach this immigration and stop it at its source, the Interdenominational Council of Women for Christian and Patriotic Service sent a messenger from Utah to Denmark this summer. This was a Danish clergyman who has worked among



MORMON MEETING HOUSE TO COST \$50,000 IN COURSE OF ERECTION IN A VILLAGE OF 1,200 PEOPLE

Mormons in Utah for many years as a Presbyterian minister, and knew but too well the conditions into which his countrywomen came when they arrived in Utah as converts to the Mormon Church. Mr. Thompson has achieved surprising results in a very short time, and is even now on his way back to his work in the West.

He gives the following account of his Danish Mission: "I am again in the island of my birth. I had the great pleasure to kneel on my mother's grave this morning and reconsecrate myself to Christ. I have been travelling, talking on Mormonism. Yesterday I spoke twice. The people are simply astonished to find out what Mormonism is; they had thought that the only difference between us was in polygamy. I shall speak against Mormonism in the capital of this kingdom, Monday, Tuesday and possibly Wednesday of this week; this will be announced from every Lutheran minister's pulpit to-morrow morning and it will be advertised in every newspaper in Copenhagen. In Aalborg, the third largest city in Denmark, the whole town was stirred and they begged me to lecture for one consecutive week (every evening) but I had not the time. I believe that Copenhagen will be stirred and the good people will remember this occasion, God willing. In Aarhus, the next largest city in Denmark, the pastors will have everything ready for me to begin Thursday evening, the 9th, and I will just be in the heat of the battle when I shall have to retreat to America.

I regret greatly that I could not have spent one more month in Denmark to finish my work. One Lutheran priest said to me that he wished that I might be here for a whole year to lecture. Right here in Denmark is the place to expose Mormonism and kill their cause. There are 900 Mormons in Copenhagen now, all be-

cause there was not a man that could enlighten the people on absolute Utah Mormonism. I believe the Mormons will get a blow that they will not recover from for many years to come, because the *truth is now out* concerning their teaching and the object for which they are laboring. I can go back with a good conscience."

IMMEDIATE MORMON ISSUES

By M. Katharine Jones Bennett

BEFORE the close of Congress, in June, 1906, Senator Burrows, as Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, submitted to the Senate a majority report in the case of Reed Smoot, Senator from Utah, whose seat in the Senate had been protested "upon the ground and for the reason that he is one of a self-perpetuating body of fifteen men, who, constituting the ruling authorities of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, or 'Mormon Church,' claim, and by their followers are accorded the right to claim supreme authority, divinely sanctioned, to shape the belief and control the conduct of those under them in all matters whatsoever, civil and religious, temporal and spiritual, and who thus uniting in themselves authority in Church and State do so exercise the same as to inculcate and encourage a belief in polygamy and polygamous cohabitation; who countenance and connive at violations of the State law prohibiting the same, regardless of pledges made for the purpose of obtaining statehood, and of covenants made with the people of the United States, and who by all the means in their power protect and honor those who, with themselves, violate the laws of the land and are guilty of practices destructive of the family and of the home."

After detailing the conclusions drawn from evidence submitted during the trial of the case, the report ends:

"Resolved, that Reed Smoot is not entitled to a seat as a Senator of the United States from the State of Utah."

The Committee on Privileges and Elections consists of thirteen members; the majority report was signed by seven, viz.: the Chairman, Senator Burrows of Michi-

gan, Senators Dolliver of Iowa, Pettus of Alabama, Bailey of Texas, Overman of North Carolina, Frazier of Tennessee and Dubois of Idaho.

A minority report was likewise presented, being signed by Senators Foraker of Ohio, Knox of Pennsylvania, Hopkins of Illinois, Beveridge of Indiana and Dillingham of Vermont. This report quite ignores the first ground of objection though it is the one that particularly disqualifies Mr. Smoot to sit as a United States Senator, and holds that Smoot's religious faith cannot be held to disqualify him, that he is not himself a polygamist and that, so far as is known he is personally of irreproachable character. Senator Depew of New York, being absent because of ill health, did not vote.

The session had been so prolonged owing to the Pure Food Bill, Railroad Rate legislation, etc., that discussion of the Resolution presented by the Committee was postponed, but Senator Burrows gave notice that he would call the case for consideration on the first day of the next session, December 3rd. It is hoped that the case may then be disposed of before Christmas. It will require a two-thirds vote to expel Senator Smoot on constitutional grounds, but only a majority vote is necessary to carry the resolution presented by the Committee to declare vacant the seat occupied by the Senator from Utah. It is interesting in this connection to note that the credentials of Senator Smoot were presented to the Senate on February 23, 1903, and that the protest against him was filed on the same day.

Interest in the case on the part of the public remains as keen as ever, as is evidenced by the frequent references in the

secular press and the constant discussion. Action, however, is suspended, pending the re-assembling of Congress.

Active interest centers in the gallant fight being made in Idaho by Senator Dubois for re-election on an anti-Mormon platform. Mr. Dubois has persistently and courageously exposed the machinations of the Mormon Church in the politics, not only of Utah, but of Idaho and other neighboring States. He says:

"The union between the Church and the State in Mormon communities is so close and compact that it is impossible to tell where the power of the Church ceases or the power of the State begins.....In Utah they are absolute. In Idaho and Wyoming they have such a large balance of power as to make them dictators in politics, and they are growing so rapidly in

Oregon, Nevada and Montana that, unless they are checked, they will control the politics in those States."

The *Brooklyn Eagle* says of Mr. Dubois: "He goes to defeat with his eyes wide open, a sacrifice to his conviction that the people of the country must be informed of the peril involved in Smoot remaining in the Senate."

The struggle in Idaho and the States where the Mormon hierarchy will aggressively strive for the return to the United States Congress of such men as are, at least, not inimical to that Church, together with the pending vote in the case of Reed Smoot have not hidden from those interested the vital end of alleffort—the Constitutional Amendment forbidding polygamy, thus curtailing one of the great sources of power of the Mormon Church.

MORMON MISSIONARIES, THEIR "CALL"

THE call to go as a Missionary may come to any Mormon of ordinary intelligence—no special gift of mind or manner is essential. The call comes from headquarters. A certain field is designated here in America or across the waters in other lands. The call is equivalent to a command, especially to those who are becoming restless under church rule or are hesitant in the faith, while to the believing follower the call is as binding as the call of conscience is to us.

The person called "goes without scrip or purse," which means that he pays his own way or is supported by his relatives or family. His own ward, or town, gives him a farewell dance before he leaves, at which admission is charged, and the money obtained goes toward his support.

No matter what a young man may be doing, whether at work for his parents or himself, or perhaps attending school and in the midst of his college course, he may at any time receive a letter from the head of the church, asking him to leave his present occupation and begin work as a missionary in the United States or possibly in a foreign land. Refusals to accept the call are almost unknown, although there is no salary given for such service, and no expenses are paid by the Mormon Church with the exception of the cost of the return ticket after the labors of the mission-

ary are ended. Sometimes an opportunity is given the young man to prepare himself by a course in theology in one of the Church schools, but often the call comes without previous warning, and the young man must start almost immediately.

The writer knew one instance that may prove of interest. Last autumn a "call" was received by a resident of one of the small towns of Utah. He was a hard drinker and often had to be helped home, requiring some time to recover from his debauch. Nevertheless the call came, and on a certain Sabbath announcement was made from the pulpit during the regular Mormon service, that on Friday night of the same week a dance would be held for the purpose of raising money to help Brother——start on his long journey to a foreign land. The dance was held and well attended. The proceeds aided a man who might fairly be called a drunkard, to go as a missionary.

In cities, the Church has headquarters where the missionaries make their home. These homes are working centers, and women help, at least in the work in these homes. There are Mormon headquarters in nearly every city of any considerable importance in the land.

The country districts are also visited. The Mormon missionaries go from house

to house, distributing their literature, specially prepared to beguile the unwary, in that Christian doctrines are apparently emphasized and objectionable features of the Mormon faith suppressed, the missionary often denying the most publicly proved facts derogatory to its practice or its leaders. These missionaries always call themselves "Latter Day Saints,"—they do not stamp themselves as Mormons until they have gained a hearing or until it serves their purpose to so announce.

When these missionaries can get a hall or public place they hold meetings there, but they are denied the use of public halls in many communities, although usually in public meetings they are careful that their preaching is not objectionable, at least at initial meetings.

Women have been sent out as missionaries only in recent years, and must take certain obligations and receive certain temple rights before going.

THE GRIP OF MORMONISM

NO one is better qualified to tell us what the real power of the Mormon hierarchy is than one who has herself been born in Mormonism and felt its shackles upon her life, and this is her message sent for our readers:

"The power of the Mormon hierarchy can scarcely be overestimated. The faithful, loyal, conscientious Mormon thoroughly and honestly believes in the leaders as the mouthpiece of God; and they believe it with all the force of a blind zeal—it passes belief. Such Mormons never doubt the wisdom and integrity of the leaders. If their falsity and immorality are pointed out to them as was the case in the Smoot investigation, they cannot reconcile it and do not attempt to

reconcile it; they 'know' the authorities are inspired of God and it isn't for them to question; 'theirs not to reason why, theirs but to do.' Their attitude is absolute loyalty and obedience. Yet one might argue and question them on this point till doomsday and they would persistently deny that their leaders have any power over them, and at the same time they would assert and reiterate the infallibility of the priesthood leaders."

But let not the gentle reader be deceived. Not all Mormons belong to the sincere but misled class. Our correspondent further says that there is another class of Mormons who differ from these loyal conscientious Mormons. There are Mormons—and this includes particularly the higher



UNDER TRAINING TO GO OUT AS MORMON MISSIONARIES

priesthood—who are in it for personal reasons, it may be for religious control, or political prestige, business advantage or polygamous predilections. “For any or all of these reasons they will uphold the authority of the hierarchy to the bitter end. They will declare that black is white, the truth a lie or a lie the truth,—it really doesn’t make any difference about the subject-matter, the point with them is to win at any cost.”

OUR MISSION SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS

IDAHO.

Franklin. Miss Harriet Elliott.

Malad. Miss Cora M. Owen, Miss Della B. Smith

Paris. Miss Kate B. Taylor.

Preston. Miss Effie Roberts.

Rigby. Miss Alice Quinton.

UTAH.

American Fork. Miss M. Frances Paden, Miss Inez Claire Snyder.

Brigham. Miss Fredericka B. Thompson, Miss Donaldal M. Thompson.

Ephraim. Miss Elizabeth H. Read.

Fairview. Miss Luella E. Rolofson.

Ferron. Miss Margaret La Venture, Miss Ada V. Taylor.

Gunnison. Miss Carrie E. Crowe.

Hyrum. Miss Mildred F. Lamb.

Kaysville. Miss Leva T. Granger.

Logan (New Jersey Academy). Mr. John M. Cathcart, Principal; Miss Elizabeth McBride, Assistant Principal; Miss Charlotte Kyle, Miss Anna L. Raymond, Miss Mary Jensen, Miss Ednah V. Linn, Teachers; Miss Katherine S. Smith, Matron.

Mantia. Miss Mary E. Robertson, Miss Effie M. Simmonds.

Mendon. Miss Mattie White.

Monroe. Miss Rosilla M. Lowry, Miss Charlotte Johnson.

Mt. Pleasant (Wasatch Academy). Mr. Ernest M. Patterson, Principal; Miss Serena Neilson, Melicent I. Woods, Miss Edna McGraw, Miss Harriet Woodward, Miss Elva A. Laughlin, Teachers; Mrs. Emma Hosteller, Matron.

Nephi. Miss Virginia Lasley, Miss Lulu Sponberg.

Parowan. Miss Mary E. Messick.

Payson. Miss Emily Fleming, Miss Mary Wilson.

Richfield. Miss Aileen Erickson.

Richmond. Miss Margaret J. Clarke.

Salina. Miss Harriet E. Elliott, Miss M. Carrie Elliott Teachers.

Salt Lake City Collegiate Institute). Mr. George B. Sweazey, Principal; Miss Rnth H. Paull, Assistant Principal; Mr. Walter W. McKirahan, Miss Lou R. Paden, Teachers; Miss Anna E. Murphy, Preceptress; Miss Lena Briggs, Assistant Matron.

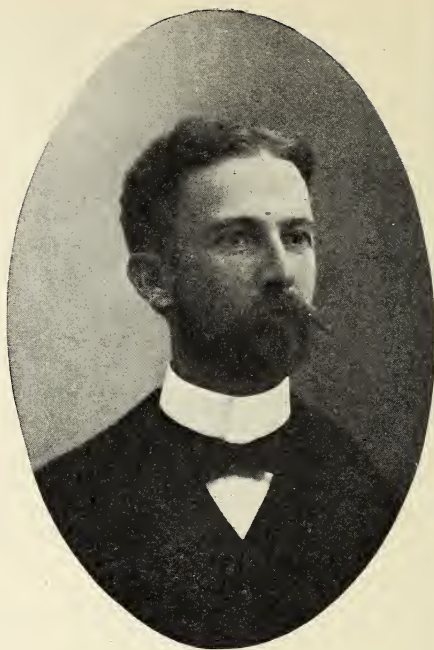
Smithfield. Miss Theresa C. Stalker.

Springville (Hungerford Academy). Mr. Chas. F. Romig, Principal; Miss Margaret R. Chapin, Asst. Principal; Miss Ella C. Herron, Miss Emily B. Sidebotham, Miss Mabel E. Shadt, Miss Dora E. Burns, Miss Mary H. Baskerville, Teachers; Miss Elizabeth Furry, Matron.

St. George Mission. Rev. Chas. M. Kilpatrick, Missionary.

St. George. Miss Elizabeth Wilson; Teacher Mrs. Wilson.

Wellsville. Miss Lottie E. Stevenson.



JOHN M. CATHCART, PRINCIPAL OF NEW JERSEY ACADEMY, LOGAN

OUR UTAH WORK

By ROBERT M. CRAIG

Superintendent of Mission Schools

SOME one has said that with one exception “Mormonism is the most perplexing, discouraging and difficult problem in missions.” May be so. All the greater need for methods, wisdom and God fearing loyalty in order to expose and to advance with success against this awful system so fully described in 2 Tim 3: 1-6.

The public school system can never meet the educational needs of the States in which Mormonism holds sway.

The child of the rankest Mormon may take in the whole public school system of Utah and yet be no better as a citizen than his father has been.

My charge against Mormonism is not that it sanctions and encourages polygamy; that is only one sin. We charge Mormonism with having taken the diadem from the brow of King Jesus and placing it on the brow of “the prophet, seer, revelator” polygamist, Joseph E. Smith.

To train the children of Mormons and fit them for American citizenship is the loud call to our Boards to-day.

Enlarged accommodations at Logan, and Mt. Pleasant, and the opening of new schools are pressing needs.

SIGNS OF PROMISE

By Hans P. Freese

THE son of Erin who "tapped" so long at the boulder on Dr. Thompson's Connecticut farm has furnished apt illustration for the Utah work; the boulder fell asunder at length.

A trip through Southern Utah (the Mormon stronghold), with a Gospel tent, evidences the result of years of missionary labor. The Mormon authorities, taking much alarm at apostatizing tendencies have attempted to rule their people with a firmer hand. But in this attempt they have finally been forced to give their followers wider range of thought and more personal freedom. With this comes a feeling of religious toleration, and Utah Mormons are beginning to appreciate the morality and sincerity of Presbyterian mission workers.

At one of the places, famous for association with Mountain Meadow Massacre, where we pitched the Gospel tent this summer, we did not have a large attendance as a rule, but the most of those who came were serious thinking people. One evening after the meeting two young men came to us in the tent, and these complaints came out in their conversation: "We have been baptized into the Mormon Church but the doctrines do not appeal to us. We are rather infidels (the natural result), and if you can show us that your religion is the truth we are ready and willing to hear." "Joseph F. Smith's testimony at Washington was a disgrace to the Mormon Church, and we do not believe he is a prophet of God." "We want to know what is being done with the 'tithing money.'"

These two young men informed us that there were about twenty-five others in the town who held the same opinions.

One of the visiting young women at this Stake conference, publicly advocated polygamy and informed her hearers. "If you deny this principle you might as well deny every other principle of the church."

One old patriarch showed his loyalty to his convictions by attending a meeting one evening with three of his wives. A prominent church official from Salt Lake preached at "random" on that same occasion,

and we were given a unique conception of Apostolic proclivities, in his interpretation of the conversation of our Saviour, when Jesus said "Peter, son of Jonas, lovest thou me more than these (fish)?"

Publicly the Bishop and others of the Church commended our visit and advised the people to come and hear what was to be said "on the other side." But only those who are familiar with the workings of the Mormon priesthood know how the "teachers" visit the home next day and tell the people that they must not go near the Gospel tent, neither allow their children to do so.

We have been in this place from which I write one evening. Our tent was full and many were outside. The saloon almost next door to our tent, was closed during the services and the proprietor came to the meeting. A strong Mormon, who has a son "on a mission," has complained against the method of compelling the elders to pay their own way while the heads of the Church revel in the tithing graft.

To sum up: There is more independent thought among the Mormons, more freedom of action, and a manifest realization of the fact that others are sincere in their religion.

We held good meetings with our Shivwit friends.



GOSPEL TENT MEETINGS AMONG SHIVWIT INDIANS
UTAH MISSIONARIES SCATTERED THROUGH GROUP

OUR WORK AND ITS INFLUENCE

By George B. Sweazey, Principal Salt Lake Collegiate Institute.

A FEW days ago, while showing some friends from the East about one of the most popular summer resorts in Utah, we came upon a little group of persons that was more interesting to them than all the natural beauty of the place. The center of the group was a high official in the Mormon church, a man who has perhaps put that

system of theology in its most plausible form, a man who was excluded from our national legislature some years ago because he was openly living in polygamy with three wives. With him were two women, for his three-fold family life still continues, and seven young children including the famous twins.

Beside that incident, let me place another.

After the regular evening prayers in our school some months ago, one of the pupils returned to her room weeping as if her heart were broken. And the reason as given to a sympathetic friend was this. In substance she had been working and praying for the girls in the school who were not Christians, and had thought that some of them would take the first step in the Christian life that evening; and they had not. It was not only the disappointment that was bitter, but she felt that there must be something wrong in her own life and efforts, or the others would come. And they did come a little later. This young woman came from a formerly polygamous home, and was the daughter of a third wife. But she had been attending a Presbyterian mission school and had found her Master.

Nor is this a unique incident. In connection with the season of earnest work spoken of above, a brother and sister of Mormon family and training, pupils in the school, made their profession. During the remaining months of the school year their influence upon their fellow students was most helpful, and then they went home to a little isolated village where there is no Christian church or religious influences of any kind, for their summer vacation. Some extracts are taken from a letter received after they had been there a few weeks. "There has been a saloon opened in this place, and it is terrible the amount of liquor that is sold. Not only that, but gambling also is carried on by mere children. We tried to organize a Sunday school and hold it in the dance hall, as it is the only building we have which is large enough. But some of the people who uphold dancing as being absolutely harmless are the ones that objected to holding it there (as not a proper place), and as one of them owned a share in the hall and would not consent to have it there, we had to give up our plans. We are now trying to organize a young people's

meeting. I don't know whether we will succeed or not. I am telling you this in the hope that you might give some suggestion as to how to carry on such a meeting, and please tell me if there would be any harm in doing such work in a dance hall."

These three incidents are typical, the first of what one side of present day Mormonism is, and of what Mormonism would have been if left undisturbed. The other two show something of the transforming power of the Spirit of God upon these same men and women—and for this the way has been opened by the Christian schools. Nor are the good results of these schools confined solely to those who make a profession of Christianity. There is being awakened a constantly increasing spirit of restlessness and resistance under hierarchical dominion, and a tendency toward independent thought and expression. The incompatibility between Mormonism and Christian education is shown by the fact that while many pupils have come to this school nominal or active Mormons, of the one hundred and fifty-one graduates of the academic course, only one now professes himself to be a member of that church, and he retains his membership apparently from financial and political motives. The reasons for these results might be found in the kind of education and broadening of mind imparted in these schools, in the personal influence of Christian teachers, in the study of the Bible, in all of these and other influences working together. Without attempting to trace out causes and effects here, however, even as far as the effects are natural and not directly from Him who causes His word to bring forth fruit, it is sufficient to know that results are being reaped, and that they justify all the labor and expense, all the hardships and disappointments, all the faith and hope and prayer that have been sown in this field.

COLLECTING DATA

I have been led to see Mormonism not so much from the workings in the strongly Mormon sections—Utah and the neighboring States—but in our more conservative sections, the eastern, southern, and middle western portions of our land.

I am also forced to see the apathy, the indifference of many, even in the members of missionary societies in various churches, and the ignorance of many who see no deeper than the question of polygamy which they would relegate to our credulous and affiliating politicians. Surely there is a mightier work than our politicians can or ever will do, no matter how much we coach them and uphold them with our prayers and petitions.

It has been strongly impressed upon my mind, that there should be gleaned and formulated and used among the various churches whatever information can be gathered as to Mormon workings in every section of our States.

Would it be practical to request of the Synods and the Presbyteries to collate such information as follows:

What settlements or Mormon headquarters exist in your bounds?

What Mormon church edifices or places of assemblage?

What Sunday schools? What is the line of teaching in them?

What instances can be cited of converts to Mormonism through canvassing of the Mormon elders.

Are their converts confined to the ignorant?

What do they preach?

There are doubtless other questions to be added which would bring out telling facts.

The result of this data would be to open many eyes to the aggressive and persistent methods of Mormon missionaries, and would also show that God's people need to make a confession of the sin of lukewarmness in winning souls. One thing we may learn from Mormons—zeal in personal work. It is true this zeal often proceeds from the hope of personal advancement in the church, yet there are many of the common people who are sincere in their obedience.

M. P. SPENCER

THE MORMON PRESIDENT'S DISCOURSE

One Who Heard it Reports

A FEW weeks ago President Joseph F. Smith, head of the Mormon church delivered what might be considered a typical discourse. The occasion was a quarterly conference held in one of the leading "Stakes of Zion." The prophet (?) was accompanied by one of his wives, who appeared with him on the platform, and by her side was her young child. In a row of chairs, some seven or eight feet from the edge of the platform, sat President Smith with other church leaders on each side of him; but at the very front, facing a table and with the side of her face toward the congregation, sat this plural wife, and with her the little boy so young that there could be no doubt that he was born since the Woodruff Manifesto.

The building, which accommodates perhaps two thousand people, was filled to overflowing. For miles the people had come to hear their leader and to receive what they trustingly believed would be "spiritual" food. The introductory remarks were made, the bread and water of their communion service were passed for all the good Mormons present (including

the youngest of the children who might happen to be hungry or thirsty), the congregation by uplifted hand unanimously sustained in their offices the leaders of the Church and at last the great man rose to speak.

His remarks might have been grouped under four heads. The people were first exhorted to pay their tithes regularly, being assured that nothing but faithfulness in devoting one-tenth of their store could or would bring happiness in this life and celestial glory in the future. Next they were urged to keep the "Word of Wisdom," a so-called revelation forbidding the use not only of liquors and tobacco, but also of "all hot drinks." The third point emphasized was the wrong done the Mormon people by the United States Government in enrolling the Mormon Battalion in 1847, and the fourth that Reed Smoot, United States Senator from Utah has been and is being persecuted. Finally the people were again exhorted to remember their duty in tithe-paying, and the "spiritual" discourse closed with scarcely a reference to anything spiritual.

FRESHLY GATHERED ITEMS--MORMON FIELD

Could be Used for Roll Call Responses

The Methods of work that succeed elsewhere might help but little here. A good Mormon cannot easily be argued into a change of view.

Living the Gospel of Jesus Christ does more than anything else, and through our schools and the consecrated lives of the devoted men and women who have spent years in the service, many of the younger people have been brought to see that Mormonism lacks that which a religion should give to its followers and that Christianity can furnish it.

There are numerous reasons for feeling that the Mormons are gradually taking the defensive. Their frequent exhortations to fidelity in tithe-paying show a lessening of the hold formerly possessed by the Church leaders.

Large numbers join the secret societies in spite of "counsel" to the contrary. Many recognize the superiority of our schools and send their children to the mission school rather than to their own teachers, and in very many cases in preference to the public schools.

Church leaders urge the patronage of their own institutions but each year our attendance grows and there is no sign of a reaction.

Our chief problem seems to lie in the need to keep our work up to the highest possible standards. Our task lies in making our work so good that the Mormons themselves will acknowledge its superiority and patronize us.

We need more buildings and increased equipment for our work. More teachers are needed in many places and more money to make possible the adoption of the very best methods of instruction. Any other policy

means a lessening of our influence and a loss of much that has already been gained.

Funds must be expended wisely but freely or we shall go backward rather than forward.

Wasatch Academy is situated in Mt. Pleasant, a town of about three thousand inhabitants, in about the center of the State of Utah. Of the four academies maintained by the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, this one is the furthest south and has the largest part of the State for its field. During the last year there were enrolled 186 pupils as boarding and day pupils, of whom 46 per cent. were from Mormon homes. Interest in spiritual matters was very high, and there were thirteen conversions, nearly all of them students. Many others were deeply concerned, and we hope that they will make the decision before another year passes.

Our needs are numerous, but first of all comes the demand for a new dormitory for girls. Our old one is poorly located, is far too small for our increasing attendance, and is fast becoming too old for use. Next we hope for another teacher and then for more equipment.

A few miles to the south, at Ephraim, the Mormons are strengthening rapidly Snow Academy, while in our own town special efforts are being made to counteract our influence. During the past year special sermons have been delivered by the Mormons, special home missionaries have been sent out and special literature has been distributed because we are "leading the young people astray." We

need money for our library, money for our reading room, money for laboratory equipment, money for maps, money for furniture, money for everything. The outlook for the

coming year is excellent, the present indications being that we shall not have room for all who want to come to us. We need our new dormitory at once.

A MORMON HAREM

LAST FEBRUARY a funeral of marked interest occurred in Logan, Utah. It was that of Apostle Merrill, one of the ruling hierarchs in the Mormon Church. He had amassed great wealth, was president of the grand Mormon temple at Logan—into which no non-Mormon is allowed to penetrate—where “celestial” marriages and baptisms for the dead are celebrated, and the endowment ritual is given three times a week and the oath of vengeance upon this nation administered. Our missionary, Mr. Clemenson in a letter to the young people’s Department gives further particulars:

“This man Merrill was a polygamist, the possessor of a large family, and so distinguished as a ‘patriarch’ in Zion. In addition to the large assembly from town, five hundred people came from the surrounding places, and the city dignitaries and apostles of the Church were present from Salt Lake City. The coffin was placed before the platform, bedecked by beautiful flowers, and on each side of it were placed four large chairs. In each of these was a woman, a chief mourner, for these eight were ‘wives’ of the deceased. Back of the two tiers of wives were the forty-five living children, and in the body of the house forward sat the two hundred grand and great-grandchildren. Behold the

picture of a twentieth century Mormon family, born and reared on American soil, under the light of civilization, and in the face of civil law. The last of those eight wives he had married eight years after the Woodruff manifesto, under which obedience to the law of Congress was promised, and with her there were that day two little girls in evidence of the lawless relation, while the mother was a chief mourner.

“Of the sons and daughters of this American harem, eleven have emulated their father’s example, and have gone into polygamy. Their conduct is the answer to the question often asked, ‘Do not the young people refrain from contracting polygamous relations?’ But the most interesting and important feature of this funeral was the speaking by six apostle hierarchs. They had all known the deceased as a man of ‘character’ and ‘purity’ who had always been ‘faithful’ to the church and obedient to the priesthood.’ His disregard of law, his contempt for the American home, his violation of the covenant made with the Nation, and his oath-bound promise when amnesty was granted that he would cease to practice polygamy—these were nothing, and did not reflect upon him, since he had been obedient to the priesthood in perpetuating the hierarchy and ‘living his religion.’ And Reed Smoot is a brother apostle, who by his vote and influence had upheld and supported Merrill and his like, and fosters and promotes that polygamous and treason breeding institution, yet he occupies a seat in the United States Senate!”

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 Mormonism unveiled; or life and confessions of John D. Lee and history of Mountain Meadow Massacre J. D. Lee, 1877
 Mormons S. E. Wishard, 1904
 Polygamy or the mysteries and crimes of Mormonism J. H. Beadle and O. J. Hollister, 1904
 Rocky Mountain Saints T. B. H. Stenhouse, 1873
 Scientific aspect of Mormonism N. L. Nelson, 1904
 Spiritual Wives W. H. Dixon, 1863
 Story of the Mormons (most complete and exhaustive history of Mormonism) W. A. Linn, 1902
 “Tell it all”: Story of a life’s experience in Mormonism Mrs. T. B. H. Stenhouse, 1874

- Treason in Utah: insults perpetrated by rebellious Mormons against the Government K. D. Forgeson, 1885
 Wife No. 19; or story of a life of bondage A. E. Young, 1875
 Women of Mormonism J. H. Froiseth, 1882

See Also

- Bliss’s Encyclopedia of social reform page 898
 Lalor’s Encyclopedia of political science V. 2, page 910
 Utah Commission (Govt. reports under the Edmunds laws)

Fiction

- Apples of Sodom Anon
 Bar Sinister J. R. Walworth
 Button’s Inn A. W. Tomgee
 Fate of Madame La Tour Cornelia Paddock
 In the Toils Cornelia Paddock
 John Brent Thos. Winthrop
 Lions of the Lord N. L. Wilson
 Study in Scarlet A. C. Doyle

Magazine Articles

- Admission of Utah Forum: Ja ’87
 Aspects of Mormon Outlook Jan 6 ’06
 Reply to this article “ Feb. 3 ’06
 Being a Mormon Ind., Feb. 3 ’06

Brigham YoungOverland, Dec. '96
 " " and some of
 his wives.....Mis R., Nov. '04
 Church and the Mormons.....Mis R. Nov. '03
 Difficulties of the work among
 Mormons.....Mis R. Nov. '03
 Economic Aspect of Mormon-
 ism.....Harpers: Ap., '03
 Golden Bible and Mormonism.....Cur. Lit., May '05
 Lesser Wives of Polygamy.....Mis R., Ja. '01
 Meaning of Mormonism.....Ind., Ap. 26 '06
 Menace of Mormonism.....Mis R. Mr. '03
 Menace of Mormonism.....No Am Sept. '05
 Menace of Mormonism.....Ind., Ja. 12 '05
 Mormon Breach of Faith.....Arena, Feb. '00
 Mormon Church Influence in
 Politics.....World's Work, Je. '04
 Mormon Church on Trial.....Harp W., Mr. 26 '04
 Mormon Endowment Cere-
 mony.....World To-day, Feb. '05
 Mormon Power in America.....Guntton, Feb. '00; Je. '00
 Mormon Question.....Outl, Ap. 14 '00
 Mormonism and how to meet
 it.....Mis R. Ap. '04
 Mormonism and purity.....Mis R. Feb. '02

Mormonism as it is to-day.....Era Ja. '03
 Mormonism of to-day.....Arena, May '03
 Mormons.....Altan, Feb. '00
 Mormons and Mormonism.....Nation, Oct. 30 '03
 Mormons in the South.....Cur Lit, Je. '00
 Origin of American Polygamy.....Arena, Ag. '02 & May '03
 Original Manuscript of Book
 of Mormon.....World to day, Oct '05
 Passing of the Mormon.....Arena, Ap. '00
 Plural Marriage in America.....Arena, May '03
 Polygamy Mandatory.....Nation, Mr. 24 '04
 Public View of Mormonism.....Nation, Ag. 10 '05
 Recent Observations in a Mor-
 mon Town.....Mis R., Mr. '03
 Roberts Case in Congress.....Out, Ja. 27 '00, Feb. 3 '00
 Ind., Feb. 3 '00
 Scientific Aspects of Mormon-
 ism.....Mis R., D '04
 Secret of Mormon Success.....Harp, F. 9 '01
 Smoot and other Mormons.....Cur Lit, Ap. '04
 Trial of the Mormon.....New Eng., Ap. '06
 Vitality of Mormonism.....Cent., Je. '04
 What is Mormonism.....Mis R., Nov. '05
 Woman's Life in Utah.....Arena, Feb. '99
 Woman's Side of Mormonism.....World to-day, Je '05

PRACTICAL HELP FOR THE YOUNG NEGRO

From address of C. H. Trusty, D.D. before the Woman's Board at Des Moines

THE work among the colored people is real-ly and truly Home Mission work and the faithful workers are Home Missionaries. My work for my people is located in the south-eastern part of the State of Tennessee, in Chattanooga which has a population of 50,000 of which the negro population is 13,000—the beginning of the great black belt, which passes through sections of Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia, where are colored people by the hundreds and thousands. It is noted in history for the grand decisive battles which were fought there, especially the battle fought on Lookout Mt. above the clouds, which practically decided the contest between the North and South; but another war is now being waged, important and far reaching in its consequences. The war to-day, is between intelligence and ignorance, vice and virtue, idleness and industry, darkness and light, truth and error, school houses and saloons, the Church of God and the Kingdom of Satan. The contest for the supremacy is sharp and it is difficult to say which is gaining ground. The struggle is being watched, and in years to come there will be monuments erected to those who suffer, labor, and overcome; not monuments of stone, but in upright characters, in Christian homes, in the schools. Our work started in Chattanooga, ten years ago, with five members, ten Sabbath school children, no building or property and no standing in the community. We put God in the front and went to work among all classes and conditions of people, working out our own salvation. The Church and school has had the most wonderful influence for good. The standard of the colored ministry has been raised, and to-day, an immoral, ignorant minister cannot remain in any of the leading Churches in Chattanooga. The idea of religious service has passed through a radical change. The Presbyterian Church started a Reading Room, which developed into a young men's band, from that to the young men's Christian Association with a membership of two

hundred; it has a physical, educational, social and religious department. This organization for colored men, is managed by one of our elders. The Presbyterian Church saw an opportunity to lift up the religious life of the people through the Sabbath schools in the different churches, and so took a leading part in organizing the interdenominational Sabbath school union, which is composed of all the Churches, and meets once each month to suggest the best method of conducting the Sabbath school, and of teaching the lesson. This is a training school to the Sabbath school teachers and superintendents, and the good accomplished can not be estimated. The Presbyterian Church started the good citizens movement in Chattanooga, which has a membership of 1,000 colored men, organized for the purpose of encouraging industry, business enterprise, the maintenance of order, good laws, and good men. During the recent uprising in that city, because of the lynching of the negro Ed. Johnson by a mob, this organization of conservative thoughtful colored men, kept back a race riot, which could not have been avoided had not these men been active.

The city proper has a negro population of 13,000, and more than one million and a half more are within a radius of one hundred miles, where the religious and educational advantages of the negro are exceptionally poor. We can say of Chattanooga that the better class of white people are in full sympathy and ready to co-operate with us in the upbuilding of any work which we may attempt. The colored people are willing to help themselves, and this spirit we are encouraging both in the school and Church work; they are beginning to feel the duty and pleasure in doing all they can before asking any help. There is a great and growing need for Christian work in the city, where fifty per cent. of the children do not attend school anywhere. This grows out of the fact that so many of our people are not impressed with the importance of education and will not send their children unless persuaded or

compelled, and the State will do neither—but the missionary visits these homes and impresses the importance of sending the boys and girls to school and to church. Then our schools teach the Bible and give attention to character building, to making the boys and girls honest, industrious, as well as intelligent. Last year we had an enrollment of more than one hundred girls and boys of this neglected class, many of whom were lost when we found them, and brought them in touch with the blessing of a Christian education. Thirty-five young girls were in the sewing room last winter, where they learned useful and practical lessons. Thirty of these girls were hopefully converted to God and united with different churches of the city.

The existence of the school has doubly increased our opportunities for usefulness and given to us a larger and firmer hold on the people. We need a good substantial school plant at Chattanooga, such as will give to the many thousands of ignorant degraded colored people the benefit of a practical Christian education—I know of nothing that would do greater good, bring more lasting blessing into the lives of these people than such a school. It is not my idea to undertake more than can be made to accomplish the highest and best results as far as it goes. We need a good school

for the girls because the home life is very defective, in the things essential.

It is impossible to do much with children who do not have the background of goodness, uprightness and virtue. The young women represent the future home, and they have not the idea of cleanliness, economy, tastefulness and the general spirit, so necessary to the home. This is not their fault, it is one of the things the average negro families inherit, which must be uprooted and the true idea implanted before good results can come. So somebody has got to take our young girls by the hand and teach them to hold the broom, to wash the dishes until they are clean, to sweep behind the bed and under the rug, to arrange the room orderly and tastefully and cook light bread, to do their own common sewing, and to make home God-fearing. This will work for the salvation of the boys and men more than any other thing. It is commonly said, and I believe it to be the truth, that a good, intelligent, industrious wife exercises a greater influence over her husband than all other forces together; so I am impressed with the importance of bettering the home life of the negro. What is true of Chattanooga, of its work, and needs, is applicable to other parts of the South, doing the same work.

PROGRAM FOR NOVEMBER

THE MEXICANS

Bible Reading : True Discipleship

I John iv : 7-21.

Christ says the *sign* of discipleship is the keeping of His commandments, and He reiterates in no equivocal terms that if we do not keep His commandments we are none of His.

[1] Matt. 7 : 21—No mere *empty* professions will give us a place in God's family. The Lord is the searcher of *hearts* and *motives*, not of *deeds* and *professions*.

[2] II Tim. 2 : 19—The Lord knoweth them that are His. It is they who do the will of the Father.

Love to God and the consequent love toward the brethren, is summed up in the great commandment.

[3] Matt. 22 : 35-39—Further references.

[4] John 13 : 34-35.

[5] John 15 : 12-14.

[6] I John 2 : 10.

[7] I John 3 : 23-24.

If we truly love God, we will love the brethren, those for whom Christ died as surely as He did for us.

The value of a human soul is so often dimly seen or not seen at all by us! We see only externals and judge hastily therefrom. Christ always sees the possibilities in every soul, what it may become through His *grace*. He asks that we try to see our brother, our neighbor, our enemy even through the medium of His love. For did He not first love us? And if we look honestly and critically into our own hearts we can find much that is unlovely, much that Christ's love and grace must save us from; selfishness, self-will, vanity, and uncharitableness, jealousy, harsh judgment, hasty or uncontrolled temper, the harboring of unkind thoughts against any.

[8] Matt. v : 23, 24—Christ says plainly that God will not accept any gift of service if our hearts are not right toward our brother.

And further Christ says:—

[9] Matt. 18 : 5-7,—that whoever offends, causes to stumble, hurts the soul by example or deed, one of His children, it were better that that person were dead. He also says:

[10] Matt. 10 : 42.—That to receive such in His name is to receive Him.

If we love our God with our heart, and soul, and mind, and our brother—God's created people of whatever tongue or race or color—as we should, it will be our

loving privilege to carry out His last command.

It is clearly our *duty* in the derivative sense of that word—it is *due* our Saviour for all that He has done for us, to do all we can for others who do not know Him, His love and His grace.

The command is uncircumscribed—our neighbor here at home, the heathen in the most remote corner of this land or of the world—Christ died for all—and should it be through any negligence of mine that some soul should perish whom Christ died to save, what could I answer my Lord when He asked me for that soul?

This, then, is one of the measures of our love for Christ, that we carry out His commands, cheerfully and lovingly giving of our *means* and of *ourselves*. Our opportunity may be very circumscribed, but the Lord has placed it there for us and He knows. It may be only the neighbor, only the work in a small local society, only our gifts to the mission, only our prayers.

But God looks at the spirit and the love back of the gift, and will bless us and our gifts accordingly.

II Tim. 2-19. He does not want *works*. He wants *hearts*, and then loving service will naturally follow.

KATHARINE V. SILVERTHORN

Subject for the Month—The Mexicans

References in the Bible Reading given above, may be made emphatic by copying the reference texts and numbering them to correspond, calling for same to be read at the proper time.

Papers or Discussion : Topics

1. Religion of the people.
2. The place of the Mission School.
3. The growth of the Protestant Faith.

Material for investigation may be gained by consulting the Bibliography on Mexicans in the U. S. to appear in this Magazine for November. Special data under topics may be gleaned also from back numbers of this magazine.

A Literature Year : Give the Secretary of Literature opportunity to bring the plan for a "literature year" before the society and secure their co-operation.

HERE is a recommendation in the direct line of fine results. It is the outgrowth of the undenominational conference at Silver Bay as to "How much missionary instruction should be given in the Sunday school?"

"Missionary instruction should form a part of the curriculum of every Sunday school, inasmuch as such instruction forms an essential part of all complete religious education. This may be accomplished by a missionary development of the International Lessons; by supplemental or optional lessons and study classes, by special programs, and by fostering a missionary atmosphere through the worship of the school."

In the development of this instruction the HOME MISSION MONTHLY affords a wealth of material freshly gathered each month at first hand; the Bible class teacher, the Senior class teacher, the Intermediate class teacher has only to read and assimilate. For the Junior and Primary teachers *Over Sea and Land* gives special helps. Not to avail oneself of this aid is to be inexcusably negligent.

Another Word About Boxes. We strongly advise against the sending of old papers and magazines in the mission boxes and barrels unless expressly asked for by the missionary, as they greatly increase the weight and cost in transportation. Perishable fruits should never be sent in the boxes.

From a Minneapolis Correspondent. "I have had in mind for some time an incident to send you in connection with the HOME MISSION MONTHLY. Several years ago a very tender story of missionary life appeared in its pages and was read in our home. My little daughter had a cherished coin, a rare treasure, which she had spent many times over in imagination. One day she came to me and said, with emotion, 'Mamma, I have put my money into the missionary box; I just had to after that story.' The years passed and she gave herself to the work as the wife of a young minister on the Home Mission field. One day they were discussing together a phase of the work. The young minister expressed doubt regarding certain statements; their wee girlie toddled across the room, picked up the HOME MISSION MONTHLY, and returning, placed it in her father's hands. Evidently she felt that would decide the matter beyond dispute."

Over Sea and Land is sending out a "Rainbow Scheme" of circulars. The first one, on green paper, is addressed to Presbyterian Literature Secretaries and Young People's Secretaries, asking them to send out the yellow, the blue and the pink, which are designed respectively for Band and Junior Leaders, for *Over Sea and Land* Secretaries and for S. S. Teachers, each one definitely outlining the service which they may render the little magazine. The first opens with the words, "we believe the possibilities of *Over Sea and Land* are as bright and hopeful and varied as the rainbow, so we ask you to span the country with this bow of promises. We believe that your efforts will reveal the 'pot of gold' at each end, in thousands of new subscriptions!"

New Stereopticon Lecture

A new illustrated lecture, "Making Americans—A study of Immigration," prepared by the Rev. Delos E. Finks, is now ready for loaning to the churches, on application to the Literature Department. This lecture is illustrated by nearly 85 slides, made largely from photographs taken expressly by Mr. Finks for this lecture.

Amounts in Hand for Building Funds

Wolf Point, Mont.	\$1249.03
Logan, Utah.	6452.17
Mt. Pleasant, Utah.	2694.49
Lawson, West Va.	453.49
Tucson, Arizona.	3419.36
Albuquerque, N. M., Dr. Thompson's House.	35.00
Jewett, Tenn.	325.50
Mayaguez, P. R.	3460.78
	\$18089.73

Synodical Meetings

Baltimore, Washington, D. C., Oct. 24.
California, Oct. 18.
Catawba, State Line, Oct. 19.
Colorado, Colorado Springs, Oct. 9, 10, 11.
Illinois, East St. Louis, Oct. 18.
Indiana, Anderson, Oct. 12.
Indian Territory, El Reno, Oct. 4.
Iowa, Vinton, Oct. 17.
Kansas, Topeka, Oct. 30.
Kentucky, Oct. 10.
Michigan, Ionia, Oct. 4.
Minnesota, Minneapolis, Oct. 11.
Missouri, St. Louis, Oct. 24, 25.
Montana, Dillon, Oct. 12, 13.
Nebraska, Hastings, Sept. 28.
New Jersey, East Orange, Oct. 11.
New York, Lockport, Oct. 17.
North Dakota, Fargo, Oct. 12, 13.
Ohio, Cleveland, Oct. 10.
Pennsylvania, Wellsboro, Oct. 23, 24, 25.
South Dakota, Good Will, Oct. 3.
Tennessee, Knoxville, Oct. 30.
West Virginia, Morgantown, Oct. 20.
Wisconsin, Madison, Oct. 10.

Pennsylvania: The synodical meeting is to be held at Wellsboro, October 23d, 24th and 25th. The Rev. R. M. Craig, Superintendent of Schools, will address the popular meeting on the evening of the 24th. Mr. Hans Peter Freece will also be present during the sessions and make an address on Mormonism.

Baltimore Synodical Society of Home Missions will meet in Washington, D. C., on Tuesday and Wednesday, October 24th. The Executive Committee will meet in the Fourth Church on the 23d, the Young People's meeting will be held Tuesday evening in the New York Avenue Church, and the public meeting will convene in the Church of the Covenant on Wednesday morning at 9.30, opening with a union service of prayer and praise with the Foreign Synodical Society. The popular meeting will be held in the Gunton Temple Church, Wednesday evening, October 24th.

All communications concerning entertainment should be sent early to Mrs. George W. White, The Albemarle, Washington, D. C.

New York Synodical

In addition to the notice given last month of the annual meeting at Lockport, on October 17 and 18, at which *three* accredited delegates from each Presbyterian Society may ask for entertainment, it may be said that information in regard to hotels and boarding houses can be had by addressing the Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, Miss Peterson, 66 Walnut St., Lockport. The same rebate in railroad rates will be granted as to members of Synod.

PRESBYTERIAL EXCHANGE

Open to all, and communications invited

Flint Presbyterial. An auxiliary society gave magazine reviews as a feature of its monthly program last year, and these proved so interesting that non-subscribers generally asked for that particular magazine. In this way the magazines were passed on and read. These reviews were very brief, just five minutes allowed for each.

* *

Baltimore Presbyterial in its journey through the year's finds that the society has more than once stood like Christian at the foot of the hill Difficulty, but like him has kept on climbing, and with gladness and thanksgiving has come to its twentieth mile stone. Organized in November, 1885, with seven auxiliary societies and four bands, we have grown until now we have thirty-nine women's societies and thirteen young women's societies and twenty-five bands. Some time ago we decided to turn over a new leaf in the matter of the annual election of officers, and instead of hearing and acting upon the report of the nomination committee in the open meeting which is really a mass meeting instead of a delegated body, we now hold a special executive meeting a few days previous to the annual meeting and have a real election by ballot.

* *

Fort Dodge Presbyterial. At the annual meeting one of the auxiliaries sent among its delegates a quartette, who rendered several fine selections.

* *

We Have Tried a Plan for "thank offerings" that has proved successful. We distribute mite boxes in May, giving one to each woman in the congregation, and mark it "November thank offering." This increased our gifts very much.

* *

Eric Presbytery has an organization purely for the young people, which is their very own. This is officered by a very efficient president and secretary. When they come to the annual meeting they will be given a session all their own. It is very difficult to get young people to come to the meetings where their mothers are, and where the machinery has been going on so well for so many years, but in this Young People's Branch they will make their own programs and hold their own meeting. They have assumed the salary of one of the teachers at Mayaguez, Porto Rico.

* *

Tennessee gives some methods used in local societies. In two churches the monthly envelope system is used and it is found that more money is given month by month, and it is given more easily, than by paying it all at one time.

Another society follows this plan: They divide the women of the church, who are members of the church but not of the missionary society,

into groups. Each division is in charge of some one member of the society; she calls upon those in her division, asking them if they will contribute, and read missionary literature. Envelopes are left for offerings. She calls again in three months to collect these offerings, and leaves another envelope. So four times a year a call is made. Once a year a special meeting is held, and these contributing members invited. The society using this plan has more than doubled its contributions, and also gained active members from those who contributed.

* *

French Broad Presbyterial. We are always surprised that the pledges are so fully met, especially when we know so well under what conditions and with what genuine sacrifice the funds have been given in this mountain Presbytery. This year many unique devices for raising money were presented in the various reports. Pigs, calves, chickens and other live stock were turned into funds. The sale of walnuts and fruit and candy brought in quite generous contributions.

* *

Detroit Presbyterial. We find that as a result of having the vice-presidents take different sections of the presbytery and inviting the Superintendents of Sunday schools to give one offering at least each year for Home Missions and one for Freedmen, the amount from Sunday schools was three times as large this year as last year; beside this, some one woman in her own society is asked to take a special interest in the Sabbath school.

Another plan that gives excellent returns in this presbyterial society is that of the cottage prayer meeting, held in the homes of the "shut ins"—those who are unable to go to the regular meetings.

Personal service is increasing fifty per cent through the practice of the officers making it a special object of prayer that either some individual may become interested or that special gifts may be secured. The sense of personal responsibility is also greater. Another item: some one from the woman's societies visit the Junior C. E.'s on the last Sunday of every month, and helps the missionary work along this line.

* *

A presbyterial secretary has found one secret of success which she is ready to share with all who hold similar office. She says: "I feel that my work as corresponding secretary with our thirty-four societies would be largely a failure without my prayer meeting all by myself and my Master as I write my letters, no matter what they are about."

* *

North Pacific Board Notes Synods of Washington and Oregon

To the Auxiliaries:

With the resuming of the monthly Board letters we hope to keep in closer touch with our societies, trusting that no program for the monthly meeting will be too full for the reading of this letter. It is our plan to make them more and more interesting from month to month, not confining the items wholly to Board meetings.

You will be glad to know the name of our teacher at Ferron, Utah—Miss Lea Venture. Let us not forget to pray daily for her in this new and difficult field. Remember, too, that her salary comes from our promised 10 per cent advance in Home Mission gifts.

Miss Fraser will be present at the meetings of our Synods, and we confidently expect a new interest to result from her forcible and graphic presentation of the needs of our Home Mission fields.

Although many workers were away during vacation days the Executive Committee held the usual monthly meetings and no part of the work was neglected.

The August meeting was one of great delight to all who attended, being held at the hospitable home of the Associate President, Mrs. E. P. Mossman, at Rainier, 45 miles from Portland. The house is situated on a bluff overlooking the beautiful Columbia River, and the meeting was held on the veranda which had been made cozy and comfortable with couches, cushions, rockers and many flowers.

The usual time was spent considering the interests of the work, and the remainder of the day was given up to social pleasure, making a day of rest and pure enjoyment long to be remembered.

MRS. J. V. MILLIGAN.

RECEIPTS OF WOMEN'S BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS

Abbreviations are used to economize space viz: Silver anniversary, *; Sunday School, S., Senior Christian Endeavor C.; Junior, J.; Intermediate, I.; Boys' Brigade, Brig; Girls' Band, B.; other names of bands by initial letters—as Busy Bee B. B. Last syllable is omitted in words ending with village, port, town, field, etc.

RECEIPTS FOR JULY AND AUGUST, 1906.

BALTIMORE.—Baltimore—Baltimore, 1st, 75; 2d, 30; W. Hearts, 11; B'way, 2d; Lafayette Sq., 50; S., 12; C., 6; Northm., 37; Ridgeley St., 4; Waverly, 6; Westm., 3; Ellicott Cy., S., 12; Frederick Cy., 5; Mt. Paran, 1; Taneyt., 2. Washington City—Hyattsv., 10; Manassas, 2.15; Takoma Pk., 21; Washingt. Cy., 6th, 10; Gunton Temple, 7.50.....\$306.65

CALIFORNIA.—Los Angeles—Olive, J., 20c. Riverside—Beaumont, 5; Coachella, C., 1; Colton, 5; Ontario, J., 2.25; Redlands, 4.75; Riverside, Arlingt., 6; S., 17.50; C., 3.50; Calvary, S., 25; C., 6.25; San Bernardino, 4; C., 2.50; Upland, 3.75. San Francisco—San Francisco, 1st, int., 20; Mrs. Garrat, 20; Calvary, 52.50. San Jose—Los Gatos, C., 25; Milpitas, 4; Palo Alto, 15; C., 1.25; San Jose, 1st, 17.50; 2d, 25; Santa Clara, 3; San Martin, 65c.; Santa Cruz, C., 3.75; Skylands, 1.25. Stockton—Fowler, 5; S., 13; G., 3.50; Fresno, 1st, 21.50; Madera, 2; Modesto, 3.22; J., 1.40; Orosi, 3.....\$375.22

CATAWBA.—Catawba—Charlotte, 7th St., 2; Huntersv., 1; McClintock, 50c.; Poplar Tent, 75c.; Westm., 1.....\$5.25

COLORADO.—Boulder—Berthoud, 5; Boulder, 25; Brush, 6; Fort Collins, 2.25; Fort Morgan, 6; Greeley, 10; La Porte, C., 10; La Salle, 5.35; C., 1.75; J., 50c.; Longmont, 4; Tananath, 3.75; Valmont, 3.70. Denver—Corona, 8.40; Denver, 1st Av., C., 6.25; 23d Av., 22.50; Cen., 92; S., 12.50; Judson Bld., 43.75; Highland Pk., 12.50; C., 2.85; North, 10; S. B'way, 2.50; Westm., C., 3; Idaho Spgs., 4.50; Wray, 1.90. Gunnison—Delta, 2.50; Gr. Junct., 3; Leadv., 5; C., 5; Salida, 4. Pueblo—Canon Cy., 16; C., 10; Colo. Spgs., 1st, 75; 2d, 6; S., 1.89; C., 7; Florence, 5.90; La Junta, 3; C., 4; Las Animas, C., 7; Pueblo, 1st, 9; El Bethel, 2.25; Bd., 17c.; Tabernacle, M. S., 1.31; Mesa, 11.25; Y. W., 5; Rocky Ford, C., 3.75; Trinidad, 9.50; C., 7.50; Victor, C., 10.....\$520.97

ILLINOIS.—Bloomington—Bement, 8; C., 3; Bloomington, 1st, 32; C., 7; 2d, 130.50; C., 20; Champaign, 50; S., 10; C., 30; Clint., 7.20; Colfax, 10; Danv., 1st, C., 15; int., 25; Mrs. Leseure, 19; El Paso, 6.70; Hoopst., 10; Lexington, 6; Onarga, 21.25; Paxton, 6; Pontiac, C., 10; Prairie View, 6.17; Rankin, 5; Tolono, 8.10; C., 10; Urbana, 2.30; C., 15. Freeport—Belvidere, 9.50; Freeport, 1st, 12; Hebron and Linn, 5; Marengo, 3.76; C., 8.25; Rockford, 1st, 50; Warren, 2.75; Winnebago, 9.56; Woodstock, 6.10; Presbl., 10. Mattoon—Arcola, 4; Assumption, 107.64; Charlestown, 5; Kansas, 4; Tuscola, 1.75; Tower Hill, 2.50; Palestine, 15; Taylor, 3; Vandalia, 3.75; Presbl., 10. Peoria—Elmira, 17; Elmhurst, 4; Eureka, J., 2; Farmington, 7; Green Valley, 6; Galesb., 50; Hanna Cy., 4; J., 4; Henry, 3; Knoxv., 25; Lewist., 13; Bd., 7; Peoria, 1st, 24; C., 11; Arcadia, 3; Bethel, C., 5; Westm., 5; 2d, 34; Princev., C., 6; Yates Cy., 5. Rock River—Albany, 8; Aledo, 20.21; J., 15; Arlingt., 1.25; Centre, 3; Dixon, 6; Edgingt., 7.50; Gardenplain, 6.12; Hamlet and Perryt., 5.50; Kewanee, 21.13; Milan, 5; Millersb., J., 1; Morrison, 13; Norw., 5; Peniel, 4; Princet., 6.45; Rock Island, B'way, 17.50; Cen., 3; Sterling, 10; Woodhull, 12.61.....\$1,149.05

INDIANA.—Crawfordsville—Ambia, 3; Attica, C., 1; Bethel, 4; Beulah, 2; Boswell, 5; Clint., 80c.; Crawfordsv., Centre, 15; A. H. W. S., 5; Dana, 5; Darlengt., 2; Delphi, 50; S. Bd., 7; C., 2; Mrs. C. J. B., 50; Fowler, 3; Frankt., 23; Judson, 7; Kirklin, 1.50; Ladoga, 3; Lafayette, 1st, 4; 2d, C., 7; Lebanon, 5; Lexington, No. 2; So., 2; Newt., 7.50; Oxford, C., 50c.; Rockf., 17; Rockv., C., 2.50; Romney, 5; Spring Gr., 12.10; S., 8; Thert., C., 5; Union, 7; Williamspr., C., 1.19. Indianapolis—Bloomingt., 4.50; C., 5.03; Bd., 80c.; Franklin, 23.35; Greenw., 3.35; Hopewel, 23;

S., 6.25; C., 15; Indianapolis, 1st, 53; Y. W., 18.75; 2d, Y. W., 11.80; 4th, 6; 6th, 4.75; 7th, 15; C., 5; E. Washingt., J., 2.50; W. Washingt., C., 1; Mem., 43.30; C., 12.50; Sutherland Pri. S., 7; Spencer, 6. Muncie—Muncie, 1st, Pri. Cl. S., 10. Logansport—Bethlehem, 2.40; Brookst., 2; C., 5; Chalmers, C., 4; Concord, 1.39; C., 20c.; Crown Pt., 3; Goodland, 1; Hammond, 4; La Porte, 18; Logansp., 1st, 20.75; B'way, 6; Meadow Lake, 1.50; Michigan Cy., C., 7.50; Monticello, 4.85; S., 16.22; Plymouth, 1.37; Remingt., 4.22; C., 2; Rensselaer, 1.50; Rochester, 3.25; C., 2; So. Bend, 1st, 15; Trinity, 2.50; Union, 2; Union Mills, 1; Valparaiso, 2.48; Walkert., 1. White Water—Bright, 2.20; Brookv., C., 5; Clarksb., 3; College Corner, 13.50; C., 2.80; J., 3; Connervs., 16.25; Greensb., 17.55; C., 1.54; Harmony, 1.25; Knightst., 7; C., 5; Lawrenceb., 3.25; Liberty, 8; Mt. Carmel, 1.70; C., 70c.; N. Castle, 2.50; Richmond, 8; Rushv., 10.80; G. Cir., 9; Shelbyv., E. Van P., 2.50; Union, 98c.....\$764.62

INDIAN TERRITORY.—Cimarron—Alva, 2.33. Sequoyah—Claremore, J., 1.50; Dwight, B. B., 4; Ft. Gibson, G., 1.25; Muskogee, 9.50; Tahlequah, 3.25; Tulsa, 7.50; C., 1.70; Vinita, 2; Wagoner, 1.05. Washita—Haileyv., 2.45; Lindsay, 1.50; Pauls Val., 1.90; Tishomingo, 2.30.....\$42.23

IOWA.—Cedar Rapids—Anamosa, Mrs. Hines, 2; C. Rap., 1st, 92; C., 11.25; Cen. Pk., 5; Olivet, 2.30; C., 2.20; Westm., 21.25; K. D., 5; Clar., C., 10; Clint., 14; C., 10.53; Lyons, 3.40; Scotch Gr., Sunb., 1.46; Springv., C., 1; Vinton, J., 1; Wyoming, 3.85. Corning—Bedford, 17.20; Clarinda, 10; Creston, 2.50; Diagonal, 2; Malvern, 8; S., 5; Nodaway, J., 1.50; Platte Centre, 6; Shenandoah, 41.35. Des Moines—Adel, 7; Colfax, 2.50; Dallas Centre, 4; Des Moines, Highland Pk., 2; Westm., 2; Indianola, 4.25; Knoxv., C., 6.50; Moulton, 3; Newton, 4; Oskaloosa, 5; Panora, 4; Russell, 3; Seymour, 6.25; Winterset, 10.65. Dubuque—Dubuque, 3d, Y. P., 5; Westm., 20; J., 5; Westm. Chap., 18.75; Fair Y. C., 50c.; Independence, 1st, 17.94; German, 4.85; Jesup, 6.65; C., 2.90; Manchester, 3.70; C., 50c.; Oelwein, 1; Pine Creek, 4; Sumner, J., 1; West Union, 5.70; Presbl. Coll., 1.07. Fort Dodge—Boone, 6; Carroll, 8; Gr. Junct., 10; Iowa Pres., Ottumwa, 1st, S., 4.13. Iowa City—Brooklyn, 4.50; Columbus June, 5; Davenport, 1st, Y. P., 20; 2d, 2.25; Iowa Cy., 17; C., 5; Le Claire, 6; Red Oak Gr., 5; Scott, 6; Tipton, 4.75; Washingt., 15; W. Liberty, 16; Williamsb., C., 3; What Cheer, J., 2. Sioux City—Alta, 2.24; Battle Cr., 1.90; Cherokee, 30; J., 2; Cleghorn, 6; C., 2.25; Denison, 2.50; Ida Grove, 1; Le Mars, 10; G., 5; Paullina, 2.75; C., 3.75; Pilgrim, 3.54; Sac City, 5; Sioux City, 1st, 7.33; C., 4.25; 2d, 4.68; C., 3.31; 3d, 2.30; Morning Side, C., 2; Storm Lake, 4.85; Union Township, 6; C., 4.50; Vail, 2. Waterloo—Greene, 6.50; Marshallt., 12; State Centre, 17; Tranquility, 5; Unity, 4.....\$744.78

KANSAS.—Emporia—Conway Spgs., 2.45; Cottonwood Falls, 5; De Graff, 3.50; S., 8.80; El Dorado, 10.50; J., 5; Emporia, 1st, 9.50; Indianola, 2; Newton, 5; Wichita, 1st, 31.60; Bd., 4.50; W. Side, 11.25; C., No. 1, 3.75; C. No. 2, 3.75. Highland—Effingham, 1.70; Hjawatha, 4.75; Holton, S. Class, 12.50. Larned—Dodge City, 2.25; Garden City, J., 11.30; C., 8.50; Lyons, 8.25; Halsted, J., 50. Osborn—Lone Star, 1; Oberlin, 7.5c.; Phillipsburg, 6; Russell, 2.35; C., 1.55; Wakeeney, 3.12. Salina—Abilene, 11; Bellev., 6; Beloit, 5; C., 2.50; S., 8; J., 5; Benningt., 2.50; Caledonia, 6.50; Clyde, 3.50; Culver, 1.65; Delphos, 5.50; Ellsworth, 8.50; Heringt., C., 11.50; Kanopolis, 2.61; Mankato, 2.88; Salina, 3.88; Scandia, C., 5; Solomon, 5; C., 1; Webber, C., 5. Topeka—Idana, 2; Kansas Cy., Gd. View Pk., 2; W. Highlands, 3; Lawrence, 29.72; Leavenworth, 1st, 18.75; Olathe, 6; Topeka, 1st, 40; 3d, 2; C., 5; Westm., 4.50; B., 1.25; Crad. R., 1.43; Vineland, 2.55.....\$392.14

KENTUCKY.—Ebenezer—Ashland, I. C., 4.50; Y. L., 3; Dayton, 10; Falmouth, 5; Lexington, 2d, 25; C., 5; Y. L., 2.50; Ludlow, 5. Louisville—Hopkinsv., 5; Louisville, 4th Av., 24; Sunsh. Bd., 5.50; Alliance, 6; Warren Mem., 60; Pewee Val., 3.50. **Transylvania**—Danv., 5.20 **\$109.20**

MICHIGAN.—Grand Rapids—Gr. Rapids, 1st, C., 5; Westm., 4.50; S., 75; Montague, 1. Kalamazoo—Alleghan, 1.70; Benton Harbor, 8; Buchanan, 2.30; Decatur, 3.25; Edwards, 5.50; Niles, 28.60; Paw Paw, 75c.; Plainwell, S., 5.50; J., 1.50; Richland, 6; Schoolcraft, 1; Three Rivers, 6.50; J. I. Lake Superior—craft, 1.25; Marquette, S.; Menominee, S., 2.31; Houghton, Sunb., 30c.; Sault Ste. Marie, C., 5.40. Lansing—Albion, Miss M. E. Barnum, 10; Battle Creek, 6; Brooklyn, 9; Homer, 5; Lansing, 1st, 5; Franklin St., 8.50; Marshall, 5; Mason, 6; Morrice, 2; Sunfield, 2.50. Monroe—Adrian, 25; Cadmus, 80c.; Coldwater, 2.50; C., 14; Monroe, 15; Tecumseh, C., 4.25. **\$294.91**

MINNESOTA.—Duluth—Duluth, 1st, 17.35; 2d, 7.50; Lakeside, 4.81; Two Harbors, 2.26. Mankato—Alpha, 2.50; Blue Earth, 2.50; Delhi, 6; Jackson, 6.25; Kasota, 7.13; Le Seuer, 11.31; S., 1.42; Luverne, 3.90; Marshall, 4.61; S., 5; C., 9.40; Morgan, 2; Pilot Gr., 2.50; Pipestone, 5; Redwood Falls, 9; J., 2; Slayton, C., 3; St. Peter, 7.80; Windom, 5.40; C., 10; Winnebago, 3.55; Worthington, C., 4.79; B. S. Bd., 1.10. Minneapolis—Eden Prairie, 5; Howard Lake, 3.75; Minneapolis, 1st, 26; J., 1; Y. W., 20; Pri. Cl. S., 50; M. G., 3.50; 5th, 1; Andrew, 25.12; Pri. Cl. S., 5; S. of C., 2.80; Bethlehem, 35.76; C., 15; Grace, 25; Highl., Pk., 13.15; Sunsh. Bd., 2; House of Faith, 2; Hope Chap., C., 10; Oliver, 5.17; C., 2.50; I., 2.63; Shioh, 3.25; Stewart Mem., 5.25; C., 5; M. B., 2.70; Vandenburg Mem., 1.87; Westm., 50; Y. W., 40; Glean., 6.25; Oak Gr., 7.50; Waverly, 5.35; Presbl., 10. Red River—Elbow Lake, C., 10; Maine, C., 13; Westm., Mrs. Dewey, 1. St. Cloud—Presbly., 12.35; Willmar, 4.50; Foley, 2.50. St. Paul—Hastings, 2; Red Wing, 10; Rich Cy., 2; St. Paul, 1st, 15; Cen., Y. P. S., 19.54; Dayton Av., 43.45; C., 56.25; East, 6.50; Westm., 2; Hope, 58.50; Merriam Pk., 9.94; C., 5.50; Westm., 2; White Bear, 3; B. B., 10. Winona—Claremont, 4.70; Winona, 7; a visit from Mrs. Palmer, 14.72. **\$883.38**

MISSOURI.—Osark—Bolivar, 3.75; J., 1; Carthage, 1st, 16.20; M. M. Soc., 18.75; Greenfield, 1.50; Joplin, 1st, 6; Bethany, 2.95; Monett, 38; Mt. Vernon, 3.40; Neosho, 10; Springfield, 2d, 4.62; Calv., 35.65; M. M. L., 6; Webb Cy., 2. St. Louis—Ferguson, 4.50; Kirkwood, 30.95; Pacific, E. R. M. C., 50c.; Rock Hill, 10; St. Charles, Jefferson St., 2; C., 1; B. B., 1; St. Louis, 1st, Y. L. G., 11.25; G. Club, 2; 2d, 46.85; C., 25; 1st Ger., 15; S. Cl., 2; J., 50c.; Vict. St., M., J., 2; Carondelet, 7.30; C., 1.50; Cote Brillante, 8; C., 2.61; Covenant, 2; Curby Mem., 6.15; C., 9; Grace, 4.25; Lafayette Pk., 14.50; C., 5; J., 2; Lee Av., J., 35c.; Markham Mem., C., 5; Oak Hill, C., 2.10; J., 50c.; Pope Av., J., 50c.; Tyler Pl., 15; C., 4; I. C., 1; Wash. & Compt. Av., 300; C., 18.75; J., 10; West., 50; Y. P. Bd., 15; Winnebago, 6.50; C., 3; Sulphur Spgs., 2; Washington, 3; Webster Gr., 15. **\$818.38**

MONTANA.—Butte—Anaconda, 7.55; Butte, 6.80; Dillon, 4; Phillips, Indp. Soc., 10. **\$28.35**

NEBRASKA.—Box Butte—Squaw Mound, S., 1.70. Hastings—Bethel, 2; Edgar, 5.60; Hastings, 4.90; Holdrege, 6; S., 4; Minden, 6; Nelson, 11.20; Ong., C., 25c.; Stamford, C., 3; Superior, 1.60. Nebraska City—Auburn, 4.30; Alexandria, 2.88; Blue Sp., 2; Beatrice, 30; Chester, 2; Diller, 12; Fairb., 3.20; Firth, 6.55; Hopewell, 5; Lincoln, 1st, 47.45; Westm., C., 1; Neb. Cy., 4.50; Palmyra, 2.80; C., 1; Plattsm., 6.95; Seward, C., 1; Staple, 1.20; Tamora, 1.45; Tecumseh, 6.96; Utica, 1.10; York, 3.20. **\$192.79**

NEW JERSEY.—Elizabeth—Califon, 13; Cranf., 10; Dunellen, 10; Elizabeth, 1st, 45; 2d, 25; 3d, 67; Mad. Av., 10; Westm., 250; Lamington, 8; Perth Amboy, S., 50; Plainf., Crescent Av., 125; S., 75; Pluckamin, 11.70; Westf. Ch., 125. Jersey City—Englewood, 1st, 500; W. Side, J., 1.75; Garf., 1st, 3.75; J., 1.50; Hackensack, 1st, 10; Hoboken, 1st, W. V., 6; Jersey City G. Bd. Indep., 15; 1st, 31.15; Y. L., 25; 2d, J., 3; Westm., 30; Pri. S. Cl., 12.50; Leonia, 1st, 8.09; C., 10.74; Newfoundl., 10; Passaic, 1st, 17; Paters., 1st, Y. L., 16.25; 2d, 15; E. Side, 10; Redeemer, 12.50; Rutherford, 1st, 12.35; B. S. Cl., 2; G. S. Cl., 1; Tenafly, 3; W. Milf., 4; Mrs. M. A. Hedden, 50. Monmouth—Allent., 82.38; Atlantic Highl., C., 5.72; Beverly, 13; Cranb., 1st, 11.75; Cream Rdg., 10; Hightst., 15; Lakew., 21.50; J., 5; Matawan, 35.75; Red Bk., 11.60. Morris and Orange—Chath., 30; S., 10; E. Orange, 1st, 386.75; P. C. Chr., 30; Arlingt. Av., 15; C., 25; Bethel, 20; Brick. H. & H., 5; Madison, 75; M. G., 33; Morris Pl., S., 8; Morrist., 1st, 30; South St., Y. W., 25; N. Providence, 20; N. Vernon 5; S. Cl. No. 9, 10; Orange, 1st, 5; B. Club, 6; Cen., 50; Hills, 7; Summit, 60; St. Cloud, 10. Newark—Newark Rosev., 112.50; Montclair, Trin. Ch., 35.50; S., 15.20. Newton—Presbly., 5; Belvidere, 1st, 7.51; S., 38.87; Hackettst., 10; Washington Christom. Soc., 10. New Brunswick—Bound Bk., 2; Ewing, 32; Hopew.,

7; N. Brunswick, 1st, 25; Penningt., 14; Princet., 1st, 95.50; Princet., 2d, C., 1.25; Trenton Bethany, 5; 4th, 35; Y. L., 25; Walnut Av., 4. **\$3,262.15**

NEW YORK.—Binghamton—Binghampt., 1st, 27.50; West, 17; Nichols, 2.47; Pri. S. & C. R., 1.81; Owego, 75. Brooklyn—Brooklyn Throop Av., 65.15; Lafayette Av., 111.71. Buffalo—Buffalo Calv., 55; Cen., 55; Lafayette, 120; S., 25; Bd., 5; North, 8; Park, C., 2.20; Westf., 75. Cayuga—Auburn, 2d, 55; Cen., 50; Calv., 7.59; Aurora, 5; Wells Col., Y. W. C. A., 75; WeeGcp., 20; Cayuga, 5; Ithaca, 27.50; G. M. Soc., 2.50. Champlain—Keesev., 5.50; Saranac Lake, W. Leag., 22; Tupper Lake, 5. Chemung—Elmira, 1st, 18.60; Lake St., 20; North, 3.50; Montour Falls, 1.75; L. P., 1.75; Pine Gr., 3. Columbia—Hudson, 65; Upbuid, 5; L. Up. L., 5. Geneva—Geneva, 1st, W. Ass'n., 25; North, 115; Naples Millard Socy., 25; Penn Yan, 6.50; S., 15.03; Shortsv., 10. Hudson—Chester, 21.50; Circlev., 2; Florida, C., 10; Hamptob., 11; Haverstraw Cen., 12.50; Monroe, 14.15; S., 5; Middlet., 1st, 50; 2d, 56.25; Nyack, 12.50; Otisv., 2; Pt. Jarvis, 12.60; Ramapo, 11.40; Unionv., 5; Westt., 39. Long Island—Bridgehampt., 6.30; Middlet., C., 5. Lyons—Newark, 20.09; Palmyra, 20; Wolcott, 2d, 16. Nassau—Freept., 20; Hempstead, Y. L. G.; Huntingt., 1st, 30; Islip, 3.75; Jamaica, 10; Smiths., C., 15; Springf., 2. New York—Adams Mem., 25; Brick, J. M. S., 25; Central G. M. C., 300; I. C., 25; J., 40; 5th Av., Y. W., 225; 1st, Union, 25; Fourth, 62.50; Faith, 2; Harlem, H. H., 35; Madison Av., 150; Puritan, 25; Rutgers, K. M., 75; Scotch, 19.52; W. End, 10; Woodstock, C., 25; Miss Moore, 5. Niagara—Albion, 50; Holley, 5; Lockp., 1st, 35; Maplet., 3; Niagara Falls, 1st, 8.50; Pierce Av., 2.50; No. Tonawanda, 33.66. North River—Freedom Pl., 6.50; Highland Falls, 6.75; Lloyd, 6; Little Britain, 11.75; Marl., 5; Millert., 6.50; Milton, 3.75; Newburg Calv., 17; Union, 29; Pleasant Plains, S.; Salt Pt., 3. Otsego—Delhi, 2d, 26; Oneonta, 18; Unadilla, 3.50; Worcester, 5; C., 5. Rochester—Brockpt., 10.21; Genesee, 30; Honeyoe Falls, 5.30; Lima, 10; Livonia, 5; Pittsf., Pri. dept., S., 5; Rochester, 3d, 10; Brick, 50; Cen., 2; St. Peter's, E. C. Bd., 1; Sparta, 1st, C., 5. St. Lawrence—Gouverneur, 26.50; Waddingt., 4.25; Watert., 1st, 50. Syracuse—Camillus, 3.76; Fayettev., 2.05; Fulton, 18.75; Hannibal, 8.27; Syracuse, 1st, 23.47; Park, 75; W. Bd., 2; Whitel., 2. Utica—Camden, 10; Clint., 25; Oneida, 95; C., 10; Oriskany, 6; Rome, 60; Legacy, H. M. W., 50; Pri. S. Cl., 10; Utica, 1st, 43.75; Bethany, Inf. Bd., 15; Olivet, Pri. S. Cl., 3; Westm., 75; B. Bd., 2; Waterv., 50; Westernv., 15; Whitesb., 5; Interest Gallup, 30. Westchester—Bedf., 7.50; C., 20; Bridgep., 60; Croton Falls, 1.50; Dobbs Ferry, 16; Spec., 4; Irvingt., N. Y., 50; New Haven, 4; New Rochelle, 1st, 22; N. Av., 25; Scarb., 50; Wm. Plains, 47; C., 6; Yonkers, Im'l., 4. **\$4,216.12**

NORTH DAKOTA.—Fargo—Cassell, 2.34; Fargo, 10.65; Jamest., 5; Tower Ct., 2.55; S. S. M. S., 2.50. Minnewaukon—Bisbee, 5. Oakes—Edgeley, S., 10; La Moure, 6.45. Pembina—Park River, 2.50. **\$46.99**

OHIO.—Athens—Marietta, 22.75; Middlep., 14.90; Wilkesv., 11; C., 10. Cleveland—Akron, S., 15.03; Ashtabula, 11.15; Cleveland, 2d, 102.80; Beckw., Mem'l., 13.10; S., 6.28; Balton Av., 91; C., 25; Boulev., 5; J., 1.50; Calv., 67.99; L. B. Soc., 75; Case Av., 35.15; Eells Mem., 14; Pri. S., 5; Euclid Av., S., 18.67; Old Stone, 130.75; Rittman, 2; Windermere, S., 7.50. Dayton—Clift., C., 3; Dayt., 1st, 30.50; L. M. B., 36; 4th, 6; Forest Av., J., 50c., Mem., 10; Hughes Soc., 3.13; Pk., 1; Jacksonb., C., 1.50; Piqua S. S. M. B., 27; C., 27; J., 5; Seven Mile, C., 5; Olive Soc., 12; Springf., 2d, 1; Y. L., 1; 3d, 6. Huron—Chicago, J., 2.45; Clyde, 2; Fostoria, 7.30; Fremont, 51.70; Milan, 4.40; Monroev., 6; Norwk., 15; S., 12; C., 7; Olena, 5; Sandusky, 4.85. Lima—Enon Valley, 3.50; Findlay, 1st, 15.50; C., 8.75; Y. L. S., 37.50; St. Mary's, 12.74; Van Wert, 10.80. Mahoning—Canton, 1st, C., 10; J., 1.72; Champion, C., 1; Ellsv., 4; Hubbard, 1; Kinsman, 10; Salem, Pri. S., 13.50; J., 1.50; S., 3.75; Youngstown, 1st, 15.50; Mem., 1; J., 3; Westm., S. Maumee—Bowling Green, 14.25; Bryan, 4.95; Grand Rapids, 2.75; Hicksv., C., 1.27; N. Baltimore, 6.15; Toledo, 1st, Westm., 18; 3d, 5. 5th C., 12.50; Collingwood Av., 7.43; Weston, 6. Portsmouth—Eckmansv., 7; Ironton, 8; M. Leigh, 36; Red Oak, 1. Steubenville—Bethel, 5; Carroll, 36; J., 5; E. Liverpool, 2d, 10; N. Philadelphia, 4.32; Ridge, S., 1.25; Unionp., S., 1.70; Wellsv., 1st, Y. L., 5; 2d, 5; Yellow Cr., 11.75. Wooster—Apple Cr., 10.75; Ashland, Y. L. C., 10; Frederickssb., C., 2; Lexington, 5; C., 5.50; Loudonv., 1; Mansf., 23.06; C., 7.50; Millersb., 11.75; Nashv., friend, 2.50; Shelby, 31.80; Shreve, 25.33; Wooster, 1st, G. G., 5; Westm., 38.25. **\$1,517.42**

OREGON.—Grand Ronde—Baker City, 7; Enterprise, 1.80; La Grande, 7; C., 1.10; Summerv., 1.80; Union, 1.50. Portland—Astoria, 10; Cleone, C., 6; Mt. Taber, 8.91; Oregon City, 5; Portl., 1st, 600.64; Y. L., 8.75;

3d, 8.45; 4th, 6; Caly., 12; C., 2; Forbes, 9; C., 1.50; Marshall St., 3; Mizpah, 2.87; Westm., 7. Southern Oregon—Grant's Pass, 5; B. Bd., 18; Marsh., 3.45; Medf., 1.50; Roseb., 2; C., 2.50; Willamette—Albany, 7; Brownsv., J., 1.10; Dallas, 3.20; Eugene, 8; Bd., 1.50; Lebanon, C., 5; McMinnv., 90c.; Woodb., 1.68; Zena, 65c.\$772.80

PENNSYLVANIA—Allegheny—Allegheny, Brighton Rd., Alert Bld., 10; McClure Av., C., 10; Watson Mem., 22.66; Bellevue, 3.66; Clift., C., 1; Cross Rds., 15; Glenshaw, 30.26; Manchester, 6; C., 5; Sewickley, 160. Carlisle—Big Spg., 5; Carlisle, 1st, 16.51; S., 3.49; Chambersb. Cen., Y. L., 30; Harrisb. Market Sq., 10.25; Sr. S., 24.98; J., 35; Wed. eve., 6.75; Pine St., Miss. Cir., 2; Gt. Conewango, 10; Lebanon, 4th St., C., 4; Y. L., 3; Lower Marsh Cr., 9.50; Middlet., 19; Monaghan, 1.60; Paxton, Y. L., 9; Shippensb., 32. Chester—Avondale, C., 7; Bethany, 25; Berwyn Mustard Seeds, 3; Bryn Mawr, 18.75; S., 50; Chester, 1st, 17.50; Coatesv., 1.02; Darby Borough, 15.50; Doe Run, C., 5; Downingt., 4; C., 2; Kennett Sq., 3; Ladsdown, 25; Media, 5; Middlet., C., 4; Riddle, Pk., 2.50; G. L. Bd., 3; Rutledge, 3.22; C., 4; Wayne, 3.75; C. 12.50; H. N. Cir., 5; Radnor Jr. Soc., 5; Westchester, 1st, 12.50. Clarion—Clarion, 10; Edenb., 10; Greenv., 5.55; Du Bois-Stewart Aux., 10; Emilton, 25; Johnsonsb., C., 9; Oil Cy., Westm., Socy., 25; Penf., 5; Punxsutawney, S., 8.09; Shiloh, 6; Tionesta, 12. Erie—Cambridge Spr., C., 2.50; E. Springf., 5; Edinboro, 6.05; L. A. H., 19; Erie, Chestnut St., 10; Pk., 50; Greenv., 25; Jamestown, 10; C., 9.50; Meadv., 1st, 22; C., 5.75; Cen. Soc., 15; Mercer, 1st, 11.45; J., 5; Y. L., 25; N. East, 41; N. Warren, 25; Oil Cy., 25; Y. L., 30; Polk, Mrs. Law, 1; Stoneb., C., 1.50; Tidouite, 50; C., 5; Titusville, Y. L., 25; Utica, C., 6; Warren, Arbutus Soc., 1. Kittanning—Apollo, 5; Bethel, 7.75; E. Union, 1; Ebenezer, 2.25; Elder's Rdge, 74.36; Elderton, 1.50; Freeport, 8.50; Gilgal, 2; Glade Run, 4.25; Glen Campbell, 5; C., 2.50; Harmony, 1; Indiana, 12.50; C., 6; Jackson, 3; Kittanning, 14; S. Cl., 10; Leebh., 55; Manor Mem., 5.15; Marion, Cen., 7.05; Mechanicsb., 1.50; Middle Cr., 2.80; Rockbridge, 4.25; Rural Valley, 5; Saltsb., 55.85; Slate Lick, 3; Sradler's Gr., 3; Union, 4.50; Washing., 4.45; Whitesb., 5; Worthingt., 4.25; Mc'I., 12.35. Lackawanna—Bennett, 2.50; Carbondale, Y. L., 37.50; Pri. S., 12.50; Hawley, 10.63; Kingst., 17; Scranton, 1st, 150; 2d, H. dept., S., 100; Christ, 2; Prov., 25; Susquehanna, K. D., 12.50; Troy, 8; Ulster, 6; Wilkes-Barre, 1st, 25. Lehigh—Allent., Y. W., 5; Allen Township, 5; Bethlehem, 7.54; S., 7; Delaware Water Gap, 30; Easton, 1st, 62.80; Brainerd, 20; Hazleton, 34.50; Pottsv., 1st, 80; Stroudsb., 5; C., 32.41. Northumberland—Reech Cr., 7.50; Danv. Gr., S., 15; Mahoning, 15; Jersey Sh., 12; Lewisb., 17; Y. W., 10; Wkrs., 5; Lock Haven, 13; gift, 5; Millinh., 5; Milton, 14.50; J. C. W. Bd., 12; Y. W., 6; Montgomery, 5; N. Columbia, Women, 2; Sunbury, 10; Watsons, Women, 6; Williamsport, 1st, J., 5; 3d, 18; Covenant, 13; Bethany, 5.50. Philadelphia, North—Ablington, Mrs. Colton, 75; Ashbourne, 4; Bristol, 20; Chestnut Hill, S., Trinity, 5; K. D., 40; Conshohocken, 2; Doylest., 48.50; Edge Hill, C., 6; Fox Chase, S., 38.11; J., 14; Frankf., J., 1.02; Germant., 1st, S., 25; W. S. E. W., 2d, 20; Mrs. Evans, 38; Mt. Airy, 5; J., 1; Redeemer, 7; C., 12.46; Wakef., 30; C., 5; Westside, 50; Mrs. T. Jones, 150; Holmesb., 3; Jenkint., 5; Leverington, C., 11; Mechanicsv., 3.50; Norrist., 1st, 18.75; Miss Miller's Bd., 50.50; Oak Lane, 31; Potts., 13; Reading, 1st, Mrs. Dives for Jr., 25; J., 10; Special, 16. Pittsburg—Edgewood, Y. P. S., 50; Fairv., 6.66; Hazlew, 6.66; Highland, 12; Ingram, C. Wkrs., 1; Montour, Ladies, 5.50; C., 5; McDonald, 4; W. W., 2.50; Monongahela, 11.60; Mt. Wash., 1; Oakdale, 10.55; Pittsb., 1st, 145; Bellef., J., 5; E. End, 4.50; Friendship Av., 13.85; Homewood Av., I. C., 1; Pt. Breeze, C., 6; Wilkinsb., 1st, 15; 2d, 20; C., 3.56. Redstone—Belle Vernon, 12; Little Redstone, 1.08; McKeesport, Cen. W. Ass'n., 33.10; N. Providence, 10; W. Elizabeth, C., 10; W. Newton, B. Cl. S., 6.25; Uniont., 1st, 50. Shenango—Slippery Rock, 2.75; N. Castle Cen., J., 15. Washington—Burgetst., 1st, 16; Westm., 7.20; Claysv., 5; Cross Cr., 17.50; S., 3; E. Buffalo, 14; L. Buffalo, 15; J., 1; Mill Cr., K. D., 15; Pigeon Ck., W. W., 13; Upper Buffalo, 35; M. Shaw, B. D., 10; Upper Ten Mile, 5; C., 2.50; J., 3.75; Washington, 1st, 1.07; H. M. Club, 1.80; H. M. Cir., 6.50; S., 13.45; B. & G., 2.50; 2d, 18; Non. N., 31; B. Glean, 1.15; Seminary, Bd., 5; W. Alexander, 25. Westminster—Chestnut Level, 7.74; Y. P. Bd., 9; Columbia, 25; C., 12.50; Lancaster, 10; C., 15; Marietta, 8.75; J., 1.25; Pine Gr., 10; Stewart, B. B., 10.\$4,401.34

TENNESSEE—Kingston—Chattanooga, 2d, 12.65; Harriman, 3; Huntsv., 1.25; Kingston, 1.50.\$18.40

TEXAS—Trinity—Dallas, 2d, 12.50; C., 8.75; Matthews' Mem., 12.\$33.25

UTAH—Kendall—Idaho Falls, 11.75.\$11.75

WASHINGTON—Central Washington—Cleveland, 1;

Ellensb., 9; Goldendale, 4; Kiona, 4; N. Yakima, 8; Sunnyside, 3; Wachey, 2. Olympia—Buckley, 1.81; J., 55c; Camas, C., 35; Castle Rock, 50c.; Chehalis, 9; Cosmopolis, C., 4; Ellsworth, 4.00; Hoquiam, 4.21; Olympia, 8.35; Puyallup, 5.50; C., 1; Tacoma, 1st, 3; Bethany, 3; Immanuel, C., 2.25; Junett, 1; Sprague Mem., 25c. Westm., 2.50. Puget Sound—Auburn, 3; Brighton, 2; Port Townsend, 5; Blakeley, 2; Seattle, 1st, 18; Westm., 30. Spokane—Odessa, 2; Spokane, 1st, 3.50; Centenary, 8. Walla Walla—Grangev., 1.21; Johnson, 1.75; Kamiah, 1st, 2; 2d, 2.50; Waitsv., 1.55; Walla Walla, 8.\$208.33

WEST VIRGINIA—Grafton—Clarksb., 1.18; C., 1.25; Fairmount, 5; French Ck., 1.25; Grafton, 55.28; S., 5.01; Kingw., J., 5; Manningt., 7; Morgant., 3.67; Weston, C., 25. Parkersburg—Elizabeth, 15; Hughes River, Mrs. Hawk's S. S. Cl. Boys, 5; Miss McColloun's S. S. Cl. Y. L., 2; Kanawha, Mrs. M. M. Williamson, 3; Parkersburg, 1st, 16; Sistersville, 7; W. M. M., 25; I. C., 12; J., 25; Miss Sarah McCoy, 55; Waverly, 16; Pri. S. Cl., 5; Spencer, 20.57; Presby., 5. Wheeling—Camoron, 22; Chester, 5; Fairlev., 5; Fks of Wheeling, 21; Moundv., 6; Vance Mem., 20; J., 10; Wheeling, 1st, 12.35; Jr. K. D., 25; 2d, 2.50; Wellsb., Y. L., 25; Glad Tid., 7; N. Union, 25; N. Liberty, 15.\$527.06

WISCONSIN—Chippewa—Baldwin, 5; Hudson, 8.25; N. W. Bd., 10; Ironwood, 14.74. Madison—Baraboo, 4; Cambria, C., 4; Janesv., C., 4; Kilbourn, 2; Madison, 19; Prairie du Sac, C., 5. Milwaukee—Milwaukee, Calv., 10.25; Im., 50; Westm., 2.50; Ottawa, 3; Racine, 10; Waukesha, 5. Winnebago—Marinette, 3.\$159.74

LEGACIES.
Estate of George & Harriet O. Haskell, Newburyport, Mass.\$519.16

MISCELLANEOUS.
Mrs. A. I. Bulkley, 31.25; int., 823.55; Mrs. Sarah P. Adams, 173; An elect lady, 15; Mrs. D. C. Blair, 50; Miss Martha A. Beecher, 5; C. A. B., 200; Miss A. H. Berry & niece, Detroit, Mich., 50; Mrs. Margaret Brigham, 5; Mrs. Coler, 25; Miss S. L. Conklin, 4.16; Miss Carrie F. Conrad, 20; Miss Ellen Collins, 5; Mary S. Dickson, 1; Mrs. Walter Edwards, 20; E., 10; Mrs. F. S. Giddings, 5; returned, 1.04; Hon. Job E. Hedges, 5; "In His Name," Newark, N. J., 25; Mrs. Anna H. Logan, 2; Rev. John Menaui, 5; Miss Louise Murphy, 75; Rev. S. J. McLenaghan, 100; Miss K. A. Newman, 1; Mrs. Robt. Porter, 25; A friend, 50; P., 35; Mr. Patterson, 10; Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Reaugh, 10; M. J. S., 2; Miss E. B. Stone, 150; Martha Smith, 1; Singer, 50; Miss Mary E. Trotter, 50; C. A. Thayer, 50; In His Name, 100; Z., 2; Rent & Sales, 68.50; Board & Tuition, 3,747.70; Literature, 67.20.\$6,277.30

ANNIVERSARY FUND.
Chemung—Elmira, 1st, 1. Long Island—Bridgehampton, 1; Westhampton, 1. Lehigh—Hazleton, J., 2.\$5

MRS. EMELINE F. PIERSON FUND.
Elizabeth—Elizabeth, Westm., 5; int., 7.30.\$12.30

DISABLED TEACHERS' FUND.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore—Baltimore, 2d, 1; Will. Hts., 1; Lafayette Sq., 1; Ridgely St., 1; Westm., 1; Ellicott Cy., 8; 1; Frederick, 1; Mt. Paran, 1; Taney, 1. Washington City—Hyattsv., 10; Wash. Cy., North, 1.\$24

ILLINOIS—Bloomington—Clint., 1; Onarga, 1; Matton—Aroala, 1; Assumption, 2; Chrisman, 1; Mowequa, 1; Neoga, 1; Pana, 1; Palestine, 1; Shelbyv., 1; Taylorsv., 1; Tower Hill, 1; Tuscola, 1.\$14

IOWA—Iowa City—Davenport, 2d, 1.\$1

KANSAS—Osborne—Russell, 1.\$1

MICHIGAN—Lansing—Hasting, 1; Jackson, 1.\$2

NEW JERSEY—Elizabeth—Plainfield, Crescent Av., 1.\$5

NEW YORK—Niagara—Lockport, 1st, 1.\$1

PENNSYLVANIA—Clarion—Marienv., 1; Sugar Hill, 1. Chester—Wayne, 1. Erie—Corry, 1. Lehigh—Allen-township, 1; Pottsv., 1. Philadelphia, North—Germant., Wakef., 1; Westside, 1; Holmesb., 1.\$9

MISCELLANEOUS—Mrs. S. S. Bakes, 1.\$1

Total.\$58

Total for July and August.\$28,793.93

RECEIPTS FOR FREEDMEN, JULY AND AUGUST.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore—Baltimore, 2d, 5; Central, De W. Benham Bd., 5; Lafayette Sq., 10; Northm., 1.\$25

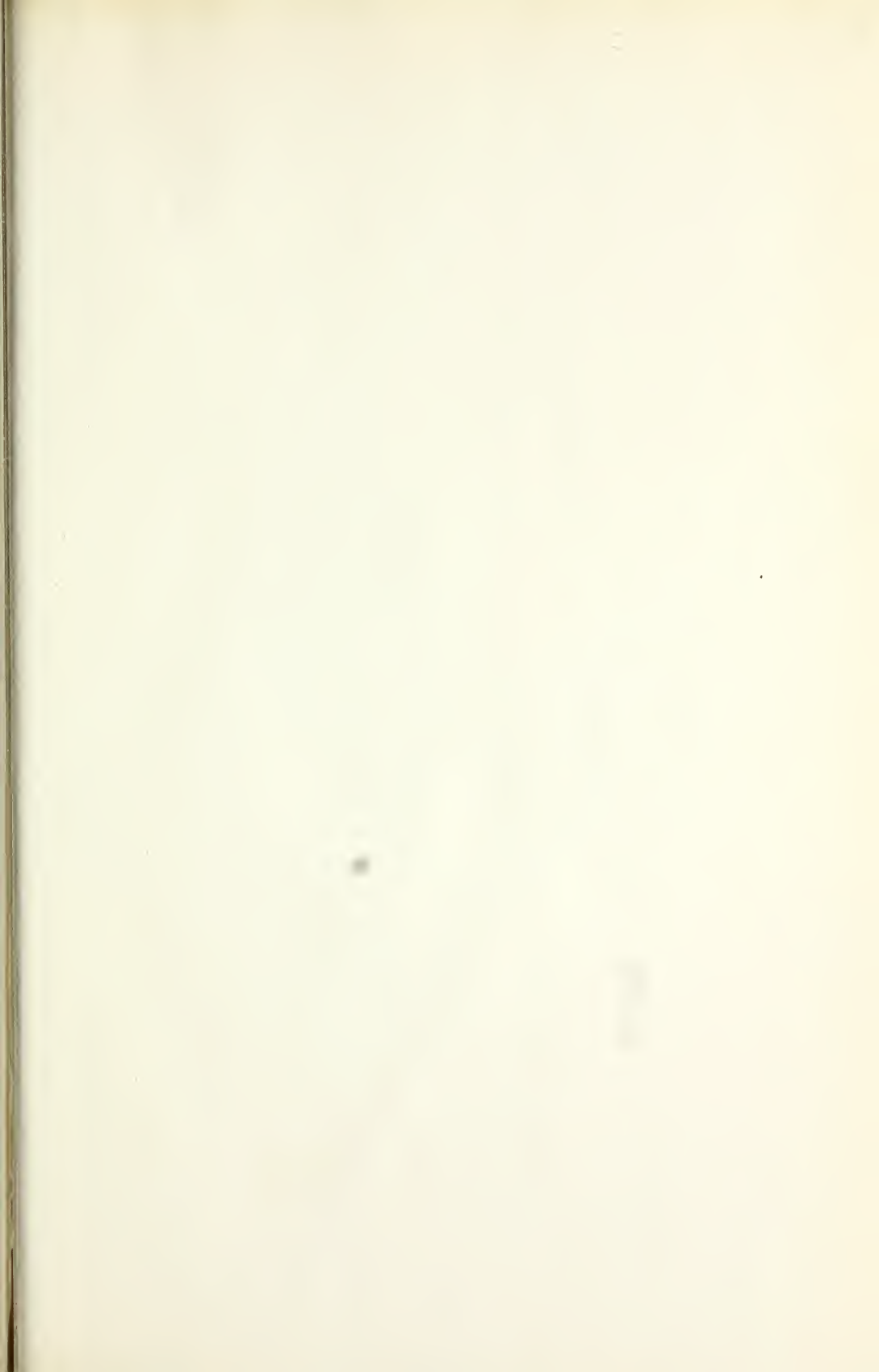
CALIFORNIA—Riverside—Coachella, C., 1; Ontario, C., 1; Redlands, 3; Riverside, Arlington, 10; S., 17.50; Calvary, S., 12.50; C., 6.25; San Bernardino, C., 2.50; Upland, 2.50. San Jose—Milpitas, 1; Palo Alto, 5; C., 1.25; San Jose, 1st, 8.15; Pri. S., 10; San Martin, 1; Santa Clara, 2. Stockton—Fowler, 1; Fresno, 1st, 3.50; Madera, 50c.; Modesto, 1.50; Orosl, 1.\$92.15

CATAWBA—Catawba—Charlotte, 7th St., 3; Huntersv., 1.50; McClintock, 1.50; Poplar Tent, 1; Westm., 2.\$9

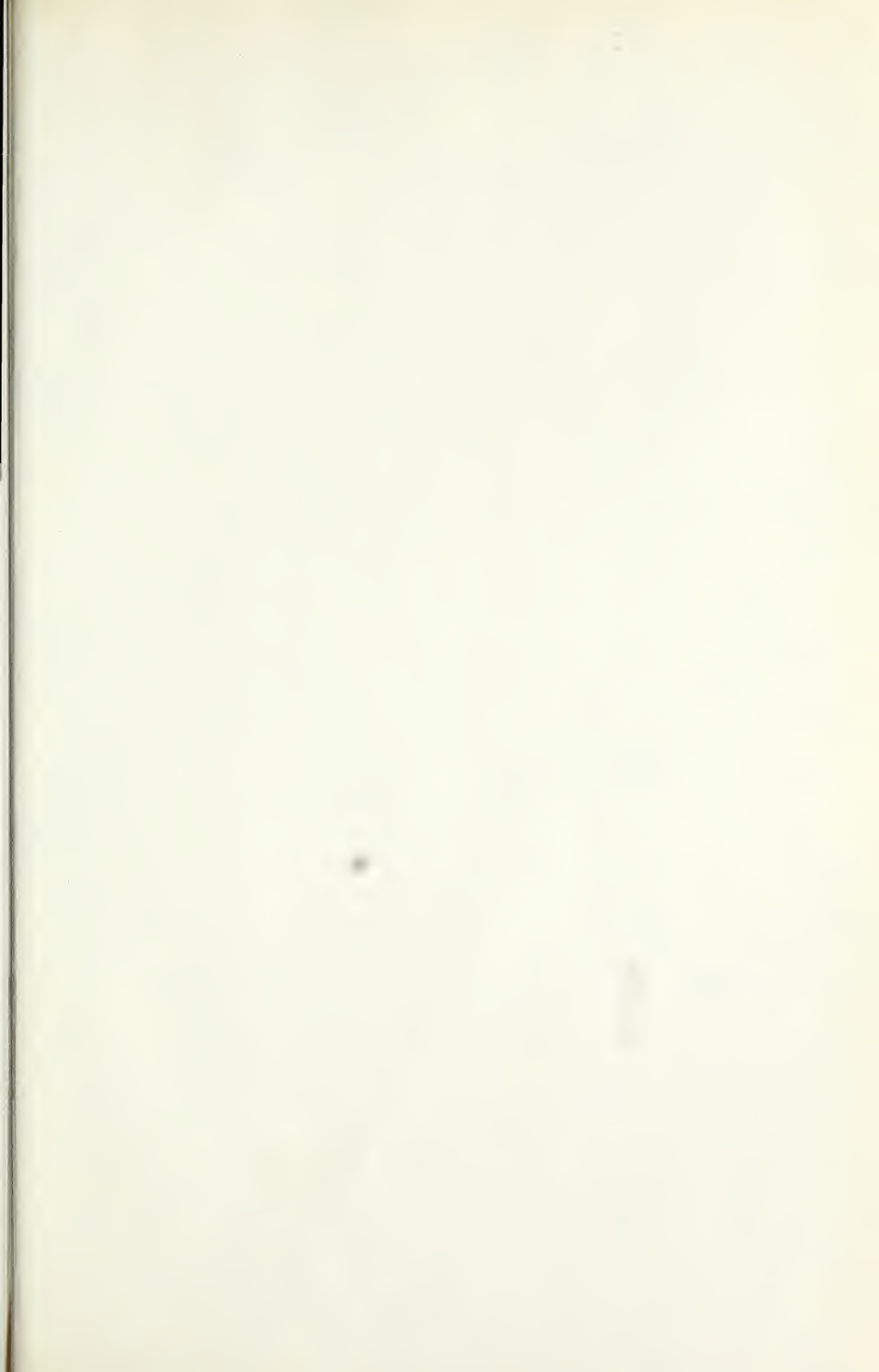
COLORADO—Boulder—Ft. Collins, 1.30; Ft. Morgan, 5; La Salle, 2; C. & J., 1.75; J., 50c. Denver—Denver Central, 22.25; No., 5; West., C., 1.50. Gunnison—Salida, 1.60. Pueblo—Canon Cy., M., 5.75; Colo.

Spgs., 1st, 25; 2d, 2; La Junta, 2; Pueblo, Mesa, 2.75.
ILLINOIS—Bloomington—Bloomington, 2d, 15; El Paso, 3.35; Heyworth, C.; Lexington, 4; Onarga, 2.50; Paxton, 6; Piper City, C.; 2; Prairie, View, 7.50; Rankin, 2.50; Tolcen, 15; Urbana, C., 10. Freeport—Argyle, 30; Belvidere, 9; Freeport, 1st, 12; Linn, Hebron, 5; Marengo, 2; C., 8; Warren, 2.75; Winnebago, 9.55; Woodstock, 5; Mrs. H. R. Taylor, 12.60. Mattoon—Assumption, 50; Kansas, 4; Moweaqua, 3.50; Pana, 12; Shelbyv., 9; Taylorv., 8.75; Tuscola, 1.75; Vandalia, 5. Peoria—Canton, 25; Princev., 4.
INDIANA—Crawfordsville—Attica, 2; G. L. Bd., 10; Bethel, 8; Beulah, 8; Crawfordsv., Cen., 5; Dana, 5; Darlington, 2; Delphi, 17; C., 55c; Fowler, 2.50; Frankfort, 2; Judson, 5; Lafayette, 1st, 12; 2d, 16; Lexington, 2; Newt., 10.50; Rockford, 7.50; Rockv., C., 1; Romney, 5; Rossv., 3; Spg. Gr., 10; Thornt., 7.70; Union, 7. Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 1st, 10; 2d, Y. W., 9; Tabernacle, 33.73. Logansport—Bethlehem, 1; Brookst., 2; C., 5; Chalmers, 3; Concord, 1.39; Crown Pt., 2.60; Goodland, 1; Hammond, 2; La Porte, 6.89; C., 12.95; Logansp., 1st, 5; B'way, 6; Meador Lake, 1.50; Mishawaka, 3; Monticello, 4.84; S., 45; Plymouth, 1; Remingt., 2; S., 3; C., 1.75; Rensselaer, 2.50; So. Bend, 1st, 15; C., 20; J., 5; Trinity, 1.50; Union, 2; Union Mills, 1; Walkert., 1. White Water—Clarksb., 1.65; Connorsv., 1st, 2.50; Greensb., 14.35; Harmony, 1.25; Lawrenceb., 3.25; Liberty, 4.50; New Castle, 2.85; Richmond, 1st, 7.40; Union Ch., 1.999.24
INDIAN TERRITORY—Cimarron—Alva, 2.33; Enid, 5. Sequoyah—Muskogee, Lit. Gl., 2; Tulsa, 2.50. \$11.83
IOWA—Cedar Rapids—Cedar Rapids, Olivet, 1; Sinclair Mem., 4.85; Westm., 10; Clint., 30; Marion, 17. Corning—Clarinda, 15; Diagonal, 1; Malvern, 4; Shenandoah, 11.37. Des Moines—Adel, 3; Highland Pk., 2; Westm., 2; Indianola, 2; Moulton, 3; New Sharon, 1.50; Newton, 1; Oskaloosa, 2; Panora, 3; Russell, 2; Winterset, 5. Dubuque—Dubuque, Westm., 5; Independence, 1st, 11.50; Manchester, 2; J., 25c; Maynard, C., 1.25; Pine Ck., 4.50; Unity, 3.06. Fort Dodge—Boone, 4; Carroll, 1; Gd. Junct., 10. Iowa City—Davenport, 1st, Y. P., 12.50; Iowa Cy., C., 5; Williamsb., 3. Sioux City—Battle Ck., 95c; Cherokee, 5; Ida Gr., 1; Pilgrim, 3.25; Sac Cy., 2.50; Union Township, 1; Vall, 1. Waterloo—Unity, 50c.
KANSAS—Emporia—Wichita, 1st, 3.80. Larned—Lyons, 5. Osborne—Phillipsb., 10; Wakeney, 1.56. Topeka—Baldwin, 5; Lawrence, 5.56; Leavenworth, 1st, C., 15; Topeka, 1st, 45; 2d, 1; 3d, 2.
MICHIGAN—Grand Rapids—Gd. Rapids, 1st, C., 5; Westm., S., 7. Kalamazoo—Decatur, 1; Paw Paw, 75c. Lake Superior—Houghton, 1.25; Marquette, S., Lansing Albion, Miss. M. E. Barum, 5. Battle Ck., 3; Brooklyn, 7; Homer, 5; Lansing, 1st, C., 5; Marshall, 2.50; Mason, 5; Morrice, 1. Monroe—Coldwater, 2.50; Erie, C., 5; Monroe, 10; Tecumseh, 6.
MINNESOTA—Adams—Bethel, 2.10. Duluth—Duluth, 1st, 5; Lakeside, 4.70; Two Harbors, 2.26. Mankato—Blue Earth, 2.75; Delhi, 2.50; Le Seuer, 5; Pipestone, 3.75. Minneapolis—Minneapolis, Andrew, 6.25; Bethlehem, 13.52; C., 12.50. St. Cloud—Leslie, 50c. St. Paul—Hastings, 1.50; Merriam Pk., 1st, 9.94; Red Wing, 5; Rush Cy., 1.50; Stillwater, 1st, 1.80; St. Paul, 1st, 15; Dayton Av., 12; East, 3.15; House of Hope, 36; Westm., 3.25; St. Paul Pk., 2.50; White Bear, 2.154.47
MISSOURI—Ozark—Carthage, 1st, 2; Ozark Prairie, 3.50; Springfield, 2d, 1.48. St. Louis—Kirkwood, 15.40; Y. W. Ch., 15; Pacific, E. R. M. Ch., 1; Rock Hill, 5; St. Charles, Jeff. St., 1; St. Louis, 1st, 89.50; 1st Ger., J., 1; Cote Brilliante, C. 1.74; Lafayette Pk., 7.25; No., 5; Tyler Pl., 7; C., 2; J., 50c; West, 11.25; Sulphur Spgs., S., 3.
MONTANA—Butte—Anaconda, 3.80; Butte, 1st, 3.40; Dillon, 2.10.
NEBRASKA—Hastings—Bethel, 1; Edgar, 2.80; Hastings, 2.45; Holdrege, S., 2.50; Minden, 3; Nelson, 5.60; Superior, 80c. Nebraska City—Alexandria, 1.44; Auburn, 2.15; Beatrice, 1st, 15; Blue Spgs., 1; Chester, 1; Diller, 6; Fairb., 1.60; Fifth, 3.30; Lincoln, 1st, 23.73; Palmyra, 1.40; Plattsmouth, 1st, 1.35; Seward, C., 1; Staplehurst, 60c; Tamora, 75c; Tecumseh, 3.48; Utica, 55c; York, 1.60.
NEW JERSEY—Elizabeth—Elizabeth, 3d, 5; Westm., 60; Plainf., 1st, 25; Pluckamin, 1.50. Jersey City—Jersey Cy., 2d, 10; Westm., 3; Leonia, 1.80; Paterson, E. Side, 20. Monmouth—Allent., 15; Atlantic Highlands, 5.02; Shrewsb., 3. Morris & Orange—Chatham, 5; E. Orange, 1st, 25; Elm., S., 15; Morrist., 1st, 20; Mt. Freedom, 1; N. Providence, 5; So. Orange, Trinity, 2. New Brunswick—Ewing, 5; Penningt., 10; Trenton, 3d, 40. Newton—Bloomsb., C., 3; Branchv., 1; Hackettst., 5.
NEW YORK—Brooklyn—Brooklyn, Lafayette Av., 25; Buffalo—Allegany, B., 20; Westf., 45. Cayuga—Auburn, Calv., 1.84; Weeds, 6. Chemung—Big Flat, 2. Elmira, 1st, 1.84; St., 2; Lake St., 5; Pine Gr., 2. Columbia—Hudson, Upbuilders, 1.50. Geneva—Geneva, 1st, S., 60.64; J., 10.50; No., 12.50. Hudson—Florida,

20; Hamptonb., 2; Middlet., 1st, 10; Monroe, 1; S., 5; Westt., 10. Long Island—Amagansett, 5; Bridgehampton, 15.70; Stony Br., 1; C., 1; S., 1. Lyons—Newark, S., 11. New York—New York, Good Will Chap., J., 5; Mad. Av., 46; Mt. Wash., 5; Scotch, 10.85. Niagara—Lockp., 1st, 100; Niagara Falls, 1st, 4.50; No. Tonawanda, 7.34; Gr. Cl. S., 8.02. North River—Amenia, C., 5; Little Britain, 7.25; Millert., 25; Newb., Calv., 6; Union, 5. Rochester—Dansv., 12.50; Genesee, 1st, 45; Sys. Giv., 25; Rochester, Cen., 25; G. Club, 25; Cl., 24; S., 30; Mem., S., 45. St. Lawrence—Gouverneur, 5.75. Steuben—Hornellsv., 1st, 3. Syracuse—Skaneateles, 7; Syracuse, E. Genesee, 14. Westchester—Bridgep., 1st, 10; Dobbs Ferry, 5; N. Rochelle, No. Av., 6.25; Scarb., 30; White Plains, 12.
OHIO—Cleveland—Cleveland, 2d, 33.63; Backwash Mem., 5.30; Boulevard, 10; Calv., 13.20; Cack Av., 9.80; Euclid Av. S., 8.58; Old Stone, 2.95; Painesv., 10. Dayton—Dayton, 1st, 10; 4th, 22; Pansv., 10; Hamilt., Westm., C., 1; Seven Mile, Olive M. Soc'y, S., C., 5; Springf., 2d, 5; Y. L., 5; 3d, S., Lima—Lima, 1st, 13.50. Mahoning—Canton, 1st, C., 5; Champion, C., 1; Lisbon, 3.50; No. Benton, 2.75; N. Waterford, 5; Youngst., 1st, 19.50; Westm., S., 8. Maumee—Bowling Gr., 10; Bryan, 3; No. Baltimore, 5.15; Toledo, 1st, Westm., C., 45; 3d, 5; S., 4.40; 5th, C., 12.50; Collingw., 6; Weston, 4. Portsmouth—Eckmansv., 6. Steubenville—Beech Spg., 2; Center Unity, S., 2; N. Phil., 2.18; Ulrichsv., 14. Wooster—Congress, S., 8.25; Fredericksb., C., 2; Hopewell, 15; Mansf., 1st, Y. L., 25; C., 10; Orrv., 5; Savannah, 6.96; Shreve, 5; S., 3.75; C., 5; Wooster, Westm., 17.05.
OREGON—Grande Ronde—Elgin, 2.52; Summerv., 1.68; Union, 3.57. Portland—Astoria, 1st, 1.50; Cleone, C., 50c; Portland, 1st, 39.40; Y. L., 8.75; 3d, 8; Calv., C., 20c; Forbes, 5.75; C., 1; Marshall St., 1; Mizpah, 1.57; Piedmont, 1.30; Westm., 7.21. Southern Oregon—Grant's Pass, 2.50. Willamette—Albany, 2; Brownsv., J., 1.10; Eugene, Bd., 75c; Lena, 25c. McMinnv., 50c; Salem, 12.10; Turner, 55c.
PENNSYLVANIA—Allegheny—Allegheny, 1st, Ger., 5; Brighton Rd., 40; McClure Av., C., 25; Manchester, 3; Watson Mem., 11.34; Bellevue, 1.84; Y. L., 5; Ben Avon, 15; Clifton, C., 2; Glenshaw, 9.84. Carlisle—Big Spg., 25; Carlisle, 1st, 4.50; Greencastle, 8.80; S., 5; Harrisb., Market Sq., Sr. S., 16.79; Jr. S., 5; Paxton, 9; Shippensb., 2. Chester—Conestv., 2; Downingt., 1; Wayne, 3; West Chester, Westm., 10. Clarion—Clarion, 5; Greenv., 2.60; Penf., 5. Erie—Cambridge Spgs., C., 5; Fairview, 7; Jamest., 7.30; Meadv., 1st, Y. L., 42; Mercer 1st, S., 25; No. East, 20; Oil Cy., 1st, 25; Y. L., 5; Tideout, 25; Transfer, C., 2.30; Utica, 2; S., 2. Kittanning—Indiana, C., 6. Lackawanna—Kingst., 25; Scrant., 1st, 30; Providence, 25; Wilkes-Barre, 1st, 30. Lehigh—Allent., 5; Allen Township, 5; Easton, 1st, 5; Brainerd, Union, 6; College Hill, 10; J., 2.25; South, 5; Pottsv., 1st, 5; So. Bethlehem, S., 3.50; Stroudsb., 3. Northumberland—Chillisqueam, Gift, 4; Danv. Gr., S., 10; Lewisb., Y. W., 5; Lock Haven, 4; Orangev., Gift, 5; Warrior Run, 1. Philadelphia, North—Ambler, 4; Ashbourne, 5; Bristol, 8; Edge Hill, 5; Forest Gr., Mozart S., 1; Jenkint., 5; Phila., Germant., 1st, 2; Hermon 10; J., 2.50; Holmesb., 2; Mt. Airy, 9; Reading, 1st, J., 45. Pittsburgh—Fairv., 3.34; Ingram, C. W., 3.28; McDonald, 1st, 2; C., 6.21; Monongahela, 1st, 5.81; Oakd., 1st, 10.45; Pittsb., 1st, 127.50; Y. V., 10; 6th, J. M. Bd., 40; East End, 2.25; Hazlew., 3.34; Highland, 8; Knoxv., 10; Mt. Wash., 6; Pt. Breeze, C., 5; Wilkinsb., 1st, 10; 2d, 10; S., 3.56; C., 12; Miss Morton, 5. Redstone—Long Run, 3.35; McKeesp., Cent., 5; N. Providence, 4. Washington—Cross Cr., 10; Hookst., Y. L., 10; Lower Buffalo, 10; Mt. Pleasant, 3.75; Upper Buffalo, 10; Lancaster, 1st, 10; 3d, 15. Westminter—Centre, 2; Lancaster, 1st, 50; Pine Gr., 5; Presbyrl., 37.
TENNESSEE—Kingston—Chattanooga, 2d, 6.40; Y. L., 2.65.
UTAH—Kendall—Cedar Falls, 3.40.
WASHINGTON—Central—Washington—Ellensb., 5; Klona, 2.50; Natches, 2; Sunnyside, 2. Olympia—Buckley, 1.32; J., 35c; Castle Rock, 25c; Cosmopolis, C., 3.63; Hoquiam, 1; Olympia, 1st, 1; Puyallup, 1.37; Tacoma, 1st, 2; Imm., 10.20; C., 1; Sprague Mem., 11c. Puget Sound—Auburn, 1; Bright., 1.25; Pt. Townsend, 4.40; Seattle, 1st, 10; Westm., 26.80. Spokane—Odessa, 1; Spokane, Centenary, 4.50. Walla Walla—Grangev., 62c; Kamiah, 1st, Indian, 1; Walla Walla, 5.
WEST VIRGINIA—Wheeling—Fairv., 4.
WISCONSIN—Chippewa—Ashland, 1st, 10. Madison—Kilbourn, 1.30; Madison, 5. Milwaukee—Calv., 1; Westm., 2.50; Ottawa, 2; Racine, 1st, 10; Waukesha, 1st, 5.
MISCELLANEOUS—Z., 2; Mrs. Robert Porter, 25; Mrs. C. L. Roberts, Basking Ridge, N. J., 15; Thankful, 50.
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